H.D. SETTLEMENT REPORT SUJAWAL & MIRPUR BATARO TALUKAS

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Karachi, 28th June 1899.

From

R. GILES, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., M.A.,
Acting Commissioner in Sind,

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
Governor and President in Council,
Bombay.

MY LORD,

The proposals for the revision of the irrigational settlements of the Sujawal and Miraur Batoro Talukas of the Karachi Collectorate were returned by Your Excellency's Government with their Resolution No. 4836-A, dated the 25th July, for reconsideration and for submission with proposals for the revision of five other talukas, viz., Jati, Shahbandar, Ghorabari, Mirpur Sakro and Tatta, on the ground that the tract comprised by the seven talukas formed "a homogeneous whole, subject to the same climate, producing the same crops, and possessing similar facilities of water communication."

- 2. The Resolution further directed that, if the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture was unable to carry out the requisite enquiries, the duty should be specially entrusted to an Assistant Collector with experience of the tract; but on my reporting in my No. 3773, dated the 4th August last, that the Superintendent could not do more than review the proposals for Sujawal and Mirpur and prepare original ones for three talukas, Government assented to the postponement of the work in talukas Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari. (Vide Resolution No. 5580, dated the 31st August 1898.) Subsequently, and for similar reason, the Tatta Taluka was also excluded. (Vide Government Resolution No. 7931, dated the 5th December 1898.)
- 3. This limited the revision operations to the four contiguous talukas of Mirpur, Sujawal, Jati and Shahbandar, which comprise the Shahbandar Division and are on the left bank of the Indus, whereas the excluded talukas are on the right bank.
- 4. The tract now dealt with is consequently more distinctly homogeneous than the larger one, in which, too, the facilities of railway communication come in, which practically do not exist for the left bank talukas.
- 5. I now therefore forward the somewhat voluminous papers which have been written on the revision of the settlement of the four talukas, viz.:—
 - (1) Mr. Lawrence's original proposals for Sujhwal and Mirpur, with the reviews by the Collector and Commissioner.
 - (2) The reports thereon of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, No. 388 and No. 389, dated the 11th May 1899.
 - (3) The report of the Collector of Karachi (No. 3459, dated the 22nd June) on the above reports of the Superintendent and on his proposals for the Jati Taluka, together with the remarks of the Assistant Collector of Shahbandar on the two former.
 - (4) The proposals of the Superintendent (Mr. Seymour) for the Jati Taluka with an Appendix No. XXIV, containing some remarks thereon by the Assistant Collector of Shahbandar.

- (5) The proposals of the Acting Superintendent (Rao Bahadur Choitram for the Shahbandar Taluka (No. 49, dated the 24th January 1899), with a report thereon by the Collector (No. 3212, dated the 15th June 1899).
- (6) Letter from the Superintending Engineer (No. 1792, dated the 21st June), forwarding notes on all the proposals by the Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.
- 6. Before attempting to discuss these papers in detail, I would make a few general remarks, which bear in my opinion very materially on the issues raised.
- 7. The first is that, however able an officer of 6 years' standing and lowever intimate his knowledge of a particular division in Sind may be, he cannot be expected to submit proposals which will, when reviewed in the light of long experience and with due regard, as they should be, to the incidence of assessment in the Province generally, bear the test. Highly therefore as I appresiate the care and ability of Mr. Lawrence's work, I am of opinion that his proposals generally cannot be accepted.
- 8. My second general consideration is the vast inferiority of every ircumstance connected with these delta talukas when compared with the lands in Northern and Central Sind and the absolute necessity for marking this distinction very clearly.
- 9. My own first real acquaintance with the delta lands was gained in company with Mr. Lawrence in the spring of 1896, and the impressions then made upon me remain fixed in my memory and may serve to convey some idea of the country.
- 10. I was struck, in the first place, with the system of canals and bands n the Shahbandar Division and the evidence everywhere of money having been and being spent by Government on irrigation works. I think my impression and previously been that comparatively little had been done in the delta, but I found that I was mistaken.
- 11. On the other hand, I was amazed at the miserable villages, consisting thiefly of a few huts on pieces of salt waste; at the inferior class of rice cultivation; at the absence everywhere of wells and rabi crops, which latter could not, I was told, flourish in the heavy dews and damp of the delta, and at the paucity of the population: every circumstance, in fact, pointing to a much inferior standard of wealth and prosperity
- 12. The third general consideration affecting all the proposals is the heavy fall in prices, which renders the statement made in paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on Sujawal and Mirpur, to the effect that "prices have risen greatly," no longer accurate (if, indeed, it ever was so), the price of rice, which s over 80 per cent. of the staple crop in three talukas and 77.86 in Jati, having fallen from Rs. 30 to Rs. 20 per kharar and even lower. On the rise in prices, however, reported by Mr. Lawrence in paragraph 18 of his two reports, attention is nvited to paragraph 10 (2) of Mr. Seymour's report on Mirpur Batoro, in which, after careful consideration, he arrives at the conclusion that, though out of the ten years good prices ruled in four, "there is no such sustained rise as could be accepted as a ground for enhancing rates."
- 13. What this means to the zamindar is a difficult question to determine Perhaps Mr. Choitram in paragraph 18 of his report has made the best attempt to calculate what the zamindar's profits are. Certainly, 30 kasas or ½ kharar per acre is as high an average as could be taken for the out-turn in the Shahbandar Division, of which the zamindar's share would be 8/13 or Rs. 6-2, from which, according to him, Rs. 4-4 for expenses and Rs. 2-13 assessment would have to be deducted, leaving a deficit of 15 annas. He, however, has made his calculation on the average price of rice, and not on the present actual price.
- 14. Fourthly, I would insist on the peculiar liability of all the four talukas to injury from floods as well as other causes such as rats and drought (vide table at paragraph 12 of the Sujawal, Mirpur and Shahbandar proposals and

paragraph 24 of the Jati proposals), for even though the Mirpur Batoro Taluka has been protected from river floods since 1894-95, for some years previous to which they had been an annual occurrence, it suffered in the current year a severe disaster from the floods, caused by a most sudden and abnormal fall of rain, which gauging at Sujawal over 10 inches in two days (viz., 3 inches 97 cents on the 20th and 6 inches 35 cents. on the 21st) and occurring on the 20th and 21st of July, when the young crops were some inches high, destroyed them entirely, and even caused the people to flock to the canal banks for safety, so deep did the water lie upon the ground. The kharif remissions recommended in this taluka in the current year reach the sum of Rs. 34,486-2-0 (exclusive of remissions on time-expired fallow Numbers), of which almost the entire amount was due to the above cause, and in 1897-98 remissions due to river floods in Sujawal and Jati were Rs. 22,168-3-0 and Rs. 23,668-3-0, respectively, while a large slice of the Shahbandar Taluka has, as will be explained presently, been entirely abandoned to floods by the withdrawal inland of the river protective band.

- 15. Keeping the above considerations steadily in view, I will proceed to consider the somewhat various proposals, which the papers contain, commencing with the northernmost taluka of Mirpur Batoro, a taluka which almost seems to form the boundary of the delta lands and in a slight degree shows traces of the superiority of the lands beyond the delta.
- 16. As the question of rates is the most important and naturally affects that of grouping, and as rice is the staple crop throughout the tract in question, I shall in each taluka consider its assessment first, the assessment of other classes of irrigation being of miner importance.
- 17. The present rates for rice, then, in the Mirpur Batoro Taluka are Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 3 per acre, and there are the following three different proposals regarding them:—
 - (1) Mr. Lawrence, dividing the villages into four instead of two groups, assesses them at—

1st		244	Rs.	3	12	0
2nd		17.	,,	3	8	0
3rd	(Calaba)	22/11/20	93	3	4	0
4th	सन्यमेव	जयसे	,,	3	0	0

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. James, dividing them into three groups, assesses them at—

While (3) Mr. Seymour, the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Mr. Giles as Collector, the present Acting Collector, Mr. Sladen, and his Assistant, Mr. Cross, are all in favour of retaining the present rates and the two groups only.

- 18. After purposely visiting this cold season the four talukas and inquiring closely into their condition, and after giving the subject the most eareful consideration, and with the utmost wish to secure to Government any additional revenue which can be levied with safety, I adhere firmly to my former opinion, and would deprecate very strongly any interference with rates which are working most satisfactorily and securing as rapid an increase in the revenue as Government can desire.
- 19. Mr. Seymour, who undoubtedly must be regarded as the expert on the subject, has briefly recapitulated in his report the opinions recorded last year, and it is useless to repeat them: suffice it to draw particular attention to his 10th paragraph, in which he gives his reasons for "letting well alone," points out that Mirpur is handicapped as regards other delta talukas by its distance from any market, and from the river and inland bandars, and show that Mr. Lawrence's idea of the superior "Khorwah" rice is virtually a myth.

- 20. As regards this point, I personally made careful enquiries when at Mirpur and went across to Khorwah itself to inspect some of the rica lands, with the result that I find that "Khorwah" rice means "Sugdasi," or the lamous white rice of the "Mail" country near Larkana, and that in the Mirpur Taluka the percentage grown of that rice was 5.32, the remainder consisting entirely of the coarse red rice of the delta.
- 21. As regards the unfavourable situation of Mirpur as compared with Sujawal and Jati, it is of course a fact, as the riverain debs are mostly under forest and the bulk of the produce has to cross the Sujawal Taluka to reach the river, and it has no tidal bandar such as Jati has in Sando Bandar. I think, however, that he attaches too much weight to the inferiority of position, as the superiority of the flood-protected and better cultivated lands in Mirpur must, when estimated in produce, be worth more than the loss of Rs. 2 or Rs 3 per kharar on carriage.
- 22. And here I would remark that I cannot but think that the fact that Mr. Seymour visited the Jati and Sujawal Talukas first has led to his underestimating the difference between them and Mirpur, which before inspecting he evidently thought would bear higher rates. (Vide the last sentence in paragraph 32 of his report on Sujawal.)
- 23. While, therefore, thinking that there is no great difference in the class of rice cultivation in any of the delta talukas, all of it being inferior and coarse, I am clearly of opinion that Mirpur should be assessed at higher rates than Sujawal and Jati, but I would not on that account increase the Mirpur rice rate by an anna. Rs. 3-4 is the utmost any delta rice should pay, and even that approximates too closely to the rates in Upper Sind, the maximum rice rate in the Ratodero Taluka being Rs. 3-12, with the crops, soil, class of cultivation and general advantages of which Mirpur cannot compare.
- 24. "It it were not for the fear of land grabbing without the means to cultivate, I should like to see a Rs. 3 rate throughout all Lower Sind" wrote Mr. Seymour to me, and I am of much the same opinion. The present prices of rice will not justify more, and are not likely to rise unless famine or some other special cause, which it is very difficult to foresee, supervenes. From the very little that I saw of the cultivation in Khorwah and the condition of that canal itself, I should not anticipate that the portion of the Guni Taluka adjoining the Mirpur dehs could bear any enhancement on the present rate of Rs. 3-4. So that on that account also an increase in Mirpur is to be deprecated.
- 25. Finally, I repeat "Let well alone." The Shahbandar Division cries aloud to any experienced officer for development and for expenditure of capital—not only Government capital for large drainage and protection works, but equally in proportion for expenditure by the occupant in levelling, banding and clearing operations, of which in the Mirpur Taluka some evidence is visible, but which, if it is to be encouraged and extended, needs above all things a moderate assessment. Mr. Lawrence's assessment of Rs. 3-12-0 and rise of 8 annas is not moderate. The Hon'ble Mr. James's proposals are calculated to yield an enhancement of 2-2 per cent. over the average revenue of the last five years. Is this slight addition worth the risks, alluded to by Mr. Seymour, of discouraging the zamindars and retarding the present satisfactory progress?
- 26. The rates remaining as they are, I accept unhesitatingly Mr. Seymour's grouping, which leaves the present grouping intact, with the exception of raising the 5 dehs shown in his paragraph 10 (6) from the 2nd to the 1st group, thereby enhancing their rice rate by 4 annas. The number of dehs in the existing 2nd group is 13 and not 9, as stated in the above paragraph. The deh of Miranpur will be thrown out of settlement (vide paragraph 14 of Mr. Seymour's report).
- 27. In all four talukas, the garden rates should, according to the measure sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7111, dated the 6th October 1886, and now universally adopted, be the same as the rice rate, with an additional water rate for a cold weather supply other than from a well. In the Jati Taluka especially, sugarcane is grown on the banks of the Gungro wah, and

hat no doubt accounts for the present high rate of Rs. 4; but I found that here are some gardens which get no such supply, and for them the rate is excessive. On the other hand, the sugarcane will now pay more as it will pay the rice rate, plus, according to Mr. Seymour, one rupee per acre for the cold weather supply; but regarding this I have in my No. 3636, dated 22nd instant, ecommended that the fixing of this 2nd rate should be left in the hands of the Commissioner, and forwarded a new rule, including that proviso for the ssessment of gardens under the "Rules for the Administration of Irrigational lettlements," and as at present advised I do not see why the rate for the fardens in the Shahbandar Division should not be Rs. 2 per acre, in which ase their total assessment in a 1st class deh in the Mirpur Batoro Taluka would be Rs. 5-4, which is not excessive, considering the advantages of position and water which the sugarcane cultivation enjoys.

- 28. The only other changes in the current rates recommended by Mr. Seymour are (1) that proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. James, i.e, a reduction of the "lift" rate in the 1st group from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-4 (the Guni rate), a neasure which I cordially endorse, as the encouragement of "lift" cultivation neans the encouragement of thrift in the use of both money and water, and 2) the assimilation of the "Sailab aided by lift" with the "Bosi aided by ift rate."
- 29. The rates therefore as given in Mr. Seymour's 11th paragraph are hose recommended by me. In paragraph 10 (6), Mr. Seymour estimates that hey will yield a loss of Rs. 771 only, but with the higher rate for gardens his would probably disappear. In any case, it is a quantité negligeable.
- 30. Turning to Mr. James's report, I would notice, what is not quite the lear in his 11th paragraph, that the average remissions spoken of include lood remissions only: also, that the Laikpur project (vide his paragraph 17) s not as yet a success (vide this office No. 1038, dated 25th February last), and has in the current year rather thrown the occupants into debt and difficulties than afforded them any benefit; and it is by no means certain when he canal will be working in a sufficiently satisfactory way to justify any norease of assessment. At present, as I realised from a personal visit, any norease would be most mischievous.
- 31. Turning now to the Sujawal Taluka, we find that the present rice rates are—
 - 1st group, Rs. 3-2-0; 2nd group, Rs. 2-14-0; 3rd group, Rs. 2-10-0; and that the following changes are suggested:—
 - (1) Mr. Lawrence divides the villages into four groups and enhances the 3 first by 4 annas each, making them—
 - 1st, Rs. 3-6-0; 2nd, Rs. 3-2-0; 3rd, Rs. 2-14-0; 4th, Rs. 2-10-0.
 - (2) The Hon'ble Mr. James reduces the current rates by 2 annas each, but preserves the present number of groups, his rates being—
 1st, Rs. 3; 2nd, Rs. 2-12-0; 3ra, Rs. 2-8-0.
 - (3) Mr. Giles, as Collector of Karachi, advised the middle course of retaining the current rates.
 - (4) Mr. Seymour raises the current rates by 2 annas, so as to secure their assimilation with Jati, and makes 4 groups, his rates being—1st, Rs. 3-4-0; 2nd, Rs. 3; 3rd, Rs. 2-12-0; 4th, Rs. 2-10-0.
 - (5) The present Collector, Mr. Sladen, and Mr. Cross, the Assistant Collector, approve decidedly of a difference being made between the Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal Talukas, and are apparently in favour—although the Collector does not say so distinctly—of the reduction proposed by Mr. James.
- 32. That the retention of the present rates in Mirpur Batoro makes, as Mr. Cross says, a lower rate in Sujawal and Jati a logical consequence is beyond

- oubt. Consequently, the only question is whether the present rates mark the ifference between the two talukas sufficiently, or whether it is necessary to educe the current rates to those recommended by Mr. James.
- 33. In my opinion, the difference of 2 annas is sufficient, coupled with he fact that, out of 63 villages in the Mirpur Taluka, 55 will be in the 1st roup and assessed at Rs. 3-4-0, while in Sujawal there will only be 34 out of 9 in the 1st group assessed at Rs. 3-2-0; and moreover any slight doubt on he point may be set aside in view of the great advantage of not making any eduction of assessment—a measure always to be avoided, if possible.
- 34. I have already stated my opinion that Mr. Seymour has underestinated the superiority of Mirpur, and that had he inspected that taluka before e sent in his proposals for Jati and Sujawal, he would probably have fixed heir rates lower. Be that as it may, however, I have endeavoured to show hat present prices will not justify higher rates than those now current in Irpur, and looking at the undoubted superiority of that taluka they will qually fail to justify higher rates in Sujawal.
- 35. Turning to grouping, Mr. Lawrence had only raised the assessment in 14 out of 27 dehs in the original lst group, and left the remaining 13 in his and group, assessed as before, the rate for his 2nd group, viz., Rs. 3-2-0, being hat of the current 1st group. It follows, therefore, that under my proposal 11 27 will remain in the 1st group.
- 36. With regard, however, to the 7 dehs which Mr. Lawrence raised to he 1st group, but which Mr. Seymour says can only bear a moderate enhancement, there is no reason why under my proposals they should not be raised to he 1st, as they will only be enhanced by 4 annas per acre, instead of 8 annas, is they would be under Mr. Lawrence's proposal, or 6 annas, if raised to Mr. Seymour's 1st class. Mr. Seymour himself raises their assessment by 2 annas, and looking at the great improvement in their condition, as reported by Mr. Lawrence, I think 4 annas may well be considered to be a moderate enhancement. The number of dehs in the 1st group will thus be 34.
- 37. In the 2nd group, there are now 28 dehs, from which 7 have been removed to the 1st and 10 are placed by Mr. Seymour in a new 3rd group on the ground that "it is absolutely necessary to differentiate their condition from the other dehs in the same group," because, quoting from Mr. Lawrence, "these are dehs in the great central depression. Whenever a flood occurs or heavy rain falls, this area is submerged, and the remission of assessment avails nothing to recompense the zamindars for the damage caused to their water-courses and embankments." Mr. Seymour adds in paragraph 23 a table showing the flood area and remissions in these 10 dehs for each year from 1889-90 to 1898-99.
- 38. Accepting the above view, I propose also to make a 3rd group, because I consider that under these rough settlements the importance of differentiating as much as possible is greater than the rigid adherence to the general principle (vide Mr. Seymour's paragraph 23) of avoiding the multiplication of groups and rates, as such differences, provided entire dehs are always in the same group, are in no way inconvenient.
- 39. Deducting the 7 villages raised to the 1st group and 10 reduced to a new 3rd group, the number of villages remaining in the 2nd will be 11. In Mr. Lawrence's 23rd paragraph, 27 is a mistake for 24.
- 40. Group III will thus consist of the above 10 villages, as it does in both Mr. Lawrence's and Mr. Seymour's proposals, and Group IV also of the 4 villages which now constitute the present 3rd group.
- As regards the rates, I adhere in the main to the current ones. making, however, an intermediate 3rd group; and in order to assimilate them subsequently with those of the Jati Taluka, in which the kharif lift rate is 2 annas lower and the rates in the 2nd and 3rd groups are also lower for kharif

lift, I adopt for those groups Mr. Seymour's proposed rates for Sujawal. Thus, my rates will be—

	Kharif.			lst.			2 nd.		3rd.			4th.	
	l Gardens d Lift aided l 	y Flow	. 2	10	0	2	6	0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 12 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 12 \end{array}$	0	2	2	0
	Rabi.												
Bosi and	Sailab		2	4	0	2	0	0	1 12	0	1	8	0

The present rates are thus retained entirely for the 1st and 2nd groups, with the exception that "kharif lift" is reduced by 2 annas, and the "rabi sailab aided by lift" and "lift" rates are struck out, one rate for all being fixed according to the custom which is now general.

Do. aided by Lift and Lift 2 12 0 2 8

- 42. The result of the above proposals on the revenue would be insignificant, as the raising of the rice rate in 7 good dehs by 4 annas will go far to compensate for the reduc ion of 2 annas in the 10 had dehs and the other small changes in the assessment of classes of cultivation, of which there is very little in the taluka. (Vide table in paragraph 37 of Mr. Seymour's report.)
- 43. There is not, as in the case of Mirpur and Sujawai, a variety of proposals for the Jati Talaka, as the Superintendent only prepared his this spring, and Mr. Sladen, the Collector, has had no opportunity of visiting the Division, owing to the prevalence of plague in Karachi.
- 44. Mr. Seymour's proposal as regards rates is to retain the current ones intact, thus making the rice rates the same as in Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal.
- 45. Now, I have already insisted on what appears to me, both from perusal of the reports and inspection of the talukas, to be absolutely necessary, viz., that a difference must be made between Mipur and Jati as well as between Mirpur and Sujawal. Thus, Mr. Sladen, who brings to the subject an entirely open mind, remarks in his 6th paragraph that "the reports make it abundantly clear that the Mirpur Batoro Taluka is the favoured one of the four," while the Assistant Collector, Mr. Cross, whose notes on the different settlements are, considering his short experience, thoughtful and intelligent, evidently contemplated what he hesitated to recommend, viz., a revision of the rates based on the respective advantages of the four talukas, in which event, he said "the Jati rates may be somewhat altered," adding: "In the Shahbandar Division, the talukas fall into three classes—
 - (1) Mirpur Batoro.
 - (2) Sujawal and Jati.
 - (3) Shahbandar.

"At present, the maximum rice rates are as follow:-

Mirpur Bate	ro	***	***	•••	Rs.	3-4-0
Jati	•••	•••	•••		,,	3-4-0
Sujawal	•••	***	•••		,,	3-2-0
Shahbandar	•••	•••	•••		••	3-0-0

"It may be questioned whether Sujawal ought to be any lower than Jati, but it can hardy be questioned that both should be lower than Mirpur Batoro." He thus anticipates a satisfactory differentiation by Mr. Seymour, which unfortunately that officer, having already submitted his proposals for Jati, appears to me to have failed to make.

- 46. I entirely concur in the above view regarding the classing together of Jati and Sujawal. It is true that the latter has suffered more from floods, but it has a far larger area on a flow level, and as a matter of fact the two have been classed together by Mr. Seymour, the rates of the latter having been assimilated with these of the former (vide paragraph 21 of his Sujawal review), both, however, being placed on the same level as Mirpur Batoro.
- 47. Very unwilling therefore as I am to make any reduction, I feel constrained for the above reasons to assimilate the rates of the two talukas, and propose, with two slight exceptions only, the same assessments for Jati as I have in paragraph 41 proposed for Sujawal.
- 48. The exceptions are for the "rice" and "other flow and lift aided by flow" 4th class rates, which are now 2 annas less than the proposed Sujawal rates, and which I am unwilling to raise.
 - 49. The results, therefore, will be as follow:-
 - (1) The current rice and "other flow and lift aided by flow" rates will be reduced in the 1st and 2nd groups by 2 annas, but will remain unaltered in the 3rd and 4th.
 - (2) The "kharif lift" and rabi rates will remain unaltered.
- 50. The loss from this reduction in the rice and flow rates of the first two groups will be a little over Rs. 2,000.

1st group 4,878 acres. 2nd group 12,559 acres.

Total ... 17,437 acres at 2 annas per acre = Rs. 2,179-10-0

- 51. Now, it is remarkable that, in the talukas of Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal, the rates of which I propose to maintain, the increase in the revenue has been very large indeed (vide paragraph 5 (2) of Mr. Seymour's Mirpur report and paragraph 20 of his report on Sujawal), while in Jati, the assessment of which I propose to reduce slightly, it has been practically stationary. It is true that Mr. Seymour in the 43rd paragraph of his Jati report attributes this to the limited flow lands of the taluka having been for the most part brought under cultivation, but I doubt if this is the chief reason, and I feel assured that the reduction in the rice rate will tend to stimulate its cultivation and yield an increased revenue. Undoubtedly, the taluka still holds some waste land available for rice.
- 52. As regards grouping, I accept Mr. Seymour's proposals entirely. They consist of raising 4 dehs from the 3rd to the 2nd group, 6 dehs from the 4th to the 3rd, and 4 from the 2nd to the 1st, 2 only being lowered for good reasons from the 2nd to the 3rd (vide paragraph 45 of his report). One new deh has also been created out of the measured portion of deh Jhol, and placed in the 3rd group. The dehs which have been raised have, writes Mr. Cross, "all been improved by expenditure on their water-supply and have given proof of their improvement by a large increase in cultivated area." The enhancement from this measure will contribute materially to lessen the loss referred to in paragraph 50.
- 53. Apart, however, from any consideration of the results of the current settlement, the report on the Jati Taluka appears to me to contain abundant evidence of the necessity for very moderate assessment, e. g., paragraph 39 on the indebtedness of the occupants, the concluding portion of paragraph 40 on the slovenly nature of the cultivation, the last clause of paragraph 44 on the deterioration of the soil in the 1st group villages "in consequence of recurring floods," the description in paragraph 46 of the unlevel nature of the taluka, owing to the scouring of the floods and the vagaries of the Indus, and lastly to the details of the floods given in paragraph 24, which only as recently as

- 1897-98 caused remissions of Rs 23,668 of revenue—remissions, the only possible, but none the less totally inadequate, means of compensating the landholders for the terrible losses which such floods bring with them, especially in the delta, where no magnificent wheat and oil-seed crops cover, as they do in Upper Sind, the submerged kharif area, but in their stead a few scattered patches of most inferior rabi cultivation may be seen.
- 54. I think Mr. Seymour's 48th paragraph is written under a misapprehension, as column 3 of Table I (paragraph 21) does not only show uncultivable portions of Survey Numbers, but cultivable portions also, which were not cultivated, as may be gathered from a glance at the table, which shows that the area varies and has decreased considerably. I will, however, suggest to the Collector the advisability of acting in accordance with his suggestion.
- 55. I see no reason for altering in this or in the other talukas the present arrangement regarding the disposal of grazing rights.
- 56. The information given in paragraph 50 regarding the nature of occupancy rights is entirely incorrect. Mr. Cadell was not invested by me with authority to fix the rates of "Malkano" (i.e., price of occupancy), nor did he introduce any scale of rates, nor is there such a scale in existence. I was Collector in Mr. Cadell's days, and personally passed orders on every land grant. It is true that Mr. Cadell, coming from the rich lands of the Shikarpur District, was inclined to recommend high rates in the delta, but I did not sanction them.
- 57. The suspension of the fallow rules rests with the Commissioner, and will be duly considered. There is no doubt that, as Mr. Cross says, their suspension would "greatly simplify the accounts," and they are in the Shahbandar Division at any rate of very doubtful benefit to Government or the people.
- 58. The proposals for the Shahbandar Taluka have been prepared by Rao Bahadur Choitram, while Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, and embrace the maintenance of the existing rates and the removal of three 2nd group dehs to the 1st group.
- 59. The Acting Collector, Mr. Sladen, remarks in paragraph 5 of his forwarding letter that his main criticism on these proposals is that Mr. Choitram does not seem to have sufficiently considered the propriety of the rates in force, and supports his argument against reduction by the fact that Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 were the (flow and wheel) rates in the pre-settlement period, when the taluka was unprotected. The Collector adds: "There are, it appears to me, good grounds for discussing this further," which he then proceeds to do, recommending finally that a reduction of 8 annas should be made in each group for rice, and for all other crops, and of 4 annas in each group for simple lift—a proposal which he subsequently modifies in paragraph 9 of his letter No. 3459, dated the 22nd instant, forwarding the reports on the other three talukas, by recommending that 4 annas should be substituted for 8.
- 60. Mr. Choitram's own discussion of the rates is limited to his 24th paragraph, the impression after reading which left on my mind is that he regards the current rates as too high, but, knowing the desire for an increase rather than a decrease of revenue, has hesitated to propose a reduction.
- 61. Thus, he says: "The taluka produces rice of a coarse kind." "It is more sparsely populated than" the other three. "There is no internal evidence of prosperity in the taluka." "The yield per acre of the staple crop (i.e., rice) leaves a profit just a trifle over the present rates of assessment. This is hardly sufficient to enable the zamindars to face adverse seasons, which occur occasionally, without help from Government in the shape of takavi advances." On rice, the staple crop of the taluka, the grower saves just a trifle over the Government assessment." Finally, he says reduction is impossible because

- Rs. 3 was paid before the settlement; but in saying that he forgets that "t large portion of the taluka" was held on very favourable leases prior to the settlement and only the remainder assessed at the rates mentioned by him.
- 62. In paragraph 18 of his report, he endeavours, as before mentioned to show what the zamindar's profit is, but unfortunately he bases his calculation on the quantity and price of the cleaned rice, which the zamindar never sells, and takes the average instead of the actual assessment. His estimate of 30 kasas as the average out-turn per acre of uncleaned rice is in my opinion, and as I have before said, a very fair one, for, as Mr. Cross points our in paragraph 4 of his remarks on the Jati proposals, Mr. Lawrence's experiment yielding 102 kasas may be set against his own yielding 6 only, and looking at the large areas in all the talukas under poor crops, I do not believe that 30 kasas is exceeded on the average; yet if this is so, the value of such average at present rates yields no profit but a deficit.
- 63. Estimates of the kind, however, are never very satisfactory, but the above surely shows how close to the wind we are sailing under the present low prices of rice.
- 64. These considerations and the other matters alluded to by Mr. Sladen, viz, the universally indebted condition of the lard-holders, the increasing number of sales, the fact that the taluka is nursed on takavi, the decreasing area under occupation and decreasing revenue, added to the continuous calamities from floods and other causes which in 10 years have resulted in the grant of Rs. 86,018 (exclusive of fallow) remissions, all appear to me to justify his conclusion that "all the conditions which govern assessment seem to be in favour of low rates."
- 65. He then mentions a fact, to which Mr. Choitram has in my opinion scarcely given sufficient weight when considering the assessment, i. e., the abandonment of the river protection bands along the north-western shoulder of the taluka, and the consequent abandonment to floods of the western half of the taluka, the bank of the Khanto wah being adopted as the river protective band.
- 66. This withdrawal took place, I believe, in 1894-95, and in February 1895 the Commissioner sanctioned the exclusion of 28 villages from the survey system owing to their being exposed to the force of the floods and to the destruction of their boundary marks.
- 67. Unfortunately, Mr. Choitram has not shown these villages separately either in Appendix III or in the map. They are, however, now so shown in my Appendix III-B.
- 68. Notwithstanding what Mr. Choitram says regarding these villages in his 23rd paragraph and the fact that the owners are no longer obliged to pay rent by Survey Numbers or maintain boundary marks, none of them ought in my opinion to remain in the 1st group, in which 20 now stand, as for the time at any rate their owners were practically ruined by the abandonment of the country, their lands being cut up in every direction, as I have myself seen in the northernmost dehs, while in order to cultivate at all they have to protect the lands "by putting up strong bands" at their own cost.
- 69. I went across this abandoned tract with Mr. Lawrence in 1896 and again this year, and could only wonder at the patience of the people, who saw their property destroyed in order to meet a public necessity, and I felt strongly at having to meet their complaints and requests for the restoration of the old line of band with a flat non possumus.
- 70. This measure has caused an actual decrease in the cultivated area of the taluka of nearly 7,000 acres (vide paragraph 9 of Mr. Choitram's report), from which the loss to the people may be estimated, and the least we can do for them is to reduce their assessment to the 2nd group.

- 71. The best of the remaining 1st class dehs are the 13 coloured red on the map in the north-east of the taluka, and adjoining the Jati Taluka, 4½ dehs actually touching 2nd class dehs and 1½ touching two 1st class dehs of Jati.
- 72. This has led me to propose that in the 1st group the rice and other flow and lift aided by flow rates of Shahbandar should be assessed the same as the second group of Jati, i. e., at Rs. 2-14 and Rs. 2-6, respectively—a measure which will afford some relief and, coupled with the transfer of the large unsettled area to the 2nd group, be I think sufficient. The remaining rates I would leave unaltered, as the 2nd and 3rd group rice and other flow and lift aided by flow rates will equal the Jati 3rd and 4th, as also will the kharif lift and rabi rates of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd current Shahbandar groups correspond to the proposed rates in the Jati 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups.
- 73. Mr. Choitram's only proposal for change in grouping is that he raises three dehs from the 2nd to the 1st group—a measure accepted by the Collector and myself
- 74. A glance at the map showing the irrigational facilities of the taluka will convey an idea of its poverty in that respect, the larger portion being without a water-supply. This will no doubt be remedied by the improvement to the "Kohri," which feeds the Satah and the Khanto canals, and the widening of the former (vide notes by the Executive Engineer, forming Appendix XXIII to the Jati report); but if improvements of the kind in such a backward country are to be made use of, the rates of assessment must be kept low.
- 75. The only possible method of assessing satisfactorily the "Bhal" lands, i. e., the lands over which the tides as they flow into the mouths of the Indus raise the level of the sweet water and cause it to be distributed, is that of leases, any regular checks by measurement being totally impossible, as Mr. Lawrence reported in his very interesting letter to which Mr. Choitram has referred in his 23rd paragraph. Their settlement will, therefore, be arranged from time to time under the Commissioner's sanction.
- 76. The barani rates should remain unchanged, as also the system of collecting grazing fees.
- 77. As Mr. Choitram has not prepared the usual statement of the average areas cultivated in each group during the last five years, and given no details of cultivation for the dehs thrown out of settlement, it is difficult to estimate the loss from my proposals; but taking the figures of cultivation for the year 1897-98 (a very favourable year), the loss by the 2 annas reduction on rice and flow comes to Rs. 1,502. In the unsettled dehs, the amount would probably be very much less. Possibly, Rs. 2,000 would cover the entire (average) loss.
- 78. This sum added to the reduction in Jati may reach a total of Rs. 5,000; but when one looks at the present price of such rice as the Shahbandar Division affords and the chances of its rising, at the floods of 1897-98, which in the two talukas caused the remissions to reach the sum of over Rs. 30,000, and all the other disadvantageous conditions of life and agriculture, and compares them with the well populated and busy towns and villages of Upper Sind, and with the splendid rice and wheat crops grown there, one doubts if the distinction made is not even yet insufficient and the assessment still too near the limit which excludes profit.
- 79. The different proposals were all forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, who, having no personal acquaintance with the Karachi Collectorate, has forwarded letters on the subject from the Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals, No. 5199-34 and No. 5201-34, dated respectively the 19th and the 20th instant.
- 80. The letters show how much is being done to improve the irrigation facilities, yet how far from secure the country is—vide his remark that the river is threatening two places on the Sujawal bands, while an entirely new band is being surveyed in a third direction, on the completion of which "the

taluka will be completely protected from the effects of the erosion." A new band is also contemplated in the Shahbandar Taluka.

- 81. The Executive Engineer confirms in part the views above stated regarding the relative position of the talukas by saying that he would impose the highest rate on the Mirpur Batoro and the lowest on the Shahbandar Taluka. I cannot agree with him, however, in his view that liability to agricultural disaster is not to be considered when fixing the assessments. Remissions, as I have before said, do little to compensate for the loss of the cultivator's food and the zamindar's income.
- 82. Lax cultivation is by economic law a certainty where land is abundant and population scanty; and the only remedy is the increase of population, which will best be fostered by moderate rates of assessment.
- 83. If Rs. 2 is added to the rice rate for a perennial supply, the assessment will be near to that which the Executive Engineer says is taken on sugarcane in the Deccan. From the value of sugarcane as stated by him must the very great expense of its cultivation be deducted, as I know from personal experience.
- 84. The Collector discusses the question of guarantee in paragraph 11 of his report (No. 3459, dated the 22nd instant), and I fully agree with him in holding that a guarantee is desirable for all the four talukas. Personally, I concur also in preferring a 20-years' guarantee, as I do not think that the circumstances of these delta talukas are likely to justify any enhancement for many years. I do not, however, anticipate that Government will approve of such a long period.
- 85. Should they not do so, then I would strongly recommend that, as in the case of the three revisions sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4327, dated the 22nd instant, Government should in the case of these four delta talukas undertake not to enforce their right to levy additional rates, as there is no likelihood whatever, nor any need, of any very large irrigational project being carried out in them beyond new lines of bands and drainage works.
- 86. A statement of the assessment proposed by me for each taluka is appended (marked A), also of the villages according to the grouping recommended (marked Appendix III-B) for each taluka.
- 87. I regret the late date of despatch of these papers, although I do not think that it could be avoided. I would, however, solicit a very early decision and its communication by wire. The rates have been duly notified.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

R. GILES,

Acting Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Rates proposed in the Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal, Jati and Shahbandar Talukas of the Shahbandar Division in the Karachi District.

	MIBPUR	Ватоко		Suja	WAL.	SUJAWAL.			Jati,				SHAHBANDAR.			
ļ	let Group.	2nd Group,	Ļst Group.	2nd Group,	3rd Group.	4th Group.	1st Group,	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	REMARKS		
:	Rs. a.) Rs. a.	Rs. a.													
Kharif,						JE	2									
Gardens and Rice Other flow and lift aided by flow.	3 4 2 12	3 0 2 8		2 14 2 6	2 12 2 4	2 10 2 2	3 2 2 10	2 14 2 6	2 12 2 4	2 8 2 0	2 14 2 6	2 12 2 4	2 8 2 0	Gardens will pay 2 Rs. en tra, if the		
Lift	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 0	1 13	1 8	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 0	1 12	1 8	receive a col- weather sur		
Rabi.					1/6									ply in add		
Satlabi and Bosi Do. aided by Lift and Lift.	2 4 2 12	2 0 2 9		2 0 2 8	1 12 2 4	1 8 2 0	2 4 2 12	2 0 2 8	1 12 2 4	1 8 2 0	2 0 2 8	1 12 2 4	1 8 2 0	kharif sup ply.		
Barani,					A											
Kharif Rabi	 	:			:::	13.	1	. 4. 8	1	0 1. 4	1 4	1 0	1 0			
River kacha lands.		\]	सन्यमे	जयते					(1		
Lands sown with Kharif and Peshras crops.	R	s. a.		R	a a			3.	s.a. 3 0			•				
Rabi.																
Lands sown with Wheat and Barley.		8 \$	-	:	8 8				3 8							
Lands ploughed and sown with other crops.	:	2 8		;	2 8			:	2 8							
Lands ploughed Lands sown with Simker erop.		1 8		į	1 8 0 8				18 08							

R. GILES, Acting Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX III-B.

List of Villages under the proposed settlement of the Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal, Jati and Shahbandar Talukas.

Νo.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
	MIRPUR BATORO TALUKA.		MIRPUR BATORO TAMUKAconte
	WIRPUR DATORO IALUKA.		2nd Group.
	1st Group.	56	Jurar.
	-	57	Dhand Khad.
1	Miranpur.	58	Kangan Khadi.
2	Atal Shah-	59	Ach.
3	Bachal Gugo.	60 61	Sandeji. Damri,
4 5	Rel Mulchand. Tiko.	62	Sonhri,
6	Bano.	63	Lunia.
7	Raboth.		
8	Pad.		Government Forests.
9	Kotkia.	64	Fatia.
10 11	Shahpur. Huseupur.	65	Khadi,
12	Laikpur,	66	Mulchand.
13	Abral.	67	Kacho Bano
14	Khir Dahi.		Circuit and a fill and a
$rac{15}{16}$	Mangiladho Gugo. Gul Muhammad Gugo		SUJAWAL TALUKA.
17	Dachiri.		Ist Group.
18	Gahiki.	S 57/01	Wali Shah.
19	Khanpur,	2	Ladhako.
20	Daro.	3	Changani.
$\frac{21}{22}$	Chaubandi. Chaubandi Chanhki	$\frac{4}{5}$	Gap. Choretani.
23	Arara.	6	Abad.
24	Karimpur.	7	Rapar Gujo.
25	Parhiarki.	8	Piniladho.
26	Jara Wah.		Jhalu, Abad Pancho.
27 28	Kandor. Mirpur.	10	Nodo Baran,
$\frac{29}{29}$	Khadi Dani,	12	Jar.
30	Bahto.	13	Kandra.
31	Samani.	14	Khazano.
32	Relo.	15	Sandki. Bhuti.
33 34	Thati. Fateh Muhammad Abro.	$\begin{array}{c c} & 16 \\ 17 \end{array}$	Sujawal.
35	Jhok.	1 18	Gujo Amro.
36	Dalidal.	19	Ali Bahar.
37	Gunero.	20	Abad Rio.
38 39	Charbuti.	21 22	Walar. Jainki.
40	Dhandi. Tarai.	23	
41	Sahijki.	24	
42	Kunghadi.	25	Chak Sand.
43	Kataro.	26	Sukhpur.
44	Amra.	27 28	Samaki. Vikia.
45 46	Moujri, Kamaro.	29	Khariun.
47	Larh Charo.	30	Budho Talpur.
48	Liari.	31	Dando.
49	Laikpur West.	32	Damberlo.
50 51	Laikpur East.	33 34	Dadu. Chaubandi Vasu Shah.
52	Junejani. Marhadi.	04	Chaubanut vasu Shan.
53	Kukrat.		2nd Group.
54	Babri.	35	Belo.
55	Chelriun.	36	Wicholo.

No.	Name of Village	; }	No.	Name of Village.
	SUJAWAL TALUKA—com	td.		JATI TALUKA—contd.
	2nd Group-contd.			1st Group-contd.
37	Sohki.		12	Latifpur.
38]	Miran Khori.		$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 14 \end{array}$	Halai. Tal.
39	Surjani.		15	Ket (Jagir).
40 41	Khiral, Ranta.		16	Chach Baraho.
12	Kot Alme.		17	Drigh Rahi.
43 44	Halki Wadi Jagir. Mor.			2nd Group.
5	Udhejani		10	T . 11.5
-	3rd Group.		$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 19 \end{array}$	Lodki. Gujo Bihishti.
	ora aroup.		20	Shahpur (Jagir).
ŀ6	Muradpur.		$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 22 \end{array}$	Shahpur Nandhi.
7	Miranpur. Wangaro.		23	Bhayori. Muhammad Hasan Otho.
l8 l9	Ghotaro.		24	Duho.
50	Jhol Ket.		$\frac{25}{26}$	Charki. Kothi.
51 5 2	Gul Bahar. Kharar.		27	Miepur.
3	Mirzo Laghari.		28	Thorki,
64	Khinjhar.	5000	29 30	Utharia. Khadi,
55	Liaro.	ANE	31	Achh.
	4th Group.		32 33	Warai. Chaubandi.
. e	Chah Hatho.	SHEET OF	34	Chamai.
56 57	Kutko.	4040	35	Duhar.
58	Kalro.	1214	56 37	Tingu. Muharo.
59	Modi,	CALL.	38	Belo.
	$oldsymbol{Jagirs}$		39 40	Du jo. Kano.
20	Sayadpur.	(No. 11)	41	Kundan Jagir.
60 61	Seri.	सन्यमेव	3 42	Kayatar.
32	Halaki Na ndhi.		43 44	Khirsar. Dando.
63	Buhaki.		45	Samarko.
	Forests.		46 47	Mula. Satardino Shah.
C.4	Belo Panah.		48	
64 65	Belo Khirear.		49	
66	Belo Hadidani.		50 51	
67 - 68	Belo Surjani. Belo Ganj.		52	Jhariro.
69	Belo Hazari.		53 54	
70	Belo Keti Saindino. Belo Kacho Surjani.		55 55	1
$71 \\ 72$	Belo Kacho Ali Bahar.		56	
. ~	•		57 58	
	JATI TALUKA.		59	Sariheji.
	1st Group.		60 61	
1	Bahadipur.			3rd Group.
2 3	Aplanki Wadi. Aplanki (Jagir) Nandhi.		22	Tradman
4	Daiki.		$\begin{array}{c c} 62 \\ 63 \end{array}$	
5 6	Sukhpur. Sadhpur.		64	Hur.
7	Munarki.		65 66	
8	Wareki.		66 67	1
.9 10	Pabun. Bhad.		68	Maraho Raiji.
11	Said Alah Baksh.		69	Bakhai.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
	JATI TALUKA—contd.		JATI TALUKA—contd,
	3rd Group—contd		Unsettled.
70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 90 91 92 93 94 95 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108	Phulki. Geri. Keti Mawali. Modi (Jagir). Maraho Bula Khan (Jagir). Kinjhar. Rahria. Bargah. Ratni. Loyo. Chach Dars. Sahibani (Jagir). Gungado. Lunda Machharo. Shahkapur. Bunbalo. Wadihari. Pat Makra. Malhia. Hasani. Kochar: Kharik, Sar. Gujhro. Khath Bhangar. Dar. Radhan. Kalri. Kochuno. Sari Belaro. Maraho Maruwaro. Pahchari. Weki. Gath. Chaubiti. Chhan Belo. Jhim. Tobahro. Jhol.	128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Chalko. Ahmad Rajo. Gandho. Akri. Auranga. Lakha. Sari. Garahri. SHAHBANDAB TALUKA. Surveyed Villages. 1st Group. Chuhar Jamali. Dutri. Karna. Lakhi. Damria. Kacho Marho. Landhi. Kur. Rai. Bachal Jamali. Achh Marho. Budhani. Daulatpur. Pir Rajan Shah. Pir Suleman Shah. Magsi. Jamal Jatoi. Fateh Khan Zangejo. Bagana. Ladeon. Palki. Pir Karimdino Shah.
	\$th Gr₁		2nd Group,
109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127	Makhiaro Jato, Jekri, Ghaura, Khado. Buhra. Mukhraj. Chhandan, Jhabo. Char. Pahting. Dunhi. Las, Gadap Wah, Dhang. Mahri. Apan. Gathro. Karund. Rarri.	24 25 20 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 40 41 42	Mirewari Morchhadai. Dolo Sholani. Bet Muhar. Babio. Mutni. Musa. Baksh Ali Kalhoro. Imam Baksh Zangejo. Gujo. Pir Jani Shah. Jhor Chaunki. Ukarpur. Nabi Baksh Jalbani. Mairufani. Nawazio Jalbani. Chakri.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
	Shahbandar Taluka-contd.		Unsurveyed Villages—contd.
,	Surveyed Villages—contd.		2nd Group-contd.
	2nd Group-contd.	84	Umar Jawan.
40	m	85	Bagwah.
43 44	Pirani.	86 87	} Jao. Bahalki.
45	Kothi. Inayatpur.	88	Kasim Sumro.
46	Khir Dahi.	89	Haja.
47	Chach.	90	Alahdino Wada.
	August 1	91	Shahbandar.
	3rd Group.	92	Bhagdev.
	•	93	Jungo Jalbani.
48	Warai.	94	Khanani.
49	Gul Muhammad Jalbani.	95	Larh Sanhro.
50	Shekhano.	96	Tharewari.
51	Belo Gul Bahar.	97	Darsi.
52	Ali Kehar.	98	Atarki. 3rd Group.
53 54	Datura. Kathor.	20.	ora Group.
55	Bagh Bahar.	99	Chachri.
56	Dero Purano.	100	Kalar.
57	Islam Garh,	101	Karsia.
58	Shah Micaro.	102	Ali Samano.
59	Takio Sinhu Shah.	103	
60	Wari.	104	Thori.
61	Jhaleon.	105	Lipato.
62	Morlo.	106	Lalpur.
63	Chotki.		C C / 77'7
64 65	Kadaran.	22.62	Sea-Coast Villages.
66	Karphuli. Chor Gujo.	जयते	Under Bigoti System.
67	Shor.	বাল্য	Shack Digott Egateria
		107	Kinjhar.
	Unsurveyed Villages.	108	Lyari.
		109	Sultanpur.
	2nd Group.	110	Tango.
co	Alak Dakah Chal	111	Sukhpur. Kombhati.
68 69	Alah Baksh Shah. Pir Muhammad Shah.	113	Lakho Ghot,
70	Saindad Jamali	114	Wariaso.
71	Ratol.	115	Thul.
$7\overline{2}$	Machhki.	116	Ladhalipoto.
73		117	Betri.
74	Baranki.	Į.	
75	Balu Jamali.	į.	Under Lease System.
76	Mouledino Shah.		70.11
77	Amir Baksh Jamali	118	Bablo.
78	Singharki.	119	Nindh.
79	Kadirdino Shah.	$120 \\ 121$	Padhwadi. Takro.
80 81	Bhalti.	121	Joshiawari.
82	Ubhakappo, Chaubandi.	123	Eracho.
83	Pahlu Hindu.	124	Kalikote.
30	A SWALL ALILIUM	****	***************************************

R. GILES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

MIRPUR BATORO SETTLEMENT REPORT

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Superintendent's Office, Hyderabad, 11th May 1899.

From

L. W. SEYMOUR, ESQUIRE,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind,

To

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the settlement proposals for the Mirpur Batoro Taluka made by Mr. Lawrence whilst Assistant Collector in charge of the Shahbandar Division of the Karachi Collectorate. Owing to a divergence of opinion regarding the suitability of the rates proposed, orders were issued in Government Resolution No. 4836-A of 25th July 1898 that the papers should be re-examined and re-submitted with the reports on the other talukas of the delta.

- 2. As Mr. Lawrence's proposals together with the correspondence thereon are to be re-submitted to Government, it does not seem necessary for me to do more than briefly recapitulate those proposals, to review the various objections and suggestions made, and to record the opinion to which I have myself been led from an examination of the taluka, both on the ground and from Revenue returns.
- 3. Mr. Lawrence's proposals as regards grouping and rates may be summarised thus:—
 - (1) Out of the two groups formed by Colonel Anderson, Superintendent, Sind Survey, at time of settlement in 1883-84, Mr. Lawrence proposes to make four groups, comprising 18, 25, 11 and 9 dehs, respectively.
 - (2) The changes in the existing rice rates by the proposed grouping would be as follow:—

```
18 Dehs to be raised from ... 3 4 to 3 12=8 per aero.

1 Deh, Junejani, to be raised from ... 3 0 to 3 8=8 ,,

24 Dehs , , , ... 3 4 to 3 8=4 ,,

4 Dehs , , , ... 3 0 to 3 4=4 ,,

1 Deh, Miranpur, to be reduced , ... 3 4 to 3 0=4 ,,

7 Dehs to remain unchanged at ... 3 4

8 , , , , , ... 3 0
```

As the coloured map of Mr. Lawrence's proposed grouping is with Government and as, in my opinion, such extensive changes in grouping, with the enhancements they involve, are not, except in a very modified form, necessary or expedient, I do not propose to enumerate them in detail. They will be found in Appendix III-B accompanying Mr. Lawrence's report.

- (3) Mr. Lawrence makes no change in the garden rate, except for a reduction of 8 annas per acre in Group IV of his proposals.
- (4) His proposed rates for kharif "other flow" and "lift aided by flow" and "lift," compared with existing rates, work out as under:—

For rabi "sailabi and bosi," and bosi aided by lift, as follow:-

In existing 1st group dehs, except deh Miranpur, in which the rates will remain unchanged, an increase of 4 annas per acre.

" 5 dehs of existing 2nd group " of 8 " "
" 8 " " " " of 4 " "

The rates of rabi "lift" and "sailabi aided by lift" remain unchanged, except that, as a result of the proposed changes in grouping, there would be a reduction of 4 annas in deh Miranpur of the existing 1st group. Five dehs of the existing 2nd group would be assessed at 4 annas per acre more than at present.

- 4. Mr. Lawrence's proposed groupings were framed with considerable discrimination on considerations of water-supply, communications, markets and extension of cultivation, and his rates with reference to increased protection (the result of Government expenditure), advance of prices, the reputation of the rice grown and a general advance in prosperity (vide paragraph 23 of his report). Further investigations, however, prove that certain of his assumptions are fallacious, whilst others have been arrived at from apparently erroneous information received. These will be dealt with further on.
- 5. To the above proposals, exception was taken by yourself as Collector of Karachi in your letter No. 3267 of 29th June 1898 to the Commissioner in Sind on the grounds—
 - (1) "That the best possible increase of revenue is, as Mr. Erskine has laid down, that due to extension of cultivation encouraged by moderate assessment and improved irrigational facilities; and if the increase resulting from the latter is already abundant, we should be very careful before we meddle with the former."
 - (2) That the financial results of the settlement introduced in 1883-84 have been eminently successful and the increase in revenue enormous, the collections in Mirpur in 1896-97 being more than double the average of the 6 years prior to the present settlement.
 - (3) That we have no right to expect better results, "but with the constant irrigational improvements effected by the Public Works officers, we have every reason to anticipate a similar rate of progress, provided our assessments continue to be moderate. That a little will turn the scale in the delta talukas, where the land, the crops and the energy and industry of the people themselves are much inferior to what they are in the north of Sind, may be judged by the good effect which followed the reduction of the rates in the Guni Taluka in 1886-87."
 - (4) That Mr. Lawrence's proposed rice rates are higher by 4 annas than those of the adjoining taluka of Guni: that, whilst the 1st group dehs of Guni were so classed on account of their favourable situation as regards their communication with Hyderabad and capabilities of irrigation and population, they neither adjoin the Mirpur dehs nor can they be contrasted with them.

- (5) That, whilst Mr. Lawrence justifies his 1st group of villages being assessed at four annas higher (Rs. 3-12) than the Guni rates, because their produce "under the name of Khorwah rice is held to be far superior to the ordinary produce of Guni," the assessment really represents an increase of 8 annas per acre, as the dehs in which the Khorwah rice is grown are those immediately surrounding the village of Khorwah in the 2nd group of the Guni settlement assessed at Rs, 3-4 only.
- (6) That inquiry shows that, whilst the Khorwah seed is planted, the produce is not equal to nor sold as "Khorwah" rice in the Hyderabad market, nor does it realise the same price: that, fron recollection, the rice cultivation around Khorwah is very superior to any in Mirpur Batoro.
- (7) That the rice rates in the Tatta Taluka are 4 annus less in each group than they are now in Mirpur Batoro and that, although the lands of the latter taluka are at an advantage as regards water-supply, immunity from floods and probably the soil also, the Tatta produce has a readier market at Karachi, for what Mr. Lawrence calls "easy communication with the ultimate market by river vià Keti Bandar and by sea vià Mughalbin is, if easy, decidedly distant," and that on this point representations had been made by the people of Mirpur Batoro that "our produce is at a disadvantage in having a longer distance to the railway, as well as the Indus to cross, before it can reach Karachi."
- (8) That Rs. 3-12 appear to be approximating too nearly to the rice rates of Upper Sind, where the whole conditions of the land, crops and people are infinitely in advance of those prevailing in Mirpui Batoro.
- (9) That, in consequence of Colonel Boulton's strong views regarding the necessity for light rates, the rates originally sanctioned in 1882-85 for the Tatta Taluka were reduced from Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-12 in 1884, and subsequently maintained.
- (10) That Colonel Anderson in 1883 particularly mentioned that he had assimilated the Mirpur rates to those of Tatta, showing—what is certainly true—that, in assessing one, the rates borne by the other should be considered, and that a subsequent proposal to reduce the rates of Mirpur Batoro was discussed, but rightly rejected.
- (11) That the reasons which led the Commissioner in Sind to reject Mr. Woodburn's proposals, 10 years later, to raise the rice rates of Guni apply with equal, if not with greater, force to Mirpur and Sujawal, where Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3 were, as the Commissioner in Sind remarked, all that the "stuff produced can bear," and where the increased revenue under the settlement is almost as great as it was in Guni.
- (12) That the irrigational settlements in the delta talukas were allowed to remain open, owing to their liability to floods and the consequent uncertainty regarding their being able to bear the rates already imposed.
- 6. You were led, on the grounds detailed, to the conclusion that the rice rates in the Mirpur Batoro Taluka should remain unchanged. You said you would object strongly to any rise in excess of 4 annas on Mr. Lawrence's first two groups, you would deprecate very strongly any enhancement of other rates, "as the delta is utterly unsuited to any kharif crop, except rice, and to all but inferior kinds of rabi cultivation, whilst experience in the Guni Taluka has shown the folly of assessing lift cultivation too highly," and that, under the circumstances, you would leave the villages in two groups as at present, either

retaining, by preference, the rates unchanged or altering the rice rate only to Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 instead of Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3 You conclusively showed that there would be no objection to the retention of the two groups of the existing settlement, because Mr. Lawrence had admitted the difficulty of making any distinction between the villages of the 1st and 2nd groups with so good a water-supply, and that, with no enhancement, there could be no reason to separate the dehs of the 3rd and 4th groups, and you resolved a doubt in connection with a few alterations of grouping of dehs proposed by Mr. Lawrence from his local knowledge by deciding that the old grouping had better be maintained, "all reductions of assessment not urgently demanded being bad in principle and having a tendency to demoralise the occupants."

- 7. In his forwarding memorandum to Government, the Commissioner in Sind—then Mr., now the Honourable Mr. James—reviewed both Mr. Lawrence's proposals and the opinions expressed by yourself as Collector of Karachi. After stating with reference to the existing grouping that Colonel Anderson, whose survey was a rough one, could find but little difference between the villages throughout the taluka and put 50 villages in the first group and 13 in the second, the Commissioner summarises Mr. Lawrence's proposals as to grouping and rates, compares existing rates with those of the talukas of Guni and Tatta, remarks that Mr. Lawrence has not shown that each of his groups has an advantage decidedly superior to the group below, thinks the elaborate classification system of the Deccan is not requisite in Sind, but, after careful consideration, is led by Mr. Lawrence's local knowledge and good judgment, as shown in the case of Sujawal, to accept Mr. Lawrence's grouping with the modification that Groups II and III should be amalgamated and Group IV converted into Group III.
- The Commissioner fully concurred with the Collector in thinking that no attempt should be made yet to raise the people of the swampy delta to the rates of Upper Sind, and admitted the anomaly of having the Mirpur Batoro villages adjoining the Khorwah group in Guni paying higher rates. He stated that each taluka should be decided on its merits, and that the l'atta. Jati and Shahbandar rates should be carefully considered in the cold season, and added: "The settlement has answered very well, and the Commissioner is not anxious to disturb it, for, as Mr. Erskine remarked, it is to the extension of cultivation rather than to the raising of rates that an increase of revenue is to be looked for. At the same time, as Mr. Erskine himself pointed out, Mirpur Batoro is the best taluka in the delta, even though it only pays the same rates as Jati, and if its rates were too low, the revising of the other talukas would be a difficulty. The existing rates were only experimental, though founded on Mr. Erskine and Colonel Anderson's excellent judgment and knowledge of the country, and the fact that the Commissioner has been compelled to recommend but few alterations or enhancements since he came to Sind in 1891 (although he has examined carefully into the results of every settlement that has fallen in) is only a testimony to the wisdom of his predecessors. Mr. Lawrence, moreover, calls attention to the expenditure by Government of Rs. 1,41,000 in repairing and maintaining the river bands in this taluka and Sujawal. The Commissioner thoroughly agrees that Government are entitled to some return on such expenditure outside the normal increase of cultivation, which is in itself a very handsome return on the outlay." Having made remarks on the expenditure for clearance of canals and the excavation of the new Laikpur Canal, the Commissioner considered that, on the whole, a rise of 4 annas and not of 8 annas was justifiable, which would make the new rates Rs. 3-8, Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3, thereby removing the anomaly of the Mirpur dehs adjoining the Khorwah group of Guni being assessed at a higher rate, and concurred with the Collector that rates in excess of those would be too heavy.
- 9. The Commissioner further expressed an opinion that "lift" cultivation was too highly assessed, and, quoting Mr. Erskine's reduction of "lift" rates in Guni, suggested that the Mirpur "lift" rates should be assimilated to those of Guni and reduced from Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-4 (existing rates) to Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 1-12. As regards rates generally, other than rice

and kharif lift, the Commissioner's and Mr. Lawrence's proposed rates were as follow:—

	Commissi Rate		MR. LAWRENCE'S RATE.					
	lst and 2nd Groups.	3rd Group.	1st Group,	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Grown		
$\it Kharif.$	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
Gardens	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 8 2 8 2 4 0 8	4 0 2 14 2 14 	4 0 2 14 2 14	$\left \begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 12 \\ 2 & 12 \\ \end{array}\right $	3 8 2 8 2 8		
Rabi.			ļ			[
Sailabi and Bosi	3 0 2 12	2 4 2 12 2 8 er acre.	2 8 3 0 3 0	2 8 3 0 3 0	2 8 3 0 3 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 12 \\ 2 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$		

Mr. Liwrence did not propose "bibul" rates, because they are now assessed at a value not exceeding half their produce under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6282 of 3rd August 1892.

The Commissioner in Sind showed that by his proposals the revenue of the taluka would be increased by 2.2 per cent. over the existing average revenue for the last 5 years.

- 10. I have now visited all parts of this taluka, and have made a most careful examination of its past and present condition. I have acquainted myself with Mr. Lawrence's proposals and with the various opinions expressed thereon, and I can bring to bear upon those proposals the double advantage of a very long experience of the Province and of a quite recent investigation of the conditions of two of the adjoining talukas of the delta, viz., Sujawal and Jati. The result is to confirm in my mind, the desirability, which has already been urged by yourself, of letting well alone. I agree with every word that you have written in regard to this taluka, and the only point in which I would go further than yourself is in recommending a substantial reduction in the kharif "lift" rates, as suggested by the Commissioner in Sind to Government. I propose to leave the grouping as at present, with the exception of transfering 5 dehs from the 2nd to the 1st group, to leave the rice rate unchanged, to assess gardens in terms of Government Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1836 and rabi cultivation as in the talukas of Sujawal and Jati. My reasons are as follow:—
 - (1) There is no necessity for a more complicated system of grouping being substituted for the simple one at present obtaining because the water-supply is good all round. Colonel Anderson's differentiation of a few villages in the extreme north and to the south-east of the taluka had reference to the inherent condition of the dehs themselves, and he remarks that "the whole of the rest of the taluka is good, and the villages differ so little from one another that I have made no distinction between them and brought them all into the 1st group." Since Colonel Anderson's time, these dehs have shared equally the common benefit of improved water-supply and increased protection from floods. Produce, too, is disposed of to local agents, resident in various parts of the taluka, and hence, though all zamindars suffer in the matter of prices

owing to the extremely distant markets to which the purchasers have to convey the produce, they suffer fairly equally.

1) As regards rates, I would beg to point out that the position of the taluka of Mirpur Batoro is unique in this respect—that all its ultimate markets are extremely distant. It is handicapped above every other delta taluka. Places like the town of Mirpur and the village of Daro are in no sense markets. At the best, they are merely depôts for grain en route to the distant markets of Sando Bandar in Jati, to Keti Bandar in Ghorabari, Karachi, Kotri, Jerruck and Tatta. The prices which produce fetches are between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per kharar less than those of the adjoining taluka of Sujawal. On this point, I have convinced myself, not only from Revenue statistics, but from careful inquiry in different parts of the taluka and from examination of the books of various purchasing agents. The agents are kept informed of the wants of the different distant markets, and it is only natural that the prices they offer should be affected by the cost of carriage, which is less in both Sujawai and Jati than in the more inland taluka of Mirpur Batoro. I give here the prices per kharar of rice and jambho, other forms of cultivation being relatively unimportant:-

	1589-90.	1890-91	1591-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Ŕs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rice Sujawal	26 4	25 0	27 8	30 0	27 8	25 0	22 8	- 30 0	3 0 0	22 8
Mirpur Batoro	23 12	23 8	28 12	27 8	27 8	22 8	22 8	28 12	22 8	20 θ
Jambho { Sujawal	50 0	45 0	42 8	50 0	52 8	50 0	.50 0	55-0	8 5 0	50 O
Mirpur Batoro	50 O	43 12	42 8	50 0	5 0 0	45 0	47 8	52 8	45 0	50 0

The above are the figures supplied to me by the present Mukhtyarkar from the Revenue records. Mr. Lawrence's figures were probably supplied from a similar source, in which case it is difficult to reconcile the two sets. Mr. Lawrence's figures for Mirpur Batoro are as follow:—

		-	-
	i	선택부의	의리선
		Rice.	Jambho.
		Rs.	Rs.
1889-90		25	50
1890-91		24	50
1891-92		37	50
1892-93		32	50
1893-94	•••	30	70
1894-95		29	70
1895-96		28	75
1896-97		31	80
			ļ

The figures I have been given are in accord with the result of independent inquiry, and are the more probable. In both cases, the prices purport to be those given on the threshing floors for rice in husk. It would be quite unfair to regard the retail prices of cleaned rice in small bazaars when considering the value that produce represents to the cultivator, who sells the grain in husk and bulk on the ground. From the prices given by me, it will be seen that, though good prices ruled in four out of ten years, there is no such sustained rise as could be accepted as a ground for enhancing rates. Again, with reference to the value of the Khorwah rice in this taluka, the facts are as you mention, viz., there is very little (1,768 out of 33,261 acres in one year) grown, and that which is grown deterio-

rates in the soil or water of this taluka in quality and value Mr. Lawrence justifies his rates on the grounds of excellent watersupply, security from floods, fertile lands of a level that favours the "sugdasi" or white rice, and easy communication with ultimate markets by river vid Keti Bandar and by sea vid Mughalbin. The excellent water-supply and comparative security from floods may be conceded, and are reflected in extended cultivation. The "sugdasi" or white rice is virtually a myth as far as this taluka is concerned, and the distance of the ultimate markets, in spite of easy communication, results in lower prices being obtained in this taluka than in Sujawal. On the whole, the conclusion is irresistible that, as far as the rice rate is concerned, this taluka is very appropriately assessed as it is. It would be anjust to assess the taluka (except as regards the lowly assessed "lift" rates) even on a par with the teluka of Guni, with its much greater advantages of markets, communications, and water-supply. On the other hand, there is no incongruity in its being assessed at the same rate as the talukas of Sujawal and Jati, because its greater security from floods and its improved water-supply are nontralised by the fact of the lower prices available for produce. Again, as you have pointed out, a difference in assessment must always be made between the talukas of the delta and those of Central and Upper Sind. The imposition of an increase on the present rice rate would, I feel sure, tend to discourage zamindars, and would imperil the present satisfactory progress of the taluka, whilst a reduction of rates would lead to an increase of the had practice, which is said to be already landing zamindars into pecuniary difficulties, of extending their possessions without the means or the labour for their profitable cultivation.

- 3) With regard to kharif "lift" rates. At present, these rates are Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-4, that is to say, they are four annas more than those of the dehs of corresponding groups of the Guni Taluka. No ground exists for the retention of higher rates in Mirpur than in Guni, even although the rates for Guni were kept specially low. The result of the lower assessment in Guni was a large increase of caltivation, and it may be hoped that a similar result will follow the reduction of rates in this taluka. The soil in the "lift" lands of Mirpur is not as good as that to be seen in Guai-the ground is covered with coarse grass difficult of eradication, - whilst the cultivators are deprived of the better labour and price market of Guni. I propose, therefore, that the rates be assimilated to those of Guni on the one side and to the proposed same rates for Sujawal on the other. They would thus be Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2. In return for a temporary loss of Rs. 1,178 on the whole taluka, relief would be given to a form of irrigation which is neither popular nor profitable at the present time, and which appears unduly assessed with reference to the rates in adjoining talukas.
- 4) As "gardens" in the delta cannot be said to be as favourably situated with reference to climate, water-supply or markets as the gardens of Upper Sind, there is no reason for levying a higher rate of assessment, and I recommend that in future they be assessed in accordance with the orders of Government contained in their Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886, by which, ordinarily, they will pay the rice rate of the deh, and the same, plus Re. 1, should they obtain a double supply of canal water, i.e., water in both seasons. The loss to present revenue would be Rs. 311.
- 5) The rabi rates for sailabi and bosi (natural and artificial inundation) are already the same as in Jati and Sujawal. Rabi cultivation is poor in the delta talukas, and cannot bear enhanced assessment. The "aided" forms of rabi cultivation and rabi lift are very scarce, and they might well be classed together, as I have

suggested for Sujawal. The loss to revenue would be Rs. 30 on the average of the past 5 years.

(6) Of 9 dehs of the existing 2nd group, I propose to transfer 5 to the 1st group. Except one, they are adjoining the dehs of the 1st group, they have shared in the general improvements of water-supply and security from floods, and they dispose of their produce in exactly the same way as the dehs they adjoin. The following table shows their cultivation during the first five years of the settlement and during the past five years:—

		1885	0-84 to 18	887-88.	· .	1893-94 to 1897-98.					
Junejani	583	530	642	627	851	1,094	1,057	871	1,109	1,225	
Marhadi	32 3	213	263	251	321	490	483	464	483	451	
Kukrat	438	547	543	559	623	745	838	655	791	801	
Chelriun	165	192	228	142	139	336	335	445	469	477	
Babri	372	326	362	418	386	541	778	595	563	578	

These dehs are rice dehs, and under Mr. Lawrence's suggested grouping the rates of the first would have been enhanced by 8 annas and the others by 4 annas per acre. By the present transfer, there will be an increase of 4 annas in each. The additional revenue from the inclusion of these dehs in the 1st group would be Rs. 748. If this additional revenue be set against the loss mentioned on reductions in the rates for gardens, kharif lift and certain rabi cultivation, the total loss of revenue amounts to Rs. 771 only.

11. The modifications in the "gardens," kharif "lift" and aided form of rabi cultivation and rabi lift will be seen from the subjoined tabular statement of existing and proposed rates:—

iffette or aviating min biob	46.9									
			Curr	ent S	ettleme	Proposed Settlement				
		सन्यमेव	1st Group. 2nd Group. 8				3rd G	roup.	4th Group,	
$ extbf{ extit{K}}$ harif,			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs	a
Sugarcane and gardens Rice under flow Other flow Lift Lift aided by flow	•••	•••	4 3 2 2 2	$0 \\ 4 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 12$	4 3 2 2 2 2	0 0 8 4 8	3 3 2 2 2 2	4 12 4 12	3 3 2 2 2	0 8 0 8
Rabi.										
Bosi Bosi aided by lift Sailabi Sailabi aided by lift Lift	***	•••	2 2 2 3 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} $	2 2 2 2 2 2	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$	2 2 2 2 2 2	12	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 8 0 8 8

The rates under the present proposals are the same as those recommended for Sujawal and Jati. But for the convenience of comparison the rabi rates might more clearly be stated thus;—

	Grou	р 1	Group II.		
	Rs.	а.	Rs.	ą.	
Bosi and sailabi Bosi and sailabi aided by lift and rabi lift	2	4,	2	0	
Bosi and sailabi aided by lift and rabi lift	2	12	2	8	
	·		ļ		

- 12. The kacha rates should remain unchanged.
- 13. For reasons given in my Jati report, I am of opinion that the suspension of the fallow rules in this taluka would be of benefit to Government.
- 14. The four 2nd group dehs in the north-west of the taluka (Jurar, Dhand Khad, Kangan Khadi and Ach) will shortly be entirely Government forests. A little over half of dehs Bachal Gugo and Miranpur and about half of Atal Shah will also become forests. Of the remainder of Miranpur, part has been eroded by the river, whilst the remainder (369 acres) has been covered by silt and the boundary marks obliterated. For this area and for an area of 129 acres in Atal Shah, similarly circumstanced, it is proposed that the deh rates of assessment should be levied on annual measurements. Good progress is being made in bringing the original Laikpur forest under cultivation. In this forest, land has been given to 72 zamindars in exchange for that taken up in the dehs or portions of dehs to be afforested. There are complaints of insufficiency of water in the Laikpur Canal, but measures are being taken by the Canal Department to increase the supply. Out of a total area of 7,429 acres in the two dehs of Laikpur East and West, 2,944 acres are said to have been given out for cultivation either with or without malkano. Additional applications for land are still under consideration.
- 15. To bring the condition of the taluka up to date, the following particulars are given. The figures for 1896-97 were not fully available when Mr. Lawrence wrote his report, nor are the figures for the current Revenue year:—

TABLE I. ($\it Vide$ paragraph 12 of Mr. Lawrence's Report.)

37	Occupied	AREA CUI	TIVATED	Total	tions.	sions.	Revenue	Collections.	anding nce.	
Year.	Area.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Assess- ment.	Alienations.	Remissions	tions.	Concounting	Outstan Balanc	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1896-97 1897-98	64,029 65,289	38,367 41,344	2,059 4,293	1,26,250 $1,41,433$	224 225	147 5,257	1,25,879 1,35,951	1,25,878 1,33,164	6 2,787	

The Mukhtyarkar ascribes the increase of cultivation partly to new land having been taken up and partly to a good inundation season. The outstanding balance of Rs. 2,787 was on account of payments for which extra time was allowed by special permission. Remissions are explained below:—

Table II.

(Fide paragraph 12 of Mr. Lawrence's Report)

Year.	Floods.	Drought.	Time-expired Fallows.	Locusts and Disease.	Total.
Bergeringensetzen (1900) betreit betre	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 1897-98	154	49	5,103	98 	147 5,257

^{16.} The coercive processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 are shown in Supplementary Appendix XX. An abstract of the average number of processes under their various headings is as follows:—

³⁸⁵ cases of issue of notice under Section 152 of the Land Revenue Code. 76 cases of forfeiture and sale of occupancy under Section 153.

There have been no cases under Section 148 (penalty for unpunctual payment), nor any under Section 154, distraint and sale of moveable property.

17. The result of the application of the rates now proposed for the surveyed and unsurveyed villages, based on the average of the five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, will be as follows:—

				Acres.		Rs	. a.		Ks.	
	(Gardens	•••	•••	406	at	3	4	==	1,320	
		Kharif.								
4.0	Rice under to Other flow Lift Lift aided b	•••	*** *** ***	30,159 411 4,728 97	at at at at	$\frac{2}{2}$	12 4 12	# # #	98,017 1,130 10,638 267	
1st Group		Rabi.								
	Lift Sailabi Bosi	 	••	113 1,687 287 37,888	at at at	2 2 2	12 4 4	=	311 3,796 646	-1,16,125
	(Gardens			7	at	3.	0	===	21	1, 10,1 <u>mer</u>
	Ī	Tharif.		•	w	•	v		AI	
2nd Group.	Rice under f Other flow Lift Lift aided by	low		1,131 3 74	at at at	3 2 2 2	0 8 0 8	=======================================	3,893 8 148 	
•	Lift Sailabi Bosi	Rabi	W.	11 258 	at at at	2 2 2	8 0	=	28° 516	
				1,484				-		4,114
Add —	Total of	both Grou	ps	39,372						1,20,239
Unsurveyed (Kad Dubari, at 4 anns	•	선의사	গ গথন	32						80 [,] 351
Gran	D TOTAL	•••	.,,	39,404						1,20,670
TO DOG		a	٠.							

18. Briefly stated, the financial results of the proposed settlement as compared with the current settlement, in both surveyed and unsurveyed lands, at the average of the 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, stand thus. These figures have been utilised for the purpose of comparison with Mr. Lawrence's financial results and because figures for only two additional years are available:—

Present Gross Demand, in- cluding Assessment of Dubari, but exclud- ing Canal Clearance.	Estimated Gross De- mand, includ- ing Dubari.	Deduct Canal Clearance Allowance.	Estimate Revenue for collection.	Village Cess.	Land Revenue:	Decrease as per Cols. 1 and 4.	Per- centage De- crease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,20,424	1,20,670	800	1,19,870	7,051	1,12,819	554	·46

^{*}The difference between the figures shown here and the sum of Rs. 771 shown in paragraph 10, clause 6, is on account of canal clearance allowance, "Darsud" ("give and take") assessment.

The small amount of canal clearance allowance is due to the comparatively few private canals and the large number of Government canals. The canals receive half allowance only, the amount of clearance being slight in flow channels.

- 19. The present proposals work out as a decrease of nearly one-half per cent. on the *current* revenue of the taluka, which, last year, exceeded in demand and collections the average demand and collections of the six years prior to the settlement by 109.0 and 120.72 per cent., respectively. It is hoped that the relief afforded to "lift" cultivation by the reductions proposed will result in a still further increase of revenue.
- 20. I beg to propose that the new settlement be introduced from the Revenue year 1899-1900 and that it remain without guarantee, as at present.
 - 21. With this report are submitted-

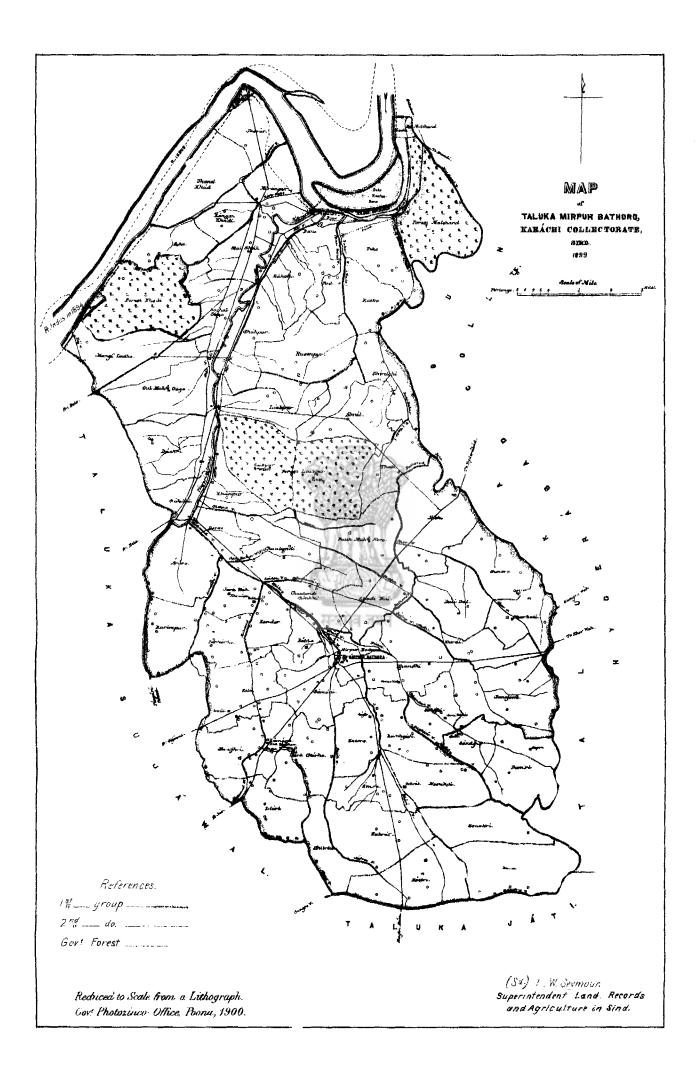
Appendix I. Map showing proposed Grouping.

- ,, XVI. The existing and proposed Assessment for each Village.
- " XX. Coercive Processes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

Through the Collector of Karachi.





SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the Results of the proposed Rates as compared with the existing Rates in each village of the Mirpur Batoro Ialuka, on the basis of the cultivation of five years, from 1891-92 to 1895-96.

	Andrea	Assessment	27	Rs. 2. p.	2 14 11 3 2 11	2 14 10 3 2 8	3 IS 3 3 4	2 14 3 3 1 11	2 15 11 3 3 11	2 15 0 3 2 11
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INCREASE OF DECREASE PER CENT.]лстсаве.	101		8.13	8-16	: 63	4.85	8.38	8.23
		. Эветевиче.	24	188	::	::	; ;	;;		::
,		Тлетеляе.	SS.	BB.	179	ij	2.43	133	: 32	3.5
		Yesosspicut,	23	Rs.	2,110	1,361	2,952	1,700	1,061	9,172
TOTAL.		Ател,	27	Ą	} 612	3 694	388	388	327 5	3,097
	TION	Assessment	22	E SH	98	34	469	58	-# KD	236
	NATURAL INUNDATION (SALLABI).	Rate.	8	Rs. a.	ИИ Ф44	04 N	91 63 0-44	01 tg	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	0.4
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		Assessment	14	В.	t- t-	38	56 56	106	: :	209 209
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		.1ασшевэваΑ.	20	Rs.	2,004	1,275	2,847 3,084	1,521	975	8,633 9,340
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Name of Village.			5	and Group Fillages proposed to be raised to the Ist Group.	Existing Assessment Proposed Assessment	5 Do	{ Do.	{ Do	{ Do	1 { Do
				2nd Group	Kukrat	Marbadi	Jupejani	Babri	Chelriun	Total
	*	°N	-		7	83	es	4	ro	

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

14
SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Coercive Processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue during the past two years in the Mirpur Batoro Taluka.

	BO	OTICE UNDER	S. 152, F 1879.	PENALTY UNDER				ISTRAINT AND SALE OF MOVEABLE PRO- ERTY UNDER S. 154.				
Үөлг.	No. of Casus.	Amount of Arrears for which Notices issued,	Amount of Notice Fees received.	No. of Cases.	Amount due.	Amount levied.	No. of Cases.	Arrears on account of which Distraint was resorted to.	Arrears on account of which Sale was resorted to.	Amount " realised by Sale.		
		Rз. a. р.	Rs. a.		Rs. * a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
1896-97	272	10,652 3 8	127 12		74,1		•••					
1897-98	498	26,602 7 11	233 12		TTY		***			•••		

· · · · · · · ·			FORFE	ITURE AI	-	E OF OC	CUPAN	CY UND	ER S. 153			
Year.	of Cases.	Arrears on account of waich Forfei-	LAND D	NCY OF ECLARED FEITED.		ANCY OF		BETU:	(TED AND RNED TO ULTER.	OCCUPANCY OF LAND REMAINED WITH GOVERNMENT.		
-	No. o	ture was resorted to.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.		Amount realised by Sale.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	
		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	
1896-97 - 1897-98	152	5,335 11 0	1,830 34	 5,069 14				 35 25	 100 4	 1,795 9	 4,959 10	

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

SUJAWAL TALUKA SETPLEMENT REPORT.

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15 & 1 6	Result of inspection of the Taluka	$\dots ib$
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" XX	Coercive Processes	20

Superintendent's Office, Hyderabad, 11th May 1899.

Fron.

L. W. SEYMOUR, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind,

 T_0

R. GILES, Esquire, M.A.,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,

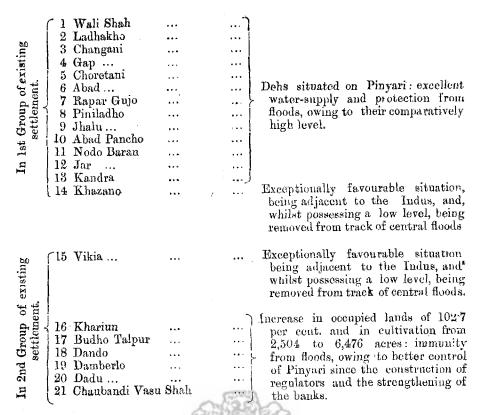
I have the honour to state that, in accordance with instructions received, I have carefully re-examined the settlement proposals submitted in 1897 by Mr. Lawrence, then Assistant Collector in charge of the Shahbandar Division, and have also made myself acquainted with the views expressed thereon by the Commissioner in Sind in his memo. No. 3216 of 11th July 1898 and by yourself, as Collector of Karachi, in your letter No. 3267 of 29th June 1898.

- 2. I have traversed all parts of this taluka, and, having come direct from an examination of the adjoining taluka of Jati, have the advantage of a knowledge of both talukas, gained on the ground as well as from statistical returns.
- 3. Before proceeding to discuss them, it will be necessary to briefly recapitulate Mr. Lawrence's proposals and the opinions of those through whom they passed in transmission to Government. It was owing to the divergence of opinion between the Commissioner, the Collector and Mr. Lawrence that the proposals were sent back by Government for re-examination and re-submission (vide Government Resolution No. 4836A of 25th July 1898).
- 4. Under the existing settlement, there are three groups of villages, made up as follow:—

On the grounds that the irrigational conditions of the taluka had undergone a complete change, Mr. Lawrence proposed to entirely re-cast the grouping and, with a view to accomplishing this, he purported retaining the existing 3rd group unchanged at the bottom of his grouping and breaking up the existing 1st and 2nd groups into three, creating thereby four instead of three groups.

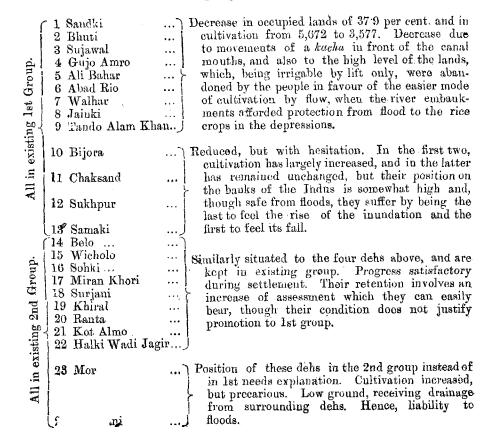
5. In Mr. Lawrence's 1st group, were to be included 14 out of the 27 villages of the 1st group and 7 out of the 2nd group of the existing settlement. The composition of his various groupings, with the reasons assigned for their formation, is shown below:—

Mr. Lawrence's proposed 1st Group (21 Dehs)



Thus, of the 27 villages of the 1st group of the existing settlement, 14 are raised to Mr. Lawrence's 1st group, which is a group higher than the existing 1st group, and 13 (to be shown presently) are placed in his 2ud group, which group is the same as the existing 1st group. To complete his 1st group, Mr. Lawrence raises 7 dehs from the existing 2nd group to his own 1st group, a proceeding which constitutes a double enhancement of assessment. Hence, whilst 14 dehs of his 1st group will be assessed at 4 annas per acre higher than under the existing settlement, the rates of the remaining 7 dehs will represent an increase of 8 annas per acre over existing assessment, the increase applying to all classes of kharif cultivation—

6.—Mr. Lawrence's proposed 2nd Group (24 Dehs).

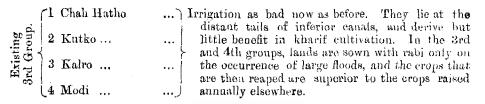


These proposals amount to a reduction in grouping only of 13 dehs of the existing 1st group, with a retention of the existing assessment, and the raising of 11 dehs of the existing 2nd group to Mr. Liwrence's 2nd group, with an enhancement of assessment on existing rates of 4 annas per acre for all knarif cultivation.

7.—Mr. Lawrence's proposed 3rd Group (10 Dehs)

```
Muradpur
    Miranpur
                           These are dehs in the great central depression.
                              Whenever a flood occurs or heavy rain falls, this
  3 Wangaro
                              area is submerged and the remissions of assess-
  4 Chotaro
  5 Jhol Ket
                      ب إ
                              ment avail nothing to recompense the zamindars
                             for the damage caused to their water-courses and ombankments. This, again, is a change in
  6 Gul Bahar
                      •••
  7 Kharar
                      ...
  8 Mirzo Laghari
                             grouping only, the rates of assessment remaining
  9 Khinjhar
                             as in the existing settlement.
(10 Liaro ...
```

8.—Mr. Lawrence's proposed 4th Group (4 dehs).



The rates of assessment proposed for Mr. Lawrence's 4th group are identical with the rates of the existing settlement for dehs of the 3rd group, so that the change is one of grouping only.

- 9. Mr. Lawrence retains the rates for "kacha" lands sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 270 of 14th January 1888.
 - 10. One set of rabi rates for all groups is proposed, which is as follows:—

- 11. The rate for gardens and sugarcane has not been increased, as Mr. Lawrence considers the quadrupling of the area a sign of the lightness of the assessment and that such form of agriculture deserves encouragement.
- 12. Mr. Lawrence commends his various proposals in these words: "The greater security from flood now prevailing and the general rise in value of agricultural products are, in my opinion, ample justification for the additional revenue that will accrue to Government and, under the proposed rates, I look for the prosperity of the taluka to grow as it undoubtedly has grown during the current settlement."
- 13. The Commissioner in Sind, Mr. (now the Honourable Mr.) James, was averse to the rates proposed by Mr. Lawrence and thought that Mr. Lawrence was a little too sanguine as to the effects of the protective bands in Sujawal, and that, "had Mr. Lawrence been in charge in 1897 and sailed in boats over the submerged area, he would have hesitated before raising the rates as he suggests." Further, he quotes the low rice rates of Tando Bago and Badin as stimulating increased cultivation, and "believes a slight reduction in rates in Sujawal will, specially if the river bands remain staunch, stimulate cultivation out of all proportion to the reduction, and encourage the zamindars to drain the chandans and dhands, protect their fields by bands, and take up larger areas for cultivation." Finally, he proposes that Mr. Lawrence's Groups III and IV be amalgamated, and for all three groups and all kinds of cultivation in them the rates of the Tando Bago and Badin Talukas be adopted. Mr.

Lawrence's and the Commissioner's suggested rates for rice are as follow;

	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a. /	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mr. Lawrence's rates	3 6	3 2	2 14	2 10
The Commissioner's do	3 0	2 12	2	8

The idea of adopting the Tando Bago and Badin rates for other form of kharif cultivation than rice was to "encourage other crops, and especially the use of lift and the growth of rabi crops, which are very precarious in the delta, but which low rates in Tando Bago and Badin have stimulated."

14. In your letter No. 3267 of 29th June 1898, written as Collector of Karachi, reviewing Mr. Lawrence's proposals for both Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal, you first deal with the local conditions of the Mirpur Batoro Taluka in connection with the Guni and Tatta Talukas, and then mention certain general considerations of the assessment of the delta lands which, together with the fact of the recent inundation of dens considered to be protected, lead you to the conclusion "that no case whatever is made out for any change in the present settlement of the Sujawal Taluka, except the raising of the seven dehs

- 1 Badho Talpur. 2 Khariun.
- 3 Dando.
- 4 Dadu.
- 5 Chaubandi Vasu Shah.
- 6 Damberlo,

above mentioned to Group I. The only rate at all susceptible of enhancement is the rice rate, but so long as the taluka is not safe from floods—and it is a difficult taluka to render safe,—the present rice rates are in my opinion sufficient, and are much

7 Vikia. more likely to secure the present satisfactory progress in the revenue than enhanced rates would be." The general considerations alluded to above were briefly-

- (1) The lowering of the rates of the 1st and 2nd groups in the Tatta Taluka from Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-12 in 1884, and the confirmation of the lower rates by Government in 1886.
- (2) Colonel Anderson's procedure in assimilating the Mirpur Batoro rates to those of Tatta in 1883.
 - (3) Colonel Boulton's rejected proposals for a still further reduction.
- (4) The rejection by the Commissioner in Sind in 1895 of Mr. Woodburn's proposal to raise the rice rate in Guni.
- (5) The recommendation of the Commissioner in Sind that the settlements of certain delta talukas should remain "open," owing to liability to floods, and the consequent uncertainty regarding their being able to bear the rates already imposed.
- 15. Having placed before you, in the preceding paragraphs, a summary of the settlement proposals made by Mr. Lawrence and of the correspondence connected therewith, I would respectfully submit the opinion I have myself formed from an inspection of this taluka and of the adjoining taluka of Jati, the circumstances of both being somewhat similar.
- 16. On inspection of this taluka, a fact which strikes one as being anomalous is the lower assessment by 2 annas per acre of rice, other flow and lift aided by flow in the Sujawal Taluka as compared with the assessment of similar irrigation in the adjoining taluka of Jati, which lies to the south of Sujawal, and is, therefore, nearer the sea-board, whilst the rate for wheel is 2 annas per acre higher than in Jati. The advantage of the one taluka over the

other is slight, but, such as it is, it lies with the Sujawal Taluka, where the land, though lower, is of a much more uniform level than in Jati. The taluka of Jati boasts of no such water-supply as that portion of the Pinyari Wah which traverses the taluka of Sujawal. Both talukas suffer from equal visitations of river floods, and although the extent of country damaged by floods is greater in Sujawal than in Jati, still there are no such large depressions in Jati, as in Sujawal, which can be brought under rice cultivation when the water has subsided or been artificially drained. It is true that in Jati the portion of the Gungro Wah in the lower third of its course has a rabi supply of water from a drainage canal, but as rabi cultivation is merely nominal in amount, such water is utilised for a few gardens only on the bank of the canal. The Sujawal Taluka has a river frontage along the whole length of its western boundary, which is utilised for the carriage of its produce to Keti Bandar, whereas the bulk of the Jati produce has to be carried on camels to the port of Sando Bandar on the Sir creek. The most careful enquiries tend to show that none of the produce of the Sujawal Taluka is carried by railway to Karachi, although a small amount is taken to the town of Tatta for local disposal. There appear, therefore, no grounds for a lower assessment in Sujawal than in Jati.

- 17. Dealing now with Mr. Lawrence's settlement proposals for grouping and rates in the Sujawal Taluka, it will first be noted that, even under his new grouping, nearly half the taluka (27 out of 59 dehs) will bear the same assessment as heretofore (vide paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of this report), whilst of 4 of these 27 dehs, as also of 11 dehs to be raised by 4 annas (Nos. 14 to 22, para. graph 6), he himself had doubts as to the necessity of making any alteration in the existing grouping. There remain, therefore, to be considered the 13 Pinyari dehs and the one river deh, Khazano (piragraph 5), which, by virtue of inclusion in Mr. Lawrence's 1st group, will bear n enhancement of 4 annas per acre in assessment, and the 7 dehs (paragraph 5) which, by being practically raised two groups, will pay 8 annas per acre over and above the Unless the enhancement of assessment proposed as existing assessment. regards these dehs can be supported, the case for a new system of grouping falls to the ground, because, under Mr. Lawrence's proposals, the rest of the dehs will consist of those either bearing the existing assessment or as to the new grouping, of which Mr. Lawrence had some hesitation in his own mind.
- 18. A perusal of Mr. Lawrence's report amply confirms the facts of his knowledge of the taluka and of the care with which he had approached the subject of a revision of rates. At the same time, the doubt which he himself expresses as to whether sufficient weight has been allowed to distance from markets is, I think, well founded as far as the 13 Pinyari dehs are concerned. Although there are no markets in the real sense of the word, the common rendezvous for produce, except in the case of a few dehs of the existing 2nd group to be hereafter mentioned, is the river frontage; and in that case, it can hardly be contended that these 13 dehs, which lie, ladder-like, along the extreme eastern boundary of the taluka, and whose produce has to be carried some 9 miles to the river, are as favourably situated as the remaining dehs of the 1st group of the existing settlement, which are situated practically on the river bank. The "excellent water-supply and protection from floods, owing to their comparatively high level," were doubtless considered by Colonel Anderson as compensating for their greater distance from the river. Hence Colonel Anderson's inclusion of them in the first group with dehs situated close to the river. They enjoy a comparative immunity from floods, but that they are not safe from breaches in the Pinyari canal is proved by the fact, mentioned by yourself, of certain of them having been flooded in 1897-93. I have revised several of Colonel Anderson's settlements, but have scarcely ever been able to make any improvement on his original grouping. I do not consider that a change of existing grouping is necessary as far as these dehs are concerned. The deh of Khazano is a river deh, and will remain as before. I had at first thought it might be necessary to reduce the dehs of Abad Rio, Alam Khan, Jainki and Walhar, owing to the precarious nature of their watersupply from a creek which had partly silted up, but the Executive Engineer does not think this necessary, and is taking steps to improve the supply.

19. As regards the 7 villages of the existing 2nd group which Mr. Lawrence proposes to raise to his 1st group, I have already pointed out that such a procedure would involve a double enhancement, i. e., an increase of 8 annas per acre on existing assessment. This fact probably escaped Mr. Lawrence's attention, as no stress is laid on what would undoubtedly prove a very heavy burden. In no part of the taluka are the evidences of private enterprise so apparent as in that portion east of the Pinyari in which 6 out of the 7 deh are situated. Heavy jungle has been cleared, new land brought under cultivation, and attempts at protection by bands and drainage have been made. The imposition of an additional rate of 8 annas per acre on land, much of which is only beginning to bring in a return for labour and expense incurred, would have a decidedly deterrent effect on enterprise, and would be entirely opposed to the policy of Government. Moreover, that the "protection from floods, owing to the better control of the Pinyari canal since the construction of the regulator and the strengthening of the bands," is not absolute was illustrated by the fact that 4 out of 6 dehs suffered in 1898-99 from a breach in the Pinyari, to which a heavy rainfall was super-added. The amount of cultivation destroyed and the remissions granted thereon were as follow:-

				Total Cultivation.	Cultivation destroyed.	Remissions.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a.
Dando	• • •	***	•••	1 ,439	1,285	3,854 2
Khariun	•••		1	472	439	1,299 2
Chaubandi Vasu	Shah			1,042	525	1,535 8
Damberlo	•••	***		597	285	801 8
			Total	3,550	2,534	7,490 4

Deh Vikia is on the river side of this taluka. Without going so far as to say that no enhancement of assessment is possible on these dehs, I would merely submit that an enhacement of 8 annas per acre is excessive, and consequently the grouping cannot stand.

It was already Mr. Lawrence's opinion that the present assessmen rates do not press hardly on the people, even in "lift" lands, because, where he recommended a reduction in grouping, he still retained the existing rates, and his opinion is confirmed by the facts to which you draw attention in paragraph 6 of your No. 3267 of 29th June 1898 to the Commissioner in Sind, viz., that, whereas the average annual demands and collections during the five years 1877-78 to 1881-82 were Rs. 63,012 and Rs. 54,917, respectively, the same annual averages from 1883-84 to 1896-97 of the current rates were Rs. 97,271 and Rs. 77,639, respectively, representing increases of 54:37 and 41.38 per cent. My own inspection of and investigation into the state of this taluka lead me to agree most fully in the deduction at which you arrive in the next paragraph of your letter, viz., "it will be at once conceded that we have no right to expect better results, but with constant irrigational improvements effected by the Public Works officer; we have every reason to anticipate a similar rate of progress, provided our assessments continue to be moderate. That a little will turn the scale in the delta talukus, where the land, the crops and the energy and industry of the people themselves are much inferior to what they are in the north of Sind, may be judged by the good effect which followed the reduction of the lift rates in the Guni Taluka in 1886-87."

Bearing in mind the necessity for, and the hitherto satisfactory results of, moderate assessments in this taluka, I would recommend that, with a slight modification, the existing grouping be allowed to stand and the rates

raised by the very moderate enhantement only, which will secure their assimilation with those of Jati. You have concurred in Mr. Lawrence's

1. Budho Talpur.

3. Khariun 3. Dando.

4. Chaubandi Vasu Shah.

5. Damberlo.

6. Vikia. 7. Dadu. suggestion to raise the assessment of the t debs marginally noted, but I have already given (paragraph 19) reasons why it appears desirable they should be exempted from any but moderate enhancement.

- 22. The application of the Jati rates would mean an ennancement of 2 annas per acre in the kharif rates on "rice," "other flow" and "aided flow," and a reduction of 2 annas, on "lift" irrigation. I would apply these rates to all dehs of Group I and in most of Group II of the existing settlement, but not to Group III. If, however, at the time of making this small enhancement, the 7 dehs abovementioned be raised from Group II to Group I, the actual enhancement will be 4 annas + 2 annas = 6 annas per acre, which would, in my opinion, be excessive. It would be better to allow these achs and the dehs of Udhejani and Mor (all on the protected side of the Pinyari), some time at least, to participate simply in the small general enhancement proposed. Mr. Lawrence had doubts as to whether Mer and Udhejani ought not to have been raised to his 1st group, but finally placed them in his 2nd group, which meant an enhancement of 4 annas per acre as against the 2 annas now suggested. It is proposed, therefore, that, with the exception of 10 dehs, all dehs of the existing 2nd group remain as such and share in the enhancement mentioned.
- 23. Although, on general principle, the multiplication of groups and ates in Revenue settlements should, if possible, he avoided, yet it is absolutely necessary to differentiate the condition of certain dehs of the 2nd group of the existing settlement from others situated in the same group. I allude to the dehs of which Mr. Lawrence writes: "These are dehs in the great central depression. Whenever a flood occurs or heavy rain falls, this area is submerged, and the remissions of assessment avail nothing to recompense the zamindars for the damage caused to their water-courses and embankments."

24. The following table shows the total cultivation, the cultivation destroyed by floods, and the remissions granted thereon in each deh during the past 10 years:—

						- 4										
1		·	1889-9	Ĵ,		18	ł9u-91 . 	371	1	1891-92.]		1	892-93.	
No.	Name of Deh.	Fotal Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultication		Fiood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultivation	Flood Area.	Remissions		Fotal Cultivation.		Flood Area.	Remissions.
1	2	3	4,	5		3	7	8	9	10	11		12		13	14
	<u> </u>	Acres.	Aere	Rs. a	. Acr	es. A	. g.	Rs. a.	Aeros.	Acres.	Rs.	ε.	Aere	s.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Miranpur Muradpur Wangara Liaro Mirzo Lagari Kharar Gul Bahar Johl Ket Ghotzro Kinjhar	494 1,460 1,195 616 1,043 239 2,090 568 604 692	339 1,205 999 139 1337 168 1,879 186 498	1,014 } 3,704 2,997 417 1 1,015 500 5,636 1 1,451	3 1,3 3 1,3 4 8 1 1,4 3 1,4	367 1 503 0 503 321 2 201 2 502 3 558 1	28 0 29 25 79 0 29 0 85 0 29 0 53 0	7 '7 0 3,361 7 1,932 13 86 0 251 10 982 13 457 2	431 303 405 507 893 162 1,945 432 480 201	245 141 278 287 289 89 1,804 319 364 43	724 449 824 858 885 266 5,408 956 1,059	1; 5 6 3 0 8 9 5	1,7 2 4	55 56 51 55 54	265 0 638 25 412 0 2 4 0 784 0 188 0 638 0 219 0 367 0 23 0	781 8 1.807 8 1.230 0 611 8 2.807 11 5.55 8 4.918 8 654 0 1.099 0 67 8
}	Total	9,121	6,080	19,228	5 7,8	529 2,6	12 25	7,778 13	5,738	3,819	11,531	0	6,7	91 4	738 25	14,162 11
			1891-)5,		1890-97	,		1897-98		18	96-8	.		Тотав.	
No.	Name of Deb.	Total Cultivation,	Flood Area	Remissions.	Total Cultiration.	Flood Area.	Remissions,	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area,	Remissions.	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remirsi as
1	2	15	70			19							1		28	
			16	17	18	10	20_	21	22	23	21	25	26	27		29
,		Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres,	²² A. g.	23 Rs. a.		25 A.	20 Rs.	Acres.	A. g.	R4. a.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Miranpur Muradpur Wangaro Liggo Mirso Lagari Kharar Gul Babar Jhui Kat Ghotaro Kinjhar							·			Acres. 298 146 460 389 748 240 1,262 364			Acres. 3,113 5,245 5,775 4,235 7,983 1,763 13,150 3,522 3,885 2,573		· · · · · · · · - · - · - ·

For dehs Miranpur, Muradpur, Wangaro, Knarar and Ghotaro, a scheme of drainage has been sanctioned and is being prosecuted as funds become available. Its main object is to reclaim certain submerged lands, but it will also help to carry off flood waters. Notwithstanding prospective improvements, the fact remains that, in 10 years, these dehs have been six times flooded. The same remark holds good as far as the dehs of Liaro and Jhol Ket are concerned, whilst Gul Bahar has been five times flooded. As Mr. Lawrence has justly pointed out, the mere remission of assessment on a destroyed crop does not compensate the cultivators for the damage caused to their watercourses and embankments, or for the expense incurred for seed and labour, Moreover, the very uncertainty as regards the future acts as a deterrent on the cultivators. The deh of Mirzo Laghari lies lower than the deh of Gul Bahar and receives the flood waters from it, though the loss of kharif cultivation is to some extent recouned by cultivation of oil-seeds or wheel crops on the higher lands. The deh of Kinjhar suffers from want of water. Three-fourths of the deh are uncultivated. The bigger figures shown represent cultivation possible only on occasions of flood.

- 25. Looking at the length of time (1883-84 to 1898-99) during which these dehs have suffered from the vicissitudes of floods or drought and the impoverishment induced thereby, it would seem only right to accord them some measure of relief, and I propose that, instead of sharing in the general enhancement suggested for the renaining dehs of the existing 2nd group, their present assessment be reduced by 2 annas on all kharif cultivation except "lift," which will be reduced by 6 annas. It is very desirable, as Mr. James remarked at the time of reviewing Mr. Lawrence's proposal, that "lift" cultivation should be stimulated by light assessment, and there is no reason why the rate in this group should be more than that for the 3rd group of the taluka of Jati, with which this group corresponds. The separate treatment of these 10 dehs necessitates the interposition of a 3rd group, just as it did on account of certain dehs in Jati, and the old 3rd group of the existing settlement must now become the 4th group.
- 26. I quite agree with Mr. Lawrence's decision to retain the 4 dehs Chah Hatho, Kutko, Kalro and Modi of the existing 3rd group in their humble position, and they will now constitute the proposed 4th group. They are little better off for water at present than in Colonel Anderson's time. I would make no alteration in the present rates, except to reduce the "lift" rate from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 1-8, for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph, and to assimilate the rate to that paid in the 4th group of Jati. The total average amount of lift cultivation in the four dehs together for the past five years has been 217 acres only, so that the loss to present revenue would be Rs. 81. It will be noticed that the other existing kharif rates of this group are 2 annas per acre less than those for the 3rd group dehs of Jati by which they are surrounded, and 2 annas more than those of the 4th group of that taluka, but that exactly represents the relative condition of the dehs of the two talukas as regards water-supply.
- 27. The rabi rates of this taluka for artificial and natural inundation (bosi and sailabi) are identical with those of the taluka of Jati, but whilst in the Jati Taluka the "aided" forms of both kinds of inundation are similarly assessed, in this taluka the two forms differ by 4 annas. I would suggest, however, that both forms be assessed alike as in Jati. There is no cultivation of the "aided" kind in this taluka, and consequently there will be no loss of revenue.
- 28. As regards "garden" cultivation, I would beg to propose that, ordinarily, the rice rate of the deh be levied, but where a double supply of canal water is utilised, an extra sum of Re. I per acre be imposed. This is the procedure ordered by Government in their Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886 in the case of "gardens" in Upper Sind, and it has been adopted in the case of most settlements prepared after its receipt. The gardens in Upper and Central Sind are more favourably circumstanced with regard to climate and markets than those in Lower Sind, which should not be assessed at a higher rate, even if the result be a small loss of revenue
- 29. For reasons given in my report on Jati, I would recommend the suspension of the fallow rules in this taluka also

- 30. Briefly summarised, my proposals as regards grouping, rates, & are as follow:—
 - (1) Group I of the current settlement to remain unchanged, its rates being assimilated with the rates of the corresponding group of the adjoining taluka of Jati. The existing rates on "rice," "other flow" and "aided flow" will be enhanced by 2 annas per acre, whilst the rate for "lift" will be reduced by the same amount.
 - (2) Group II of the current settlement, as far as 18 of its dehs are concerned, to remain as before, the slight enhancement of its flow rates and reduction of lift rates over present rates being the same as in Group I.
 - (3) 10 dehs of Group II of the current settlement to be differently treated and to form Group III. In these dehs, the existing rates for "rice," "other flow" and "aided flow" to be reduced by 2 annas and that of "lift" by 6 annas per acre.
 - (4) Group III of the existing settlement to consist of the same dehs as hitherto, but to constitute Group IV of the proposed settlement. The rates in this group to remain as before, with the exception of the "lift" rate, which will be reduced by 6 annas per acre.
 - (5) The rabi rates to be the same as those of the taluka of Jati, which they already practically are.
 - (6) Gardens to pay the rice rate of the deh, unless receiving a double supply of canal water in both kharif and rabi seasons. In the latter case, an extra levy of Re. 1 per acre to be imposed.
 - (7) Kacha rates to remain unchanged.
 - (8) The Fallow Rules to be suspended.

31. The following table shows (1) the rates of the current settlement, (2) the proposed rates, and (3) the rates of the adjoining taluka of Jati:—

सत्यमव जयत

						st	JJA	WA	TA	LUI	ζA.				
	CURRENT SETTLEMENT.					NT.		PR	OPOS:	ED S	ETT	LEME	NT.		
	1st 2nd 3rd Group. Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.						st oup.	2n Gro		3rd Group,		4t Gre	th oup		
		Rs	. a.	Rs	a.	Rs.	. a.	Rs	. 8.	Rs.	a.	Rs	. a.	Rs.	. a
Gardens and Sugarcane	•••	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	4	3	0	2	12	2	10
Kharif.															
Other crops under flow and lift aided	by		2	2			10	3	4	3	0	j	12		10
flow Lift irrigation	,	$\frac{2}{2}$	10 6	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{6}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{14}$	2 2	12 4	2 2	8	2 1	4 12	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	2 8
${\it Rabi}.$															
Sailabi Do. aided by lift or flow Bosi Do. aided by lift or flow Lift			4 0 4 12 0	2 2 2 2	0	2	12 8 12 4 8	2	4 12 4 12 12	2 2 2 2	0 8 0 8 8	1 2 1 2 2	12 4 12 4 4	1 2 1 2 2	8 0 8 0

								JAT	ΙТ.	ALT	KA.	•					
		C	'un	REN	T S	ETTI	EME	NT,			PR	oposi	ED S	ETT.	LEME	NT.	
		1st Group, Group, Group. Rs. a.						-	st oup,	2n Gro			rd oup.	4t Gro			
		Rs. a	- -	Rs.	a.	Rs	. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs	a.	Rs.	а.	Rs	. a.	Rs.	a.
Gardens and Sugarcane	444	3 8	;	3	4	3	0	2	12	3	4	3	0	2	12	2	8
$\it Kharif.$	į								1								
Rice under flow irrigation Other crops under flow and aided by flow Lift irrigation	lift	2 12		3 2 2	0 8 0	2 2 1	12 4 12	2 1	8 0 8	3 2 2	4 12 4	3 2 2	0 8 0	2	12 4 12	2 2 1	8 0 8
Rabi.										į į	`						
Sailabi Do. aided by lift or flow Bosi Do. aided by lift or flow Lift	** *** *** ***	2 4 2 12 2 4 2 12 2 12	2	2 2 2 2 2	0 8 0 8 8	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2\\1\\2\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	12 4 12 4 4	1 2 1 2 2	8 0 8 0	2 2 2 2	12 4 12 12 12	2 2 2 2	0 8 0 8	1 2 1 2 2	12 4 12 4 4	1 2 1 2 2	8 0 8 0 0

Mr. Lawrence's rates are shown in paragraph 24 of his report.

The advantages which will accrue from the adoption of the present proposals appear to be various. By the very moderate enhancement proposed on kharif cultivation (other than lift), the rates of the adjoining talukas of Sajawal and Jati will be virtually equalised. The cultivators of Jati will be deprived of a reasonable grievance, whilst no undue burden will be imposed on those of Sujawal, who have had the advantages of the existing rates for 16 years. Again, by the reduction of the "lift" rates, relief is afforded to a form of cultivation which is not very successful in the delta talukas and which greatly needs the encouragement of light assessment. The rates for lift will now be the same as those for the taluka of Guni, in which taluka, however, 17 dehs of the 1st group were specially treated and rated 4 annas less than the other dehs of the 1st group. I do not think the "lift" rates now proposed are more than moderate, and they have been fixed in reference to their situation and water-supply; but should you consider it advisable as an experiment to club the "lift" rates in Groups I and II so that the highest "lift" rate shall be Rs. 2-0-0 instead of Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-0-0, I see no objection to the procedure, except that the same should, in justice, be applied to the taluka of Jati. There seems no reason for a further reduction than this. The "lift" rates in Tando Bago, so far as my knowledge of the Province generally and of that, taluka in particular extends, are unduly low and represent an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. I recollect calling attention to this fact whilst engaged in the settlement of the adjoining dehs of the Umarkot Taluka. The lower assessment of Sujawal as compared with Guni as far as other forms of kharif cultivation are concerned is appropriate, when the greater facilities for the carriage and disposal of produce in Guni are considered. Whether it would be judicious to lower the rice rates in Sujawal and Jati to those of Tando Bago, I am unable to say. It would represent a considerable loss of present revenue, and would probably lead to an extension of slovenly cultivation, which would hardly bear even a rate of Rs. 3. The fact is that the zamindars in these talukas are not able to secure tenants in sufficient numbers to deal with the lands they already possess. This difficulty is not felt in the drier and healthier talukas above the delta proper. A third advantage in the proposals now submitted is that their moderation, justifiable in itself, will better permit of the consideration of the rates in the taluka of Mirpur Batoro

33. The figures of occupied area, cultivated area, &c., in the table under paragraph 12 of Mr. Lawrence's report, which are up to the year 1896-97, inclusive, can be supplemented by one year's figures only, as the details for this year, 1898-99, are not yet available. The figures for 18±6-97 and 1897-98 are as follow, those for 1896-97 being repeated as some changes were made subsequently:—

37	Occupied	AREA CUI	LTIVATED.	Total	Aliena-	D	Revenue	a. v	Balance
Year.	Area.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Assessment,	tions.	Remissions.	for collection.	Collections.	outstand- ing,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1896-97 . 1897-98 .	48,401 51,974	31,250 33,839	1,5 3 1 6,035	9 7 ,116 114,1 7 5	631 651	2,089 26,951	94,396 86,573	9 3 ,56 9 8 5 ,41 7	827 1,156

Of the outstanding balance, a sum of Rs. 841 is due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates, whilst the collection of Rs. 1,142, which was deferred by permission, was subsequently recovered, with the exception of the sum of Rs. 83-11, which is still under investigation.

34. The various causes for which the large sum of Rs. 26,951 was remitted are shown below:—

Year.	Floods.	Frost.	Time-expired Fallows,	Kalar.	Blight and Locusts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1896-97 1897-98	$egin{array}{ccc} 1,565 & 5 \ 22,168 & 3 \ \end{array}$	90 7	4,692 10	2 8 2	495 11
Total	23,733 8	90 7	4,692 10	28 2	495 11.

Of the total of Rs. 23,733-8 remitted above, Rs. 23,644-12 were on account of river floods and Rs. 88-12 for a slight breach in the Pinyari. I may also mention that, in July last of the current Revenue year, very heavy rain fell just as the rice was growing above the water, and proved most disastrous by submerging and destroying the crops. A breach occurred also in the Pinyari, so that it is feared the remissions this year will considerably exceed those for last year.

35. The figures of the local products for the past two years have been as follow:—

Year.	Rice.	Bajri.	Mung.	Gram.	Remarks.
1896-97 1897-98	Rs. a. 1 8 1 8	Rs. a. 2 6 2 6	Rs. a. 3 0 3 0	Rs. a. 4 0 4 0	} Retail prices per maund.

The rise in the price of mung and gram, vide Mr. Lawrence's report, paragraph 18, is attributed to the small quantity available for sale and to enhanced demand.

- 36. The coercive processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 are shown in Supplementary Appendix XX. An abstract of the average number of processes under their various headings is as follows:—527 cases of issue of notice under Section 152, Bombay Act V of 1879 (Land Revenue Code), 7 cases under Section 148 (penalty for unpunctual payment), 70 cases of forfeiture of occupancy under Section 153. There have been no cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154.
- 37. The result of the application of the rates now proposed for the surveyed villages, based on the average of the five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, will be as under:—

		Kharif.		1	Acres.					Rs.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$
	Gardens, sug	urcane and	l vegetables		98	at	Rs.	3 -	4 =	= 319	
	Rice	•			12,797					= 41,590	
пр	Other flow	•••	•••		30	at	Rs.	2 $^-$	12 =	= 83	
1st Group.	Lift		•••							= 1,809	
t G	Lift aided by	flow	•••	• • •	2	at	Ks.	2	12 =	= 6	
-S		Rabi.									
	Lift			•••	- 4 4				12 =		
Į	Sailabi	•••	•••	D++						= 2,061	
(Bosi	***	•••	٠	38	at	Ks.	2 —	4 =	= 85	
					14,685						45,95
(Kharif.	0		Leres.					Rs.	Rs.
i	Gardens, suga	rcane and	vegetables						0 =		
انه	Rice	•••	111 982 332							= 28,407	
on	Other flow	•••	(5)					$\frac{2}{2}$ -	8 = 0 =		
ځځ	Lift Lift aided by	flow.	80.60					$\frac{2}{2}$			
2nd Group.	THE BRUCK DY		··· VAi	Till	II .		TAN.	~		- 10	
21		Rabi.	1211	20	I						
	Lift	•••		•••	200	at	Rs.	2 -	8 =		
Į	Sailabi		1	0.					0 =		
ţ	Bosi	•••	(ICHES)	•••	34	at	ns.	2 -	0 =		30,51
			सत्यमे	व ज	10,491						,u.i
{		Kharif.			cres.					Rs.	\mathbf{Rs}
- {	Gardens, suga	arcane and	vegetables	•••					12 =		
انه	Rice	•••	• • •	•••	4,327	at	Rs.	$\frac{2}{9}$	12 =	= 11,899	
lo l	Other flow	•••	•••	•••					4 - 12 =		
\$ ₹	Lift Lift aided by	flow	***	•••					4 =		
3rd Group.	The maga by		* • •	•••	+	200	Tris.	-	T -	- 4	
දු		Rabi.									
}	Lift	•••	•••	,,.					4 =		
	Sailabi	•••		•••	414	\mathbf{at}	Rs.	1 -	$\frac{12}{12} =$	724	
Į	Bosi	.,.	•••	•••		at	Ks.	1	12 =	=	12,93
					4,914						14,37
(1		Kharif.		Æ	Acres,					Rs.	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$
	Gardens, suga	arcane and	vegetables						10 =		
. 1	Rice	•••	•••						10 =		
4th Group.	Other flow	••	•••	• • •					2 =		
뛵수	Lift	 A.m	***	•••	%TA			$\frac{1}{2}$ -	8 = 2 =		
اير	Lift aided by		***	• • •		an	LUS.	2 -	4 =	-	
4		Rabi.									
	Lift		***	•••					0 =		
1	Sailabi	•••	•••		678				8 =		
Į	Bosi	***	•••	***		at	Ks.	1	8 =	: 	1,62
					1,006					······································	1,02
		Total A	cres	t	31,096		4	Total	Rs.	***	91,03
 U	Insurveyed lan	ds (kacha)	•••		37					•••	ç

38. Briefly stated, the financial result of the proposed settlement as compared with the current settlement, in both surveyed and unsurveyed lands, at the average of the five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, stands thus. These figures have been utilised both for the purpose of comparison with Mr. Lawrence's financial results and because the figures of the two remaining years are unsuitable, one being a year without and one with floods:—

Present Gross Demand, includ- ing Assess- ment of Dubari, but excluding Canal Clearance Allowance.	Gross De- mand, including	Deduct Canal Clearance Allowance.	Estimate for Revenue collection.	Village Cess.	Land Revenue.	Increase, as per Cols. I and 4.	Percentage Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	.8
Rs. 89,248	Ra. 91,836	Rs. 1,000	Ra. 90,836	Rs. 5,343	Rs. 85,493	Rs. 1,588	Rs. 1.78

Note.—The canal clearance allowance shown in this taluka is about Rs. 1,000 only as against Rs. 3,500 in Jati. The reason for such variation between the two talukas is that in the Jati Taluka there are numerous zamindari karias, one-third of which is entitled to full allowance and the remainder to half, while in Sujawal the number is small, and almost all of them get half allowance. In the Sujawal Taluka, the number of Government canals is greater than in Jati.

- 39. It will be observed that the financial results of my proposals amount to an increase of 2 per cent. only over the existing revenue. It may confidently be expected that the proposals will secure a continuance of the present satisfactory progress of the taluka, and at the same time afford relief to the dehs which have suffered most from floods and to wheel cultivation generally. It has already been shown (paragraph 20) that the average annual demand and collection of the 14 years (1883-84—1896-97) have exceeded the average of the five years previous to the introduction of the settlement by 54.37 and 41.38 per cent. The reduction in the wheel rates will probably also result in an increase of revenue in the future.
- 40. I beg to propose that the new rates be introduced from the year 1899-1900, and that the settlement remain without guarantee, as at present.
 - 41. With this report, are submitted—

Appendix I .- Map showing proposed Grouping.

Appendix XVI.—The existing and proposed Assessment for each Village.

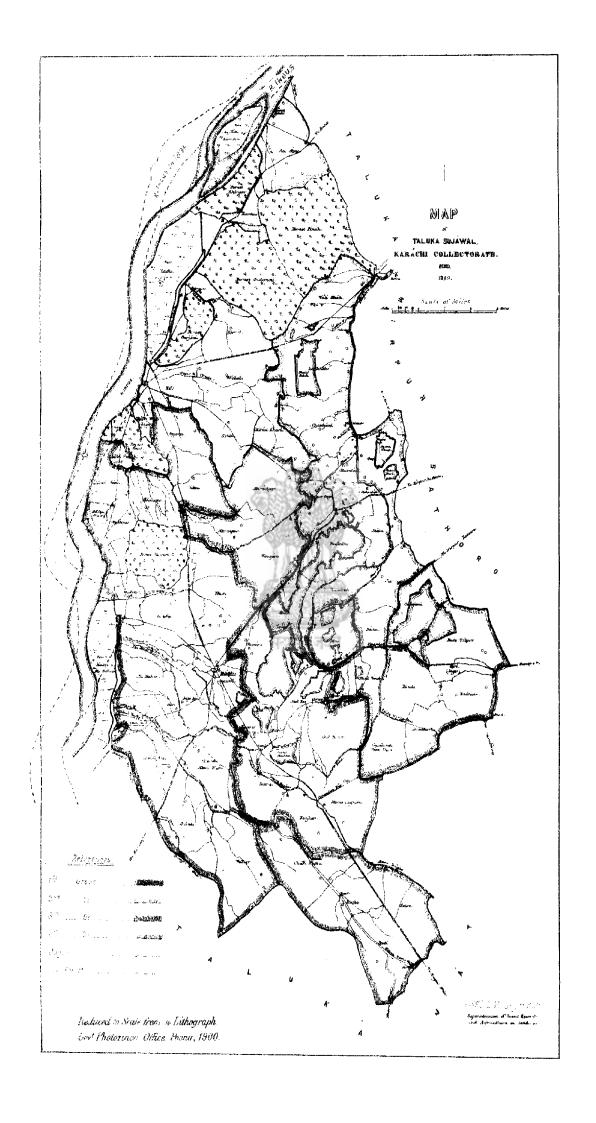
Appendix XX.—Coercive Processes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,

Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

Through the Collector of Karachi.





REVISED APPENDIX XVI.

सन्यमेव जयते

REVISED APPENDIX

Statement showing the Results of the proposed Rates as compared with the cultivation of the five years

				•								KHAR	ır.			
Жo,	Name o	f Villa	ge,		G	ARDENS,	&c.	Rick	NDER	FLOW.			OW AND BY FLOW.		Live,	
					Arca.	Rate.	Asress- ment.	Aren.	Rate	Assess- ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess- ment.
	1×t	Group	•		Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Es. a.	Re.
1	Wali Shah)	Existi Assessme Propos Assessme	nt.	2{	4 0 3 4	8	768	3 4		4	2 10 2 12	10	63	2 4	150
3	Ladhakho	{	Do. Do.		4 {	4 0 3 4	16 13	903 {	3 3		2 {	2 10 2 12	5 5	27 {	2 6 2 4	64 61
	Changani	{	Po. Do.	•	{	4 0 3 4		925 {	3 3 3 3 4	2,891 3,008	3.{	2 10 2 13	8 8	{	2 6 2 4	
4	Gap	{	Do. Do.		1{	4 0 3 4	4 3	722 {	3 2 3 4	2,256 2,347	1 {	2 10 2 12	3 3	{	2 6 2 4	
•	Choretani	{	Do. Do.		2 {	4 0 3 4	8	636 {	3 2	1,989 2,067	{	2 10 2 12		{	2 6	
	Rapar Gujo	{	Po. Do.		5 {	4 0 3 4	26 16	1,045 {	3 3	3,266	{			{	2 6 2 4	,
7	Jhalu	{	Do. Do.		€{	4 0	24 20	648 {	3 2 3 4	2,025	1 {	2 10 2 13	3 3	{		
8	Jar	{	Do. Do.		2 {	4 0 3 4	8 7	s20 {	3 2 3	2,562	1{	2 10 2 12	3 3	هُ		
Đ	Piniladho	{	Do, Do,		1 {	4 0 3 4	4 3	650 {	3 3	2,031	1 {	3 10 2 12	2 3	{	2 6. 2 4	
10	Abad	{	Do. Do.		{	4 0 3 4		472 {	3 2	1,475	{	2 10 2 12		{	2 6	
11	Bijora	{	Dо. Do.		1 {	4 0 3 4	4 3	412 {	3 2 3 4	1,287	3 {	2 30 2 12	8	6{	2 6 2 4	14
13	Khazano	{	Do. Do.		1 {	4 0 3 4	3 3	501 {	3 2 3 4	9	{	2 10 2 12		{	2 6 2 4	
18	Chaksand	{	Do.		3 {	4 0 3 4	12 10	193 {	3 2 3 4	803	{	2 10 2 12		,{	2 6 2 4	
24	Sukhapur	{	Do. Do.		{	4 0	25	105 {	3 2 3 4	328	{	2 10 2 12		1 {	2 6 2 4	2
15	San.aki	{	Do. Do.		10 {	4 0	40 32	116 {	3 2 3 4	363	{	2 10 2 12		15 }	2 6 2 4	36 36
16	Sandaki	{	Do.		{	4 0 3 4		222 {	3 2 3 4	694	{	2 10 2 12		190 {	2 6 2 4	34 451
17	Bhuti	{	Do. Do.		2 {	4 0 3 4	8 7	404 {	3 2 3 4	1,263	{	2 10 2 10	***	18 {	2 6 2 4	427
18	Sujawal	{	Do. Do.		11 {	4 0	41 36	186 {	3 2	581	{	2 10 2 10 2 12		124 {	2 6	41 294
19	Gujo Amre	{	Do. Do.		1{	4 0	4.	287 {	3 2	807	5 }		14	10 {	2 4	279
20	Ali Bahar	{	Da, Do,		8 {	4 0	24 20	280 }	3 2 3 4	875	{	2 ,2		25 {	2 4 2 6 2 4	23 59
21	Abad Pancho	{	Do. Do.		4 {	4 0	16 13	410 {	3 2 3 4	1	{	ĺ		{	2 6	
22	Nodo Baran	{	Do. Do.		11 {	4 0	44 36	252 {	8 2 3 4		{			{	2 6	
28	Kandra	{	Do. Do.		{	4 0		487 {		1,522	{				2 6	
24	Abad Rio	{	Do. Do.		1{	4 0	 4 3	260 {	3 2 3 4	812	6	: 1	1.5	73 {	2 6	173
35	Walhar	{	Do. Do.		4{	4 0	16 13	.478 {		1,494	1{	1	17 3	128 {	26	164 504
30	Tando Alam Ki	-	Do. Do.		17 {	4034	69 55	367 {		1,147	2 {		3 5	60 {	2 4 2 6	288 143
27	Jainki	{	Do. Do.		3 {	4034	12 10	209 {	3 2 3 4	1,193 663 679	2 {	' 1	5	64 {	2 4	135
	Total of 1st Gr	j	Do. Do.		98 {	4 0	392 319	12,797 {	3 2 3 4	39,991	32 {	2 10	84	804 {	2 4 2 6 2 4	1,909
	2nd Group.	_	Do.			4 0	36			41,590		2 12				1,809
28	Kot Almo	{	Do.		9 {	3 0	27 12	6 68 {	2 14 3 0	! -	4{	2 6 2 8	10	132 {	2 2 2 2 2 0	280 264
29	Ranta	{	Do.	::	3 {	1 0 4 0	9 36	24 3 {	ļ	1	25 {	2 6 2 8	63 63	8 {	2 2 2 2 2 0	17 16
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XVI.

existing Rates in each village of the Sujawal Taluka on the basis of the from 1891-92 to 1895-96.

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L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Coercive Processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue during the past two years in the Sujawal Taluka.

			E UNDER SECT MBAY ACT V O			NAUTY UN EUTION 14		Distraint and Sale of moveable property under Section 154.				
Year.	,	Number of Cases.	Amount of Arrears for which Notice issued.	Amount of Notice Fees received.	Number of Cases.	Amount due.	Amound lavied.	Number of Cases.		Arrears on account of which Sale was resorted to.	Amount realised by Sale.	
			Кв. и. р.	Rs. s.		Rs. a.	Es.		Re.	Rs.	Rs.	
1896-97		392	17,180 10 4	185 12	14	690 3	91					
1897-98	•••	662	49,601 7 2	304 12		i Hi						

FORFEITURE AND SALE OF OCCUPANCY UNDER SECTION 153.

Year.	of	Arrears on account of which Forfeiture	TYND D	NOY OF BOLLEBU RITED.	Occupancy of Land sold to the Public.			RETUI	UTFD AND RNED TO ULTERS.	OCCUPANCY OF LAND REMAINED WITH GOVERNMENT.		
	Cases.	Was resor- ted to.	Aunzas		Area. S S S Aincunt realised by Sale.				Area.	Assess- ment.		
	1	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Es. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	
1896-97	. 3	1,265 6	437-36	1,200 4		,		437 36	1,209 4			
1897-98	. 136	4,986 6	1,982 27	4,692 10						1,982 27	4,692 10	

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Collector's Office, Karachi, 22nd June 1899.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF KARACHI

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Settlement Reports prepared by Mr. Seymour, together with the Assistant Collector, Mr. Cross's remarks thereon, of the Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal and Jati Talukas.

2. The reports reached me on the following dates:-

 Mirpur Batoro
 ...
 ...
 15th June 1899.

 Sujawal
 ...
 ...
 16th
 ,,

 Jati
 ...
 ...
 16th
 ,,

And as you have expedited them, I submit them as quickly as possible.

- 3. Mr. Cross's remarks show that he has acquired an unusually thorough and intelligent knowledge of his division in the short time he has been in charge.
- 4. It is unfortunate that Mr. Seymour was not able to prepare the Settlement Report of the Shahbandar Taluka in addition to the other three. The reports of the Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal and Jati Talukas have been prepared together, and Mr. Seymour has been able to compare the rates which he has recommended the one with the other.
- 5. For convenience of reference and with the object of seeing how the rates now proposed do compare with one another, I append the following summary:—

The rates proposed for the three talukas Mirpur Batoro, Jati and Sujawal are almost the same throughout, and those proposed for Shahbandar are 4 annas less throughout than the Mirpur and Jati rates.

The rates are given on pages 9 and 10 of Mr. Seymour's Sujawal Report.

5-7-2- I-5-					
		I.	II.	III.	IV.
Garden	,		Rs. a. 3 0	Rs. a. 2 12	Rs. a. 2 8†
$\it Kharif.$					
Rice Other crops, flow Lift	•••	3 4 2 12 2 4	3 0 2 8 2 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 2 & 12 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 12 \\ \end{array}$	†2 8 †2 0 1 8
$\it Rabi.$					
Sailabi Do. aided by lift or flow Bosi Do. aided by lift or flow Lift	•••	2 4	2 0 2 8 2 0 2 8 2 8	1 12 2 4 1 12 2 4 2 4	1 8 2 0 1 8 2 0 2 0

^{*} Re. 1 more for rabi supply.
† These rates for Sujawal are Rs. 2-10, Rs. 2-10 and Rs. 2-2, the reasons for the difference being given on page 8 of the Sujawal Report.

The Shahbandar rates proposed correspond with these, except the garden rate, the Groups I, II and III in Shahbandar being assessed at the rates for Groups II, III and IV above.

The villages in each group in the several talukas are-

	I	11	111	17	
Mirpur Bator	o 55	8	•••		5 dehs raised from 2nd to 1st group.
Jati	17	4.1	47	19	 4 dehs raised to 1st group from 2nd. 2 reduced from 2nd to 3rd. 6 raised to 3rd from 4th. 4 raised from 3rd to 2nd. 1 added from unsettled to 3rd.
					1 do. do. 4th.
Sujawal	27	18	10	4	10 of Group II reduced to Group III and 4 of Group III reduced to Group IV.
Shalibandar	43	35	28		3 of Group II raised to Group I. Besides these, there are 18 sea-coast vil- lages, 11 under bigoti system and 7 under lease system.

- 6. The reports make it abundantly clear that the Mirpur Batoro Taluka is the favoured one of the four. It enjoys an immunity from flood and the soil is said to be better. On the other hand, it is at a distance from the river and further than the other talukas from markets.
- 7. The Superintendent's proposals have reversed the position of the Sujawal and Jati Talukas. In the former, the Group I rates have been raised to the Jati rates, while the number of dehs in the group is unaltered. Jati hitherto appears to have been considered the more favoured taluka of the two—with larger population, more safety, a more abundant water-supply, and greater conveniences as regards disposal of produce. But under the proposals, 27 dehs of Sujawal, very nearly half the taluka, are thought capable of paying the highest rates, the same as the best taluka, Mirpur Batoro, as against 17 dehs out of 125 settled dehs in Jati.
- 8. You yourself opposed the raising of the rates suggested by Mr. Lawrence in Sujawal, and the Honourable Mr. James further proposed that Rs. 3 should be the rice rate. My opinion is not worth much, but it seems reasonable that there should be a difference between the highest rates in the Sujawal and Mirpur Batoro Talukas, when, in spite of the distance from markets, the cultivating population gravitates to the latter, and the land is evidently more valuable.
- J. I have in my remarks on the Shahbandar settlement suggested a decrease of 8 annas in the flow rates proposed and 4 annas in the lift rates. From a consideration of the reports of the other talukas, I would like to suggest a reduction of 4 annas only instead of 8 annas. The first class dehs of Shahbandar would then pay 4 annas less than the first class dehs of Sujawal and 8 annas less than those of Jati and Mirpur Batoro.

It would also be convenient if the description of the cultivation assessed was assimilated to that in the other talukas.

10. The rates and the number of dehs in which these rates would be levied in the 4 talukas would stand thus, and can be conveniently compared:

	I		II		11.	I.	IV		Sujawal	v
Kharif.										
Other crops, flow .	3 2 1 2	4 2 4	2 8	8 0	2	12 4 12	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	8 0 8	2 10 2 2 	$egin{array}{cccc} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 4 \end{array}$
Rabi.		Ì								
Sailabi or bosi . Sailabi aided by li	2 2 1	4 2		0 8	${1 \atop 2}$	12 4	1 2	8	***	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 12 \end{array}$
T + P ,	21	2	2	8	2	4	2		•••	1 12
No. of villages which would then pay the above rates:										
Mirpur Batoro .			8			••		•		
	17		44 27	ĺ	47 18		1.9 10		• • •	4
Challbandon			<i>z1</i> 		43		35		•••	28

Garden and kacha rates might be the same for all talukas.

- Regarding the duration of the several settlements, of the three talukas, Mr. Seymour proposes that no guarantee should be given in Sujawal and Mirpur Batoro, and a 20-years' guarantee, if any, in Jati. On principle, a guarantee is desirable. It seems possible that a small increase in assessment may be looked for in Mirpur Batoro after 10 years. The reason given for a 20-year guarantee in Jati is that, if Government are able to provide an immunity from floods to the taluka, many years will be required for it to recuperate. The same reasoning might apply to Sujawal and Shahbandar also, for which a 10-years' guarantee was proposed. The scheme for the drainage of the former taluka is advancing slowly, and all three southern talukas have suffered disestrously from floods of recent years. The Honourable Mr. Janes recommended a 10-years' guarantee for both the Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal rates. The circumstances of the three southern talukas seem sufficiently sanilar for the guarantee in each to be the same, and I should almost prefer a 20-years' guarantee in their case with the reservation regarding any great improvement effected during the period of settlement. It is possible, however, that these talukas are too backward for the zamindars to take advantage of, and profit by, a long guarantee.
- 12. Mr. Seymour has recommended the suspension of the fallow rules in the three talukas of which he has prepared the tettlements. This is a matter for your consideration. I have not sufficient experience of the conditions to recommend it.
- 13. As regards the settlement of grazing rights in the Jati Taluka, both the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture and the Assistant Collector are in favour of leaving the present arrangements alone, as they work smoothly, and the Government revenue derived is greater than was surmised in paragraph 2 of your letter No. 6182, dated 16th December. I cannot do more than accept their opinion, as I have not seen the localities. The "rakhs" would be in waste land, and could be selected and reserved at any time.
- 14. Any further remarks from me may, I trust, be excused, as ever since I took charge Plague has occupied much of my time, and the two months in which I was able to leave Karachi were spent in the north of the district.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. SLADEN, Acting Collector of Karachi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Collector's Office, Karachi, 17th June 1899.

From

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,
Shahbandar,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KARACHI.

Sir,

With reference to your memo. No. 3203 of 15th June 1899, I have the honour to offer the following remarks on the subject of the proposed Mirpur Batora settlement.

As so much has already been written on the subject, I shall endeavour to make them as brief as possible; but it seems desirable that some mention should be made of the experiences of the taluka during the last year.

- 2. Mr. Lawrence's reasons for enhancing the assessment, as summarised by Mr. Seymour, are—
 - (1) The advance of prices.
 - (2) The reputation of the rice grown.
 - (3) The general advance in prosperity.

The second reason has already been sufficiently criticised.

As regards the first and third, much has happened since Mr. Lawrence wrote his report in November 1897 to deprive them of their force.

- 3. The price of rice has gradually but continually failen from Rs. 28—30 per kharar, when Mr. Lawrence wrote his report, to Rs. 18—20, at the present time, and shows no signs of recovering, so long as trade is hampered by the presence of Plague. The loss to the zamindars represented by this fall in price far exceeds the extra demand which Mr. Lawrence proposed to make upon them by way of increased assessment. The zamindar's share will on the average exceed one-third a kharar of rice per acre, so that a fall in price of only one Rupee is more prejudicial (so long as it is maintained) than an increase of assessment of annas 4 per acre.
- 4. As regards the general advance in prosperity, the disaster which befell the taluka in July last has gone far to check it. In that month, there was an exceptionally heavy rainfall, which did enormous damage, the extent of which may be judged from the fact that, during the previous 16 years, the total remissions granted amount to les than Rs. 77,000: in the current year, the Mukhtyarkar's recommendations exceed Rs. 40,000.

Although the taluka certainly presents an appearance of prosperity, it is to be feared that its inhabitants have made little provision against bad times beyond extending their cultivation. So long as they had a succession of fairly good seasons, they could pay their way; but now the greatest difficulty is experienced in collecting the revenue due.

It is to be feared that this one bad season will result in the indebtedness of many of the zamindars, although efforts are being made to prevent it by granting liberal remissions and by giving out takavi freely.

The present lowness of prices and the present scarcity of money may be only temporary, but the existence of these facts shows that the advance in prices

spoken of by Mr. Lawrences wa only temporary also, and that the general advance in prosperity is liable to checks.

5. The present would, I think, be a most inopportune time for increasing the assessment. I therefore fully concur with Mr. Seymour that the present rates should be retained.

On one point, I beg to differ with him—in that he says in paragraph 10 (2) that "there is no incongruity in its being assessed at the same rate as the talukas of Sujawal and Jati, because its greater security from floods and its improved water-supply are neutralised by the fact of the lower prices available for produce." The advantages spoken of seem to me to be of quite a different order from the disadvantage of a somewhat lower price for the produce. As, however, the difference between the talukas is rather a reason for low assessment in Jati and Sujawal than for high assessment in Mirpur Batora, any reasons for this difference of opinion may better be given in commenting on the Sujawal proposals.

- 6. I fully concur in Mr. Seymour's proposal for lowering the lift rates. The flow land of the taluka is being rapidly taken up, and it is in lift cultivation that future development may be expected. As it also has the virtue of economising the water available, there seems every reason to encourage lift cultivation as much as possible.
- 7. As regards the grouping of the dehs, I am strongly of opinion that there is a very appreciable difference between the dehs in Mr. Lawrence's 3rd group and those in his 2nd and 1st groups. The cultivation in the suggested 3rd group dehs appeared to me somewhat inferior; but, besides this, the greater distance from which the produce of those dehs has to be sent must make a difference to the zamindars considerably exceeding 4 annas per acre when compared with the average of the 1st and 2nd class dehs.
- Mr. Seymour proposes to raise 4 of these debs to the 1st group, in which the remaining 7 find a place already, and although a reduction cannot reasonably be asked for these latter, I think the four 2nd group debs of Marahdi, Kukrat, Babri and Chelriun might well be left in that group, to which they seem on account of their situation more properly to belong
- 8. Except on the points mentioned above, I fully agree with all that Mr. Seymour says as to the condition of the taluka and with his proposals for the revision of its settlement.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. H. CROSS,
Assistant Collector, Shahbandar.

True copy, MADANDAS,

Head Clerk to Collector of Karachi.

No. 680 of 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Collector's Office, Karachi, 19th June 1899.

From

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,

SHAHBANDAR,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KARACHI.

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum No. 3242, dated 16th June 1899, I have the honour to make the following remarks on the proposed settlement of the Sujawal Taluka.

- 2. As regards the grouping of the dehs, I had the advantage of discussing the question with Mr. Seymour personally, and fully agree with the grouping he has suggested, if the maximum rice rate of Rs. 3-4-0 is to be adopted. I should like to suggest, however, that the maximum rice rate be Rs. 3, as was recommended by the Commissioner, Mr. James, in his No. 3216 of 11th July 1898. If this course be decided upon, a slight modification of Mr. Seymour's grouping would be desirable, as he himself would doubtless agree.
- 3. I would submit that the reasons advanced by Mr. James for a low assessment still hold good, and that they are accentuated by the present low price of grain and tightness of the local money market, and by the heavy losses which befell the zamindars in 1897-98 and 1898-99, as evidenced by remissions amounting to Rs. 26,951 in 1897-98 and to at least as much in the current year. These two years of heavy remissions will still further increase the average, as shown in Mr. Lawrence's report, of Rs. 10,745 yearly, or 11% of the gross demand.
- 4. The figures of remission give a very inadequate idea of the losses of the zamindars, for some zamindars neglect to apply for remission, the petitions of others are rejected for non-compliance with the rules, and many suffer loss considerable in itself but not sufficiently complete to constitute a claim to remission.

Again, where the loss of the crop is complete, it is a mistake to look upon the zamindar's loss as represented by his expenses of cultivation, an amount approximating to the assessment, as is sometimes done. If his circumstances are compared with those of a zamindar whose crops have escaped damage, it will be seen that the loss is really the value of the crop, for the expenses of both zamindars are the same. This loss will usually be two or three times the loss to Government. In addition to all this, there is the damage to consider which is done by floods to bands, karias (water-courses), &c., and the additional labour necessary after a flood to again cultivate the land.

5. In his report on the Mirpur Batoro Taluka, Mr. Seymour says that there is no incongruity in that taluka being assessed at the same rates as Jati and Sujawal, as the difference in the value of the produce may be taken as counterbalancing the difference in water-supply and safety from floods. In my opinion, the advantage of a better regulated water-supply quite makes up to Mirpur Batora for its greater distance from the market, leaving the safety from floods as an advantage over the Sujawal Taluka quite sufficient to justify a difference of 4 annas in the maximum rate. That the cultivation in Mirpur Batora is superior to that in Sujawal can hardly be doubted. I venture to think that the average crop in Mirpur Batora will be quite as valuable as the average crop in Sujawal in spite of the difference in price.

In the lower lying parts of Sujawal, broad-cast sowing is resorted to, which necessitates a much larger expenditure on seed, and the reaping has to be done from boats—a most expensive and wasteful method.

6. It has been said that a reduction of assessment demoralises the zamindars, and this is probably true where the zamindar has no difficulty in paying the higher assessment, but it cannot be laid down as a rule with no exceptions. The zamindars of the Shahbandar Division have had to be assisted by liberal remissions, postponements and takavi, and yet even the most energetic of them are in debt.

A reduction of assessment would, I believe, encourage them to renewed efforts, and, by giving them as a right some of the consideration they now obtain as a privilege, would tend to make them less dependent on the good will of the Revenue subordinates.

- 7. If it be decided to retain the maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0 for Mirpur Batora, the rates of Rs. 3 for Sujawal and Jati and Rs. 2-12-0 for Shahbandar should, I think, follow as a logical consequence. It might then be fairly expected that these three talukas would show something of the progress which Mirpur Batora has shown during the current settlement when assessed at rates proportionately light.
- 8. The maximum rate for Sujawal in the current settlement is Rs. 3-2-0 per acre, or 2 annas lower than Mirpur Batora. In spite of this difference, Mr. Lawrence is of opinion that the slight decrease in population in Sujawal is due to migration to Mirpur Batora. The migration seems to me evidence of a general opinion that Mirpur Batora is at present more favourably assessed than Sujawal. If this be so, an increase of the maximum rate to Rs. 3-4-0 might be expected to still further depopulate Sujawal, whilst a reduction to Rs. 3 would tend to equalise matters.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. H. CROSS,
Assistant Collector, Shahbandar.

True copy,

MADANDAS,
Head Clerk to Collector of Karachi.

JATI TALUKA SETTLEMENT REPORT.

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Superintendent's Office, Camp Mirpur Batoro, 20th April 1899.

From

L. W. SEYMOUR, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the revision of settlement rates in the Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate of Sind.

- 2. An irrigational settlement was introduced for the first time into this taluka from the Revenue year 1887-88 under the sanction of Government, contained in their Resolution No. 2172 of 6th April 1887. The settlement is one of the open settlements, i.e., without guarantee for any definite period, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6522 of 9th September 1893.
- 3. As no territorial changes have occurred since the introduction of the survey, the boundaries, extreme length and breadth, and the total area of the taluka remain unaltered. They may be briefly recapitulated thus: boundaries—on the north, the talukas of Sujawal, Mirpur Batoro and Guni; on the south, the Indian ocean; on the east, the taluka of Badin and the Rann of Cutch; on the west, the river and the taluka of Shahbandar: extreme length from north to south 70 miles and from east to west 56 miles: gross area 2,144.73 square miles. Colonel Anderson's settlement proposals had reference to about one-fourth of the taluka only as having been brought under settlement survey. The condition of the remainder of the taluka is still practically as described eleven years ago, viz., "the portion towards the south is, near the coast, a maze of tidal creeks, and, further inland, a plain of salt with no cultivation, little vegetation and uninhabited by man or beast. The country towards the northeast is culturable waste land, for which at present there is no irrigation available. It contains a fair amount of scrub vegetation and some babul trees, on which large herds of camels are grazed."
- 4. At the time of settlement in 1887-88, the taluka consisted of 125 dehs, of which 5 were unsurveyed. The remainder of the taluka was shown on the taluka map as "undivided waste and kalar land," and was not included in the settlement proposals. It had, however, been originally divided by the Survey of India in 1868-69 into 10 dehs. Recently, two of these dehs in the north-east (dehs Jhol and Rarri) have been partially subjected to a cadastral survey by the Revenue Department, and are now included in the number of surveyed dehs. Adding these to the 120 surveyed dehs of Colonel Anderson's time and the remaining 8 unsurveyed dehs to Colonel Anderson's 5 dehs, the taluka at present consists of 122 surveyed and 13 unsurveyed dehs. These may further be sub-divided as follow:—

		No. of Dehs.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.
777 U. G				
Wholly Government Deb Wholly Jagir	IS	119	107	12
Wholly Jagir Mixed Debs	•••	15	14	1
Total	•••	135	122	13
			\ 	'

It will be noted that the two newly surveyed dehs (Rarri and Jhol) have been formed out of that portion (north-east) of the undivided waste tract mentioned by Colonel Anderson as consisting of culturable land, but for which irrigation was not then available. The measured land in deh Rarri is now irrigated by branches from the Malhia canal and that in Jhol by the Imam canal from the adjoining taluka of Guni.

- The population of the whole taluka by the census of 1881 was 27,055 and by that of 1891, 27,895—an increase of 840, or 3 10 Population. per cent. These figures, distributed over the whole area of the taluka, populated and unpopulated, would give, as in Colonel Anderson's report, a density of 13.01 per square mile, but, confined to the populated portion only, would represent 38.18 per square mile. The almost stationary condition of the population may be due partly to defective figures on account of the difficulty of obtaining a correct census of the various nomad grazing tribes, but the statistics of births and deaths show that it is also largely due to the heavy mortality prevailing in the unhealthy climate of the delta. The excess of births over deaths for the total period of the past 10 years is only 1,440 in a population of about 27,000 people. The census figures are merely up to 1891. Muhammadans number 25,400, Hindus 2.400, Christians 9, and other sects 26. There is no immigration or emigration in the ordinary sense of the words. The taluka is periodically visited by harvesters and graziers, but such visits are temporary only, and, in the case of graziers, dependent on the amount of rainfall in Sind and Cutch, respectively.
- 6. The small town of Mughalbhin is the head-quarters of the taluka. Its population by the last census is 1,613, of whom 1,076 are Muhammadans and 537 Hindus. It contains the bungalow of the Assistant Collector, the office of the Mukhtyarkar, a Police Thana, Vernacular School, Post Office, Cattle Pound and Musafirkhana. A hospital has been recently built, and, it is hoped, will shortly be occupied by a Hospital Assistant. The want of some institution for the relief of sickness in this taluka has long been felt.

The more important villages in the taluka are—

		Population.		
Sando Bandar		•••		400
Shahkapur	सन्धमन जयत	•••	•••	323
Mula	•••	•••	• • •	297
Bahadipur	•••	***	***	263
Raj Malak	•••	•••	•••	254

Since the last census, the village of Bahadipur has been practically destroyed by floods. Sando Bandar is the chief place of export for the great bulk of the local produce. It is situated on the Sir river, two miles below the band thrown across the Gungro canal, which band is the limit between tidal and fresh water. The produce is taken 40 miles down the Sir river to the Sir creek, where the larger sea-boats lie. Near the village of Shahkapur, there are extensive ruins of an ancient brick-built town, said to have existed about the time of the Sumra dynasty of Sind (1051—1351 A. D.) and to have been subsequently abandoned as a result of constant fights. Small copper coins, bits of glazed pottery and of coloured glass, chips of cornelian, and iron nails are found here, exactly as in the town of Brahmanabad, with which this town was probably contemporary. The ruins, however, have suffered far more than those of Brahmanabad owing to the action of repeated floods.

7. Statistics of agricultural stock will be found in Appendix X. The figures are from the year 1892-93, when a special form for the more accurate census of stock was introduced. No serious mortality of an epidemic nature has occurred during the currency of the settlement. There is, on the whole, a very considerable increase in the various classes of animals. Occasional fluctuations are associated with the amount of pasturage available. Some cattle are also transported annually to surrounding parts for sale, but the number is inconsiderable.

- 8. Communications in this taluka are sufficient for all requirements although the western half of the taluka has more made roads. The eastern half, consisting chiefly of tracts of open waste lands, is traversed by numerous paths in every direction. As the traffic of this taluka is carried on by means of camels, these paths take the place of roads, whilst, owing to this fact and the greater consistency of kalar soil, the mude roads remain generally in better condition than in drier talukas. The road to Lakhpat, used by Hindu pilgrims en route to Narayensar and Dwarka, is, however, liable to be partially submerged in the monsoon. Six small inter-village roads have been made during the currency of the settlement. There are some 80 boats in the taluka, which are used for carrying goods transferred from the larger Indus boats, for fishing purposes, and as ferries.
- 9. There are no regular markets in the taluka. Agricultural produce is sold on the threshing grounds of the various dehs Markets and Fairs. and conveyed thence on camels by purchasers either to the river or to Sando Bandar. The produce of only a small group of dehs on the river frontage of the taluka in the extreme north-west is carried by river to Keti Bandar or Kotri: the great bulk of the produce of the taluka is taken to Sando Bandar, to Cutch and places along the sca-coast. There is an annual fair held in this taluka as Mughalbhin during March or April in honour of a Muhammadan pir (or saint), named Bhin or Shaikh Salamat. It is stated that this Bhin was at one time a Koreshi ruler of Tatta, who afterwards resigned his rule in favour of his brother Amir Umar, gave up the world, and became a pir or holy man. The town was named after a son of his, Mughal. At a later period, a Jat settlement sprang up a little distance from the tomb of Mughal, and was called Jati in contradistinction to the village in the immediate vicinity of the tomb, which is known as Mughalbhin. At this fair, various trades are represented, games (swings, &c.) indulged in, and articles for domestic use sold. The Government dues in connection with the fair amounted last year to Rs. 79. Later on, in May, the owners of camels assemble with their camels at Mughalbhin, make their devotions at the shrines near the town, give presents of milk to the Knalifo and in charity, water their camels at the Gungro in the hope of averting disease, and then return to their grazinggrounds. The number of camels so assembled is estimated at about 900. In addition to the shrine of Mughalbhin, there are seven other shrines of minor importance (one Hindu and six Muhammadan), to which pilgrimages are annually made. In the case of three of these, owing to the number of people who attend, the pilgrimage is regarded as a kind of religious fair, though no articles are sold and no dues levied.
- 10. The chief exports from the taluka are rice (husked and unhusked),

 Exports, Imports and Rates of Indian corn, tir, and, in years of flood, sariha and jambho are also exported. The imports consist of tobacco from Shahdadpar, cloths, sugar and sugar-candy, wheat flour, black pepper, sopari, kerosine oil, &c., from Karachi. Products locally consumed are rice, bajri, ghi, sugarcane and molasses.

The rates of carriage of produce obtaining in the taluka are—

By camel ... 4 annas per kharar per mile.

By boat ... 4 to 6 pies per kharar per mile.

Boats ply on the canals within the taluka (Gungro, New Gungri, Hajia and Satah Wah) during the period from July to September. The larger boats at Sadhpur and Sando Bandar are available throughout the year for river traffic.

11. There are no special manufactures in the taluka. As regards industries, there are 20 hand-looms for making woollen
textiles, 2 primitive wooden oil-expressing machines
and 20 (8 iron and 12 wooden) machines for extracting sugarcane juice. Ten
maunds of sugarcane produce one maund of molasses.

12. The following table shows the number and nature of the schools in the taluka, with attendance of pupils, on 31st March 1898, and the average daily attendance during the

past five years :-

		Arr	ENDAN MARCE			Ave	RAGE D	AILY A	TTENDA	NCE.		
Nature of Schools,	<u>.</u>	Bo	ys.	Gi	rls.						Remarks.	
	No. of Schools.	Hindus.	Muhama- dans.	Hindus.	Hindus. Muhamma-dans.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-58.		
Local Board— Vernacular Indigenous—	1	28	17	•••		42	40	43	36	27		
Aided from Local Funds.	•••			,	•••	58	31		,		For particulars of indigenous schools, see	
Total	1	28	17		F3.5	100	71	43	3 6	27	below.	

From the above table, it will be seen that at present there is only one Local Board School, which is at the head-quarters station of the taluka. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi, reports that the only school in the Jati Taluka shows a decline during the last two years. There were also 4 indigen us schools in the taluka during 1893-94, one of which was closed in 1894-95 and the remaining 3 were also closed in the next year, 1895-93. The cause of the closure of these schools is attributed by the Deputy Educational Inspector to the fact that the mulahs would not undertake to give secular instruction, which they were required to do by the head of the department. From further inquiry on the subject of the closure of indigenous schools from the Head Master at Jati, it appears that the giving of secular instruction to pupils and receiving a grant being considered to be against the Muhammadan religion led the mulahs to decline to comply with the wishes of the Educational Inspector. The schools were accordingly closed. In the mulahs' schools, the kuran is always taught and, in some cases, instruction in Sindhi and Persian is also given. The Deputy Educational In pector adds that new schools were not registered under orders from Government, that the restriction has now been removed, and that it is not unlikely that many will be registered.

13. The climate of the delta is enervating and, during the months of October, November and December, unhealthy owing Climate and Rainfall. to heavy dews and malaria. The hot months are March, April, May, June, September and part of October, viz., the periods preceding and following the monsoon. The cooler months are July, August, part of October, November, December, January and February. The average rainfall during the past 11 years has been 8.82 inches, the heaviest rainfalls (14.62 and 15:19 inches) having occurred in 1893-94 and 1897-98, respectively. Southerly winds are favourable to the kharif crops rice and bajri), and northerly winds to rabi crops. Rain usually falls in July and August and in January and February. Moderate rain in June, July, August and September is beneficial to kharif crops, and in November, December and January to rabi crops. Heavy rain in July and August is injurious to rice crops, and late spring rains to rabi crops. For a few days at the commencement of the monsoon breeze, clouds of the loose salt soil of the Rann are blown on to the rice fields, and are said to have a very injurious effect on the young rice plants.

14. The water supply of the taluka is still that of eleven years ago, described in Colonel Anderson's settlement report, viz., irrigation by canals taking either direct from the river or else from the Gungro wah, an old natural branch of the river modified into a canal. The canals taken from the river are the Gungri wah, the Saida wah, the Mirzan wah and the Satah wah. The Gungro wah receives water from that portion of the Pinyari canal known as the Chejo wah or Chandan Pinyari, from the Gungri wah and by percolation drainage of the country north of it, as well as by natural channels (dhoras) conveying surplus water from the taluka of Sujawal. When the cultivators have used as much water as they require for their rice crops, they break the field embankments, and it is this water which finds its way into natural channels and thence into the Gungro. The inlet of water to the taluka is regulated by sluices at the heads of the Pinyari (in the Mirpur Batora Taluka), the Shor wah (a loop of the Pinyari in the Sujawal Taluka) and the Gungri wah (in this taluka). The outlet is regulated by the escape sluice situated a little distance below the town of Mughalbhin. The Engineer in charge of Karachi Canals, whose report is attached as Appendix XXIII, states that "all Government canals in this taluka have been working satisfactorily, and the supply in the Gadap and Shor Khanah canals has much increased during the current settlement. They were not in good order previous to the settlement, as ordinary clearances were not efficiently done." He further says that "no improvements other than ordinary clearances have been carried out since the introduction of the current settlement, except the construction of a regulator over the Hajia wah, costing Rs. 5,840, and the raising of the road bridge over the Mir Khanah wah, at its mouth, at a cost of Rs. 475," and suggests, as a result of these latter measures, special attention being paid to the existing rates in deh Khiara on the Mir Khanah wah and dehs Lakhi, Sari Belaro, Buhar and Chach Baraho, which have benefited therefrom.

The annual expenditure on clearance maintenance is estimated at about R_i, 1,000. Proposed improvements and their cost are as follow:—

			7/10/20			\mathbf{Rs} .
(1)	Widening th	e tail of	the Mir Kh	anah wah	- • •	600
(2)	Conversion o	f road-b	ridge into a	regulator over	the	
• •	Bagnah wal	ı 🖔		* * 4	• • •	600
(3)	Embanking	Gungri	52/36	* * *	• • •	400
(4)	Do.	do.	52/37	•••	•••	400
				Total		2,000

15. Subjoined is a list of canals stated by the Revenue Department to have been formerly in charge of the Irrigation Department, but to have been abandoned by that Department between the years 1833-84—1836-87, i.e., previous to the introduction of the present settlement, on the two-fold ground of heavy expenditure on account of clearance and unre nunerative returns of cultivation. The Mori Bhaledino wah, however, was abandoned in 1895-96:—

1.	Menki wah	10.	Chandan Sher Khanah wah.
2	Dhirna wah.	11.	Dhaunrotar wah,
3.	Mori Bhaledino wah.	12.	Chaubiti wah.
4.	Raj wah.	13.	Kutko wah,
5.	Runjah wah.	14.	Ladka wah.
	Kochar Bhaledino	15.	Saida wah ⁸⁰ .
7.	Runn Malak wab	16.	Chandan Nawab.
8.	Jharro wah.	17.	Charki wah.
9.	Pochari wah.	18.	Hetmah wah.

The Mukhtyarkar of the taluka is of opinion that, if Nos. 5, 14 and 16 (Runjah, Ladka and Chandan Nawab) were taken over by Government, there would be an increase of cultivated area and a corresponding advantage to Government.

16. The following table shows the amount of cultivation on the various canals, on the river, on certain karias led through the Bahadipur protective band, and on rainfall in the first year of the settlement, also the average amount for succeeding periods of five years each:—

for Busiceding portous of five years	1887-88.	Average of next five years.	Average of following five years.	Remarks.
On Canals.				Bernaturings "John volleysimmings" branch marke
Gungro wah Chejo wah (or Chandan Pinyari). Gungri wah (new) Do. (old) Rahro wah Malhia wah Mirkhanah wah Begmah wah Imam wah ex Guni Gadap wah Sherkhanah wah Hajia wah Saida wah ex Indus Mirzan wah Tango wah Satah wah Raj wah ex Satah	6,933 696 1,363 266 270 562 1,504 954 2,182 2,706 5,497 763 1,257 361 1,059 377	7,019 917 1,789 231 410 1,151 2,592 912 28 2,211 1,982 4,706 849 1,647 550 961 561	7,146 960 1,974 213 497 889 2,915 813 205 2,536 2,249 4,532 1,061 1,398 311 1,313 826	
Mori Bhaledino wah	255	249	92	Abandoned by Irrigation Department in 1895-96.
${\bf Total} \; \dots$	27,305	28,765	29,930	1000-80.
On River. Kacha lands Lands watered by karias taken through the protective hand		1,393	853 1,403	Cultivation has been undertaken in this class of lands during
Total	1,316	1,393	2,256	the past five years only.
On Rainfall (Barani)	80	11	120	
GRAND TOTAL	28,401	30,169	32,306	

The annual average area of land twice-eropped during the past eleven years has been 980 acres 14 guntas, representing an assessment of Rs. 254-9.

17. There are at present only 8 paka wells in the taluka, which are used solely for drinking purposes. Water is found at a depth of about 40 feet below the surface, and is generally about 6 feet in depth. The water of these wells is sweet. No cultivation is grown on these wells, nor is ordinary irrigation anywhere aided by wells.

Revenue History of the Taluka: the taluka had never been subjected to a regular survey settlement. In the year 1865-66, a rough settlement, was introduced. The rates, as before, were leviable on actual cultivation, and represented a slight enhancement on those existing up to 1865-66. The rates retained their old name of "bigoti" rates, but a new feature introduced in Mr. Mansfield's rough settlement was the leasing of the land in his posses-

sion to each zamindar. The lease being fixed on the average of the 3 years' previous collections, with a small addition on account of waste lands, grazing, &c., Colonel Anderson, at the time of settlement in 1886, reported that "in some few cases the leases then granted were subsequently cancelled, and the land reverted to 'bigoti,' but generally they have been maintained up to the present day." The subjoined tabular statement shows at a glance the rates for "bigoti" lands before and after 1865-66, with the rates proposed and sanctioned in the current settlement survey:—

Before 1865-66.

From 1865-66 to 1886-87.

Kharif.	-	و (${\it Kharif.}$	Kharif.					
	Per Acro.	000		Per	r Acre.	2569			
	Rs. a. p.	No.		Rs.	a.	No.			
Moki	$2 \ 14 \ 6$	•	Moki	3	0				
Charkhi	1 15 0	tio H	Charkhi	2					
Mahsuli	3 13 11	sanction arch 186	Mahsuli	4	0	sauction ugust 18			
Rabi.		er's se	Rabi.			er's so			
Sailabi	1 7 3	sion 17	Sailabi	1	8	sion of 31s			
Kharif and Re	rbi.	Commiss	Kharif and $oldsymbol{\mathcal{R}}$	$\iota bi.$		Sommiss of			
Barani	0 15 6	ال	Barani	1	0	ک زہ			

Rates of settlement survey introduced in 1887-88 and sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2172 of 6th April 1887:—

	lst Gro	oup.	2nd Group.		3rd Group.		4th Group.		oup.
Kharif.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	-	Rs.	`a.
Gardens and sugarcane Rice under flow	3 3	8 4	3	4 0	3 2	$egin{matrix} 0 \ 12 \end{matrix}$		2 2	1.2 8
Other crops under flow and lift aided by flow Lift irrigation Babul plantations	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 12 \\ 4 \\ 12 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$	8 0 10	$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$	4 12 8		2 1 0	0 8 6
Rabi.									
Natural and artificial inunda- tion, i. e., sailabi and bosi Do. do. aided by lift	2	4.	2	0	1	12		1	8
or flow or perenrial lift irrigation	2	12	2	8	2	44		2	0
Barani.	1								
Kharif Rabi		1	4 ₈			1	0 4		

Note.—The survey settlement rates had application to the culturable portion only of the Jati Taluka, consisting of 125 villages, of which Colonel Anderson proposed to place 13, 46, 42 and 24 in his 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups, respectively. At the time of the proposed rates and grouping, about three-fourths of the culturable land were held on leases, the remainder being cultivated on the bigoti system.

19. It was pointed out at the time of the settlement that, owing to the great variations in the incidence of assessment per acre of cultivated land in lease-hold villages, it would be impossible to introduce any rates that would not cause enormous differences from the existing demand, and that, in introducing a systematic settlement, such rates should be applied as seemed fair, and matters be allowed to right themselves. Colonel Anderson wrote: "When we see that, irrespective of leases, the rates now proposed, notwithstanding the improvements in irrigation and protection from floods that have in the interim been carried out at Government expense, are not higher than those that were applied before 1865 and have continued in force ever since, I do not think they can be considered anything but moderate and within the means of the occupants to pay." Colonel Anderson explained the cause of the variations in incidence of assessment in lease-lands, and showed that the average of the proposed survey rates and the existing "bigoti" rates were as follow:—

	Gardens,			Rice Mok.			Lift.			Rabi, Sailab, &c.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Average survey rates for whole taluka.	3	3	2	2	15	Ø	1	15	0	2	0	9
	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0

The proposed rates were accepted by Government, with a slight reservation about gardens, in Government Resolution No. 2172 of 6th April 1887.

- 20. Having briefly alluded to the conditions of land revenue in the taluka up to the period of the introduction of the current settlement survey, I proceed to a review of the working of that settlement during the eleven years ending 1897-98. The figures for the current year are not yet available, and, as the year was a normal one, are not absolutely essential.
- 21. The following table shows the occupied area and assessment of the taluka, with all relevant particulars:—

TABLE I.

	Occupied area, excluding numi grants.									Jagir.				
	ited	por- Survey	Lowe,	Area.	llows.	upied.	opped.	d, in- svent	includ-	REVERUE FOR COLLECTION			. }	
Year.	Actual cultivated Ares.	Uncultivated tions of t Numbers,	Sx ive. File	Total assessed	Unexpired Fallows	Total Ares occupied	Area twice-cropped.	Gross Demand, in- cluding Assessment o. Dubari.	Remissions, i	Total.	Collected.	Balance.	Alienations, c.e., Maß and Seri,	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Астев.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Aeres.	Acros.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	28,401	1,616		30,017	25,610	ศธ,627	1,321	78,246	989	77,257	76.673	584	37,214	
1889-89 1889-90 1890-91 1891-92 1892-93	26,830 31,724 28,264 28,740 35,285	1,462 1,853 1,168 1,198 612	5 13 7.873 1,199	28,297 33,593 29,432 37,811 37,126	26,367 23,054 25,714 15,541 15,483	54,664 56,647 55,146 53,352 52,014	959 1,363 1,035 751 1,672	75,696 85,877 78,110 99,119 93,564	188 7,672 9,378 18,407 31,302	75,478 74 205 68,742 80,712 62,262	73,259 78,205 68,155 79,572 62,168	2,219 587 1,140 94	34,667 33,879 34,307 34,149 33,967	
Total of lat five years.	150,843	6,326	9,090	166,259	106,164	272,423	5,780	4,32,346	66,917	3,65,399	3,61,359	4,040	1,70,969	
Average	30,169	1,265	1,418	33,252	21,233	54,485	1,156	86.469	13,389	73,030	72,272	808	34,194	
1893-94 1694-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	32,259 32,537 28,254 29,670 38,819	25 k 257 391 38 s 38 s	1,242 2,579 1,799 176 2,4·0	33,755 35,363 30,444 30,229 41,630	18,: 22 15,843 17,853 19,437 13,170	51,777 51,206 48,297 49,666 54,800	944 1,028 431 337 943	86,425 90,315 82,700 82,775 1,48,069	17,874 23,030 6,671 211 28,816	68,551 67,285 76,029 82,564 79,253	66,360 67,285 75,812 82,247 77,104	2,191 217 817 2,149	13,580 13,521 13,858 13,807 13,744	
Total of 2nd five years.	161,529	1,616	8,276	171,421	84,325	255,746	3,683	4,50,281	76,602	3,73,652	3,68,808	4,874	68,510	
Average	32,306	323	1,653	34,284	16,865	51,149	737	90,057	15,320	74,737	73,762	975	13,702	
Percent age of increase of 2nd five years over let 5 years	•		,,,,	+ 3'10	20.57	- 6:12		+ 4.15		+ 2.27	+ 2-06			
Percent a g e of increase of 11th over lat year of settlement	1			+ 39.69	 4 8'57	- 1:49		+ 38 12		+ 2.28	+ '86	,		

It is usual to keep separate the figures of the first year of a settlement as being of doubtful stability, owing to the excitement consequent on a change. The remaining ten years, therefore, may conveniently be divided into two periods of five years each for purpose of comparison. It will be observed that, under the headings actual "Cultivated Ara," "Assessed Ara," "Gross Demand," there are percentage increases as follow:—

	Cultivated Area.	Assemed Area.	Gross Demand.
Percentage of increase of 2nd five years			
over 1st five years Percentage of increase of eleventh over first	+ 7.08	+ 3.10	+ 4.15
year of settlement		+ 38 69	+ 38-12

But there is an obvious fallacy in accepting these figures as representing actual progress, because they include the adventitious cultivation and assessment of flood years. During the past eleven years, the taluka has been visited by six floods from the river and two from the bursting of caual banks. From the figures of actual cultivation and gross demand shown in columns 2 and 9 of the above table, it is necessary to deduct, for certain flood years, the following details, viz.:—

Table II.

Extra Cultivation due to floods.

Year.	Year, Area.			
يبهل فاستحديثهم فسنبغ سنبيها	20	Acres.	Rs.	
1887-88		699	1,398	
1888-89		410	820	
1889-90	10	3,903	7,506	
1890-91		1,642	3,284	
L892 -93		6,818	13,636	
1893-94		5,913	11,826	
1894 -95	.41	5,136	10,272	
1897-98		6,230	12,450	
Total	₹	30,751	61,502	

Deprived of the adventitious cultivation and assessment of flood years, the normal actual cultivated area (column 2) and gross demand (column 9) of the taluka during the currency of the settlement will prove to have been as under:-

Table III.

Year.	Actual cultivated Area, excluding Dubari.	Assessed Area, excluding Dubari.	Gross Demand, including Dubari Assessment.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1887-58	27.702	29,318	76,848
1888-89 .	26,120	27,887	74.846
1889-90 .	27,821	29,690	78,071
1890-91 .	26,6 2	27,790	74,836
1891-92 .	28,740	37,811	99,119
1892-93	28,467	30,308	79,928
1893-94	25.346	27,842	74,599
1894-95	27.391	30,227	80,043
1895-96 .	28,254	30,444	82,700
1896-97	29,670	30,229	82,775
1897-98 .	32,589	35,400	95,609
Total .	310,022	336,946	8,99,374
Average of 11 years currency of settlemen		30,631	81,761

The assessed area shown here includes uncultivated portions of Survey Numbers and time-expired fallows (columns 3 and 4 of Table I). Considering the cultivated area of the taluka, the amount of land forfeited on account of time-expired fallows will be seen to have been considerable in certain years. The subject will be dealt with under the head of remissions.

22. In the light of the normal "actual cultivated area" and "gross demand" of the taluka, the percentage increases shown in paragraph 21 will now be as follow:—

		Cultivated Area.	Assessed Area.	Gross Demand.
Percentage of increase of	 ve r first y ea r o	+ 4.48	{	

23. Colonel Anderson's estimate of yearly cultivation was 28,616 acres, based on the figures of the previous field season, obtained by the Survey Department from field-to-field inspection, whilst his prediction of the assessment thereon, after abatement for canal clearances, was Rs. 75,587. By comparing facts with predictions, the results are seen to be as follow:—

Eggg	Cultivated Area.	Assessment thereon.
ST 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Acres.	R_8 .
Colonel Anderson's estimate	$\dots 28,616$	75,587
Normal average of current settlement on ac	tual	•
oultivation, excluding dabari	28,184	75,420

Or, in other words, a percentage decrease of 1.51 in normal cultivated area and of .22 in assessment thereon.

24. The remissions granted during the eleven years of the current settlement, with the causes necessitating their grant, are given below:—

]]	सह	मिव जय	à			i i .			
Year.	Droug	ht.	Flood.		Blig	Blight. Rats.		Fallows expired.		Assessment conditional on cultivation.		Total.		
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
	Rs.	а.	Rs.	a.	Es.	a,	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	al.
1887-88	293	14	695	2					4				989	0
1888-89			187	14									187	1.4
1889-90	• • • •		7,671	8									7,671	
1890-91			7,228	7			2,149	2			j		9,377	ę
1891-92					77	5			18,329	8		1	18,406	
1892-93			20,153	6	502	5			2, 46	-8		İ	-31,302	
1895-94	• • •		14,36	7	357	12	56	0	3,534	0		ļ	17.874	.3
1894-95			17,051	9	67 I	14			5,524	.8		1	23,030	8
1895/96	-2,430	6			200	\tilde{o}	67	14	[-3,949]	0	23		6,670	9
1896-97	• • •				210	13	• • • •						210	13
1897-98			23,668	3	363	1			4,784	9			28,815	13

The figures prove how disastrously the taluka has suffered from floods in certain years. Comment on the large amount of time-expired fallow lands will be found in paragraph 31.

25. The only outstanding balances calling for notice are those shown in column 13 of Table I (paragraph 21) for the years 1888-59, 1893-94 and 1897-98. The sums shown there had not been collected within the Revenue year, either by reason of correspondence that was pending connected with

them or on account of the extension of the period of payment. With the exception of the sum of Rs. 2,026-9-0 belonging to 1897-98, as to which references are still passing, the outstanding balances were recovered during the succeeding year.

Takavi grants during the past five years for the purchase of seed and the clearance of private water-courses have been as follow:—

Year.	Purchase of Soed, &c.	For improvement of Cultivation.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	4,049	400	4,449
1894-95	3,815		3,845
1895-96	15.700		15,700
1896-97	10,000	500	10,500
1897-98	1,065	• • •	1,065
Total	34,659	900	35,559

26. The subjoined statement shows the condition of the taluka in respect of survey operations according to the latest Survey Registers:—

				Measured.		Unmeasured.		
	No. of Villages.	Total Area.	Survey Nos.	Area.	Average Size per No.	Survey Nos.	Area.	
1897-98	. 135	Acres. Government 1,359,097 Jagir 13,528	Nos. 13,919 883	Acres. 64,236 4,726	· Acres.	Nos. 1,430 61	Acres.	
		Total 1,372,625	14,802	68,962	4 26	1,491	1,303,663	

- 27. Since the abolition of the Sind Survey Department, statistics required Preparation of Taluka for Sottlement. for the revision of the settlement are prepared by the Revenue Department and the taluka inspected by the officer in charge of the revision work.
- 28. Increases and decreases in occupied and unoccupied area will be found in Appendix XIII, attached to the report. You have already drawn attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the figures in the column "Uncultivable waste," but, until the various waste tracts have been examined, the cultivable separated from the uncultivable, and a "ghat-wadh" register kept, the present variations will continue to exist.
- 29. Including the adventitious cultivation on occasional floods, it will be seen from the cultivation returns of the past five years that 91.30 per cent. of the taluka is under flow and 8.70 per cent. under "lift" irrigation. The average annual amounts of cultivation under each kind of irrigation have been as follow:—

			$\Lambda { m cres.}$
Flow (including sailab a	nd bosi)		 31,209
Lift (and aided lift)	4+4		 2,973
		Total	 34,182

- 30. A map, showing in different colours the distribution of flow and wheel, respectively, accompanies this report as Appendix II.
- 31. Increases and decreases of cultivation under each kind of irrigation in the various dehs of the taluka are shown in Appendix XIV. Yearly fluctuations for the whole taluka during the currency of the settlement can be seen from the table given below:—

		Kı	HARIF.				R	ABI.		BARANI.		Planta-	
Year	Gardens.	Rice,	Other flow	Wheel.	Aided Wheel.	Wheel.	Aided Wheel.	Sailabi.	Bosi.	Kharif.	Rabi,	Babul Ph tions, "Huris."	Total,
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88	 539	24,814	252	1,882	,	9		1,162		58	18	1,236	29,970
1883-89	 558	23,353	116	2,398		7		865				881	28,178
1889-90	 493	24,731	17	2,983		29		4,485		32		697	33,467
1890-91	 441	23,542		2,818	}	10		2,082		22	7	491	29,413
1891-92	 427	30,693	49	4,777		14		1,291				555	37,806
1892-93	 449	25,455	26	3,203		18		7,221				577	36 949
1893-94	 476	23,301	17	3,203	13	10		6,332	 .	111.	,		33,463
1894-95	 447	24,950	65	3,109	18	36		6,274		137	59	•••	35,095
1895-96	 484	27,003	181	1,980	6	1		627		110	1	***	30,393
1896-97	 520	26,774	636	1,874	24			308	10	55		•••	30,201
1897-98	 558	30,705	118	2,534	11	33	3	7,101		10	26	395	41,494
Total	 5,392	285,321	1,477	30,761	72	167	3	37,743	10	585	111	4,832	366,429
Average	 490	25,938	134	2,797	7	15		3,432	1	49	10	439	33,312

The fluctuations are due primarily to the vagaries of the Indus, both as regards canal-supply and floods, but also to additional land having been taken up or old land resigned or forfeited. The figures also include uncultivable portions of occupied Numbers and time-expired fallows. The uncultivated portions of Numbers and time-expired fallows have already been shown in columns 3 and 4 of Table I. The extent to which land has been forfeited to Government under the fallow rules, and that to which land has been taken up, will be seen from the following:—

Year.		Forfeited under Fallow Rules.	Resigned.	Land taken up.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88			292	12
1888-89			714	297
1889-90	,		318	229
1890-91			276	285
1891-92		7,500	1,376	269
1892-93		849	•••	1,241
1893-94		1,106	142	599
1894-95	• • •	2,414		864
1895-96		927		1,803
1896-97			* * *	2,663
1897-98		1,949	•••	2,108
Total	•••	14,745	3,118	10,370

Thus, during eleven years of the current settlement a total area of 17,863 acres of occupied land has been thrown up or forfeited as against 10,370 acres of land taken up, representing a loss to Government and to agriculture of

7,493 acres. The large amounts of land forfeited under the fallow rules represent Survey Numbers scattered throughout the whole taluka. Slovenly cultivation, whereby the land becomes covered with coarse grasses, difficult of eradication, and subsequently useless, together with the taking up of lands of too high a level for cultivation on flow, which the zamindars are disinclined or unable to cultivate by wheels, or on which wheel cultivation does not prosper, are said to be the chief causes of forfeiture. The absence of entries of huris (plantations) in the years 1893-94 to 1896-97, inclusive, is due to a change of system by which the value of half the estimated produce was taken and credited to "Miscellaneous" revenue. This system is said to be still in force, and the reversion to the old system of taking the fixed assessment (shown in 1897-98) was due to a misunderstanding of orders.

32. The following are the average annual areas, in detail, of the principal kinds of crops grown during the past five years:—

Crops.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1847-98.	Average of 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice in husk	2,425 22,467	2,418 23,477	1,474 $25,447$	1,795 26,390	1,586 28,880	1,939 25,332
Barley . Mung Sariha	47	3,479 163 266	108 108	$egin{array}{c} 18 \ 234 \ 6 \ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 815 \\ 165 \\ 1,355 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 1,741 \\ 143 \\ 387 \\ \end{array}$
{ Jambho Gardens	5.4.1	1,230 730	$42 \\ 425$	9 6 598	3,690 1,650	1,287 789

^{*} Sugarcane, Molons and Vegetables.

The variations reflect the condition of water-supply both as regards canaband floods. The increase in rice in the years 1895-96, 1896-97 and 1897-98 was due to the taking up of additional land. "Other Crops" (Appendix XII) in the kharif con ist of almost nominal amounts of cereals—chenna (panicum milaceum), narguli, karing, &c., and in the rabi of maize and hemp.

Plantations. 33. The area under plantation-growth is composed of—

				Are	ea.
				A.	g.
Plantations	in	Government land	***	1,039	11
**	in	occupied land		395	19
		Total		1,434	3 0

34. Alienated lands are as follow:-

Jagirs, 1st Class...
,, 2nd ,, ...
,, for life only
Personal Grants

Alienated Lands.

... 4,576 1
... 8,676 34
... 267 26
... 7 15

Total ... 13,527 36

Forests. 35 There are no reserved forests in the taluka.

36. The average out-turn per acre of the principal crops, so far as it is possible to estimate from enquiries on the ground, in the absence of crop experiments, appears to be as follows:—

 Rice
 ...
 ...
 15 to 40 Kasas per acre.

 Bajri
 ...
 ...
 10 to 15
 ,,

 Barley
 ...
 ...
 10 to 25
 ,,

 Sariha and Jambho (Oil-seeds)
 ...
 7 Kasas
 ,,

 Til
 ...
 7 to 8
 ,,

It is true that the climate of the delta is not favourable to luxuriant crops, whilst crops themselves are sown in a slovenly manner in ground imperfectly ploughed and full of coarse grasses, which undoubtedly absorb a large portion of the nutrition which would otherwise be available for the crop. Still, it is also my impression that there is an effective combination to mislead the officer doing the settlement as far as the out-turn of crops is concerned. Mr. Lawrence, Assistant Collector, in 1895 made a crop experiment in rice in land said to be "very good," viz., in sweet soil and with a 16-anna out-turn, and obtained as a result 1 kharar and 42 kasas, or, in other words, 102 kasas per acre as against 40 kasas, the highest that will be admitted by zamindars. Again, according to a crop experiment made by the said officer with regard to a "very good" sample of sugarcane, the out-turn of gur (molasses) was found to be 4.851 lbs. 11 tolas per acre, whereas the zamindars say that the out-turn of the very best crop is about 2,337 lbs. 4 tolas. No doubt, a very large percentage of the soil in this taluka is saltish and the crop out-turn is affected thereby, but it is difficult to believe that the out-turns are not more than shown above. There have been no new staples introduced into the taluka during the settlement.

37. The table below shows the retail prices per maund, at the head-quarters town of the talaka, of the principal staples during the first year of the current settlement, the average prices of the succeeding period of five years, and those of the following five years. Figures for the present year are not available:—

					- (4)	949	외시선						,		,	_
Year.	Clea Rice (Ba	jri.	Barl	ey.	Muı	ìg.	Ma:	tar.	Sar	iha.	Jan	ibho.	T	il.
	Rs.	a,	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	а.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	έι.
1887.88	3	4	2	8	1	8	2	12	1	8	3	8	2	8	5	o
1888-89	3	4	2	8	1	12	2	12	1	8	3	8	2	. 8	5	0
1889-90		$1\overline{0}$	2	6	1	8	2	10	1	10	3	4	2	8	5	0
1890-91		8	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	4	1	4	2	8	1	8	3	4	2	8	5	0
1891-92	1 🕳	10	2	7	1	8	2	11	1	8	3	12	2	10	5	0
1892-93	2	9	2	8	1	10	2	10	1	10	3	12	2	9	5	0
											.]				.	
Average of													1			
1 st five	<u> </u>				}		1									
years	2	11	2	7	1	8	2	10	1	9	3	8	2	9	5	0
•			·		ļ 			·	-		·}				·	
1893-94	2	3	2	6	1	12	2	8	1	8	4	0	2	8	5	0
1894-95		2	2	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	3	12	2	6	5	0
1895-96		5	2	5	1	8	2	7	1	10	3	12	2	7	5	0
1896-97		4	2	4	1	7	2	10	1.	12	4	0	2	8	4	12
1897-98	. 2	0	2	0	1	4	2	8	1	10	3	0	2	10	4	8
							\ <u></u>		·				-			
Average of							}								1	
2nd five					1		_	_	_	_			_	_	1.	
years	. 2	3	2	3	1	7	2	8	1	9	3	11	2	7	4	13
	}		1		<u> </u>				<u> </u>		1		1		1	

If these prices are reliable, it will be seen that in rice there has been a most serious decline. It is said that the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 were years of abnormal outside demand, hence the high prices. Red rice is the chief staple of the taluka, the amount of the sathriun variety being merely nominal. If, again, the prices of rice be followed year by year, it will be seen that red rice has had a very low value during the past five years compared with the years immediately preceding. The year, 1897-98, shows a fall in prices of everything, except jambho. The Mukhtyarkar of the taluka can throw no light on the decline of prices, except by a statement to the effect that the prices are ruled by the nature of the harvest and outside demands (from Gutch, &c). Outside a radius of 10 miles from Sando Bandar, prices are said to rule slightly lower than those shown in the above table.

38. The value of land as shown by the Registration returns of sales and mortgages (Appendices VII and IX) during twelve years of the currency of the settlement has been as follows:—

I.-SALES.

Year.	Minimum Rate per Acre.	Maximum Rate per Acre.	Average Rate.	No. of Cases,
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1887	2 1 0	34 13 0	2 2 0	41
188S	3 13 0	84 3 0	3 15 0	38
1889	2 - 6 - 0	166 11 0	2 7 0	37
$1890 \dots$	4 8 0	285 12 0	5 0 0	44
1891	5 - 7 = 0	100 0 0	5 7 0	84
$1892 \dots$	6 1 0	66 2 0	6 8 0	65
1893	6 5 0	199 6 0	7 8 0	63
1894	5 - 6 - 0	172 1 0	8 5 0	: 4
1895	$5 \ 9 \ 0$	170 3 0	6 3 0	34
$1896 \dots$	11 0 0	55 0 0	11 5 0	37
1897	5 6 0	75 - 0 - 0	7 13 0	4.1
1898	8 2 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	39
				557
1		II.—Morigad	Es.	
1887	0 4 0	259 3 0	3 0 0	4
1888	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\ddot{6}$
1889	4 15 0	100 0 0	$\bar{5} \ \bar{0} \ 0$	11
1890	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	$\frac{-1}{4}$
1891	6 7 0	73 2 0	9 2 0	$\tilde{8}$
1892	$3 \ 1 \ 0$	700 0 0	4 0 0	11
	O T O	160 0 0	4 2 0	
1893	18 13 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{c cccc} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 18 & 13 & 0 \end{array}$	
	$\begin{array}{cccc} 18 & 13 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c cccc} 18 & 13 & 0 & \\ 34 & 5 & 0 & \\ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c cccc} 18 & 13 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & 10 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} -3\\3\\12\end{matrix}$
1893	18 13 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3
1893 1894 1895 1896	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{matrix} 3\\12\\3\end{matrix}$
1893 1894 1895 1896	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 18 & 13 & 0 \\ 3 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 11 & 0 \\ 7 & 13 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 3\\12\\3\\9\end{matrix}$
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{c} 3 \\ 12 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 4 \end{array}$

Condition of People and Transfer of

39. The following abstracts from Appendices VII and 1X show the extent to which lands have changed hands during the past

I.—SALES.

No. of Cases.	Area.		Nomina for which			Nomit Rate pe	ial Sale or Acre.	Total Asssssment.	
557	$^{ m Acres}_{36,125}$	37	$\overset{\mathrm{Rs.}}{2,00,771}$	a. 13	р. 10	Rs. 5	-	$^{ m Rs.}_{1,05,738}$	a. 5
			II.—Moi	RTG.	AGES	š.			
7 9	14,973	6	53,819	5	3	3 1	l 0	44,149	6

Of the sales above shown, an area of 662 acres and 2 guntas, representing an assessment of Rs. 1.500-10, and of mortgages a total area (with and without possession) of 7,688 acres and 30 guntas, assessed at Rs. 13,308-2, have passed from Muliammadans to Hindus. In the lands mortgaged without possession, the owner pays Government assessment and defrays cost of canal clearance, and in the lands mortgaged with possession the mortgagee pays Government assessment and defrays cost of clearance, &c. The amount of land sold and mortgaged during the past twelve years would at first sight appear to be very considerable, but no fair deductions can be made from the figures of registration, because they include land subjected to repeated transactions. The people of the taluka are undoubtedly in a state of indebtedness and poverty. Of 811 landowners in the taluka, 8 only, possessing an aggregate of 8,593 acres, are said to be free of debt. Nine zamindars, including Mir Ali Murad Khan, Talpur, are under the protection of the Incumbered Estates Act. The Mukhtyarkar of the taluka states that the chief causes of the general indebtedness have been (1) a succession of ruinous floods, causing both immediate loss to zamindars and, by their frequent recurrence, sub-equent loss also in the apprehension raised in the minds of cultivators which has deterred them from cultivating, (2) the unstable prices of produce during the past few years, (3) the indolent and thriftless character of the people, and (4) the raising of money at high rates of interest to meet expenses connected with domestic affairs. The same authority adds a further remark, which has fortunately a limited application only, viz., that "some Muhammadans have married two or three wives, and have expended large sums on them." Apart from the sale and mortgage value of land, the Mukhtyarkar gives the following figures as obtainable in private sale:-सन्धर्मव जयते

			$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.
For	the very best land, per acre	•••	75
	land of fair quality ,,	15 to	31
,,	" of inferior quality "	5 to	6

40. The land in this taluka is cultivated by either small land-holders in person or by large owners through tenants-at-Tenure and Size of Holdings. will (haris) on engagements terminable yearly. Land is also sub-let to a certain extent, particulars of which will be found in Appendix VIII. As a rule, however, a system of "batai" or division of produce obtains, of which the shares, in the case of land irrigated by " flow " (kharif and rabi), are divided between the zamindar and cultivator in the proportions of 9 and 4, respectively, and of 10 and 6 in the case of "lift" irrigation, Out of his share, the zamindar has to pay one portion to the village artizans. Garden produce is divided equally, as also is produce grown on rainfall only. Sugarcane produce is sometimes equally divided, and sometimes the arrangement is that the hari undertakes the cultivation and hears all its cost, paying the zamindar the Government assessment plus $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the value of the gross produce, which is assessed by amins. For other kinds of cultivation, the zamindar finds the seed, clears the water-courses and pays the Government assessment. He also assists the hari at the outset of his engagement with advances of money. These advances are said to be allowed to remain in abeyance as long as the hari remains as such, and to be recovered only in the event of his impending departure. A certain amount of grain is annually advanced to the hari for maintenance and deducted at the time of division of produce. The amount of money advanced to a hari who brings a pair of

bullocks is from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, free of interest. It is said that the object of the zamindar in making such large advances is to keep a hold over the hari, but the system has its disadvantages in that a hari, feeling himself unable to ever return the money and knowing that the zamindar would be the loser by his departure, becomes indifferent and apt to do as little as he can, whereby the zamindar suffers loss. Rice is the predominant cultivation of the taluka. From careful inquiry, it seems that about two-thirds are sown broad-cast and one-third by transplantation. The amount of seed required for broad-cast sowing is variably estimated at from 4 to 10 kasas (110 to 275 lbs.) per acre, whilst that of transplantation at from 2 to 5 kasas (55 to 139 lbs.). My locum tenens, Rao Bahadur Choitram Ramchand, who began the settlement of this taluka, has left able and valuable notes, the accuracy of which I have been able to confirm, as to what appears to be an extravagant use of seed. He states: "The reason assigned for resorting to broad-cast cultivation, which involves a larger expenditure of seed, was given to be that cultivation was undertaken in dhands, which dried up late in the season and which were liable to be rapidly over-grown with grasses, and as the haris were a set of drones, too apathetic to root up the grasses as they grew up, korai (broad-cast sowing) was the only profitable method of cultivation in them."

41. The area and the number of present holdings in the taluka are as shown below:—

Within	a 5	ac	res	***	***	115
From	5	to	10	***	***	109
,,	10	to	20	• • •		124
92	20	to	30	(CITALS)	•••	101
,,	30	to	50		***	99
,,	50	to	100		***	112
,,	100	to	300			110
,	300	to	500			22
د و	500	to	1,000		4 4 4	15
, ,	1,000	to	2,000	24 4 64 4		2
, ,	2,000	to	3,000	42 EM2		1
,,	3,000	to	4,000	T (32) 77	•••	1
			100		-	
				rmin and		811
				(의사의 기식선		

At present, there are 19 large land-owners, of whom 7 are Hindus and 12 Muhammadans (vide Appendix XXI). No improvements, irrigational or agricultural, have been made by zamindars during the currency of the settlement.

42. The pressure exercised in the recovery of revenue during the past ten years is shown in Appendix XXII. An abstract of the average number of processes under their various headings is as follows:—

273 cases of issue of notice under Section 152, Bombay Act V of 1879 (Land Revenue Code).

2 cases under Section 148 (penalty for unpunctual payment).

1 case of distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154.

83 cases of forfeiture of land under Section 153 (time-expired fallows).

There have been no cases of sale of immoveable property. The large amounts of land forfeited under the Fallow Rules has already been referred to by me in paragraph 31.

A3. Having concluded a review of the working of the current settlement during the past eleven years, I pass on to the question of the suitability or otherwise of the present rates of assessment. Colonel Anderson, in proposing them, stated: "When we see that, irrespective of leases, the rates now proposed, notwithstanding the improvements in irrigation that have in the interim been carried out at Government expense, are not higher than those that were

applied before 1865 and have continued in force ever since, I do not think they can be considered anything but moderate and within the means of occupants to pay." The Commissioner in Sind (Mr. Erskine), in submitting the proposals to Government, remarked of the comparatively high estimate of cultivation adopted by Colonel Anderson as against the recorded Revenue figures: "It is scarcely likely that the average area cultivated during the five years, even allowing for inaccuracy in the Taluka officials' figures, would be so high, and consequently the results given by Colonel Anderson for his proposed rates in comparison with an average of former rates seem to the Commissioner to show a larger substantive increase than is likely to result in fact. It is also to be noticed that the proposed rates are, except as regards rabi crops, lower than the 'bigoti' (annual measurement) rates now in force in the taluka. Under the circumstances of the case, the Commissioner can see no ground for thinking that the rates are other than fair and moderate, and would recommend their adoption, subject to the modification in the rate for gardens receiving a rabi supply of canal water, as contemplated in Government Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1386." Deducting adventitious cultivation on floods, it will be seen that Colonel Anderson's estimated average annual cultivation (28,616 acres) was far nearer the mark than the Revenue officials' returns (21,753 acres) for the previous five years, as the annual average of the past eleven years has proved to be 28,184 acres (paragraph 23). Colonel Anderson's estimate of revenue, viz., Rs. 75,587, was also very nearly accurate, as will be seen by the fact that the average assessment on normal cultivation has been Rs. 75,420. This seems to support the conclusion at which one arrives from an inspection of the taluka that nearly all the cultivable flow lands have already been brought under cultivation, whilst "lift" cultivation is attempted only on the immediate banks of canals. Under these circumstances, any material progress was hardly to be expected. It is not, therefore, necessary to assume from the stationary nature of cultivation and revenue during the currency of the settlement that the present rates are unduly heavy. Colonel Anderson placed 13 dehs in his 1st group, and remarked at the time with regard to this group: "This is the best populated part of the country, and has the advantages of good irrigation and easy communication by river with both the northern and southern markets. In these villages, also, there is the greatest proportion of rabi cultivation, and second crops of mung are taken on a good deal of the rice land." The dehs of this group are-

Bahadipur.
 Aplanki Wadi.
 Aplanki Jagir.
 Daiki.
 Munarki.
 Wareki.
 Pabun.
 Bhad.

5. Sukhpur. 11. Said Alah Baksh.

5. Sadhpur. 12. Latifpur.

13. Halai.

Unfortunately, the protective band along the river frontage has been breached, either in the deh of Munarki or Bahadipur, or both, six times during the past eleven years, and not only have these dehs suffered, but, generally, the whole portion west and south of the Gungri wah (as also the dehs of Lodki and Muraho Bula Khan on the east bank) up to the Gungro wah and its continuation, the Sir creek. The dehs of Mirpur, Thorki, Utharia, Khudi and Hetmah have escaped. The damage caused has varied from a small to a large amount in different years. The only portion of the taluka that has not suffered from river-floods is that bounded on the north by the Gadap wah and on the west by the Sir creek. A few high-lying 3rd group dehs—Kalri, Radhan, Dar—and the 4th group dehs Khath Bhangar, Jhabo, Char, Dunhi, Las, Dhang and Gadap wah have also escaped damage from floods. With these exceptions, the whole of the taluka, other than that part flooded by breaches in the band of this taluka, has been flooded from the talukas of Sujawal and Gani. Considering the extensive nature of the floods, the loss to

cultivation has not been as much as it might. The total area of cultivation in the whole taluka destroyed by the various floods has been as follows:—

				Acres	g.
1889-90	* 4 *	•••	***	 2,718	10
1890-91		• • •	•••	 2,362	15
1892-93	• • •	•••		9,847	
1893-94		* * *	•••	 5,023	0
1894-95	***		•••	5,712	
1897-98			•••	 7,902	20

Minor floods occurred from breaches in the Gungri wah in 1887-88, 1893-94 and 1894-95, and in the Gungro and Sher Khanah wahs in 1888-89—1894-95.

44. Of the 1st group dehs, the deh of Sadhpur has been completely ruined by the flood of 1897-98. Half the deh lies on the exposed and the formerly protected sides the flood has deposited a deep layer of silt, obliterating the Survey Numbers with their boundary marks. The zamindar has been ruined, and there is no doubt that time, labour and capital will be required before the deh can be restored to its former condition. I would suggest that, for the present, this deh be excluded from settlement, as in the case of certain dehs in Shahbandar, and that annual measurement rates for cultivation be levied.

The deh of Bahadipur has suffered during the past five years both from floods and from the closing of certain private karias as being a source of danger to the band. As the river has receded for the present towards the opposite bank and left a separate channel, the zamindars are petitioning the Engineer to let them get water from the channel for their karias.

Deh Latifpur consists largely of high land, and together with the adjoining deh of Halai is on the tail of the Mirzan wah. There is sufficient water for the lower but not for the higher land. In time of floods, Halai suffers more than Latifpur, as it is altogether of lower level.

In deh Bhad, some of the higher wheel lands have become kalar from the action of repeated floods.

The deh of Pahan has been adversely affected by the cutting off of a karia, which used to be continued from the deh of Sadhpur into it. The owner, named Kilumal, who has land in this deh as well as in Sadhpur and elsewhere, is in correspondence with the Irrigation Department for a bridge through the new protective band.

The dehs of Sukhpur, Daiki, Aplanki Wadi, Alah Baksh and Wareki, in spite of the floods, show an increase both of total and of rice cultivation during the past five years over the previous five years.

In the deh of Munarki, the average of the two periods is the same.

The opinion of my locum tenens, who had commenced the settlement of this taluka (whilst I was engaged on special duty), after a close examination on the ground of the circumstances of each deh, was to the effect that the "soil in the first group villages is no doubt of a superior quality to that in the rest of the taluka, although it has deteriorated somewhat in consequence of recurring floods. There are no longer those fine barley crops to which Colonel Anderson refers in his Settlement Report on this taluka. Mung is now grown either as a first or as a dubari crop. Virgin lands, when flooded, were grown with oil-seeds, but when the same lands were flooded again, the venture to cultivate them as a rule proved maremunerative." Whilst, therefore, it would appear to be an unwise measure to enhance assessments in a tract so liable to recurring floods, I do not feel justified in proposing any reduction of assessment. The assessment is moderate in itself, the dehs have a river frontage for transport to markets, the soil is the best in the taluka, with apparently excellent recuperative powers, whilst the same flood which destroys the rice crops frequently allows of the cultivation of other land with oil-seed crops. It is true that there is a limit within which good soil can be swept by floods without deteriorating, and if protective measures do not accomplish more in the future than they have in the past, it will eventually become necessary

to accept the deterioration as a fact and consider the expediency of a reduction of rates; but the stage has not, in my opinion, been reached as yet.

45. As regards dehs of the other group, Colonel Anderson's arrangements were undoubtedly sound in view of the condition of the taluka as it then existed; but with a lapse of nearly twelve years, with changes and improvements of water-supply, &c., it is not surprising that a careful examination of the condition of dehs on the ground and statistics should reveal the necessity for certain transfers from one group to another. The Executive Engineer has brought to my notice certain improvements that have been executed with the result of an increased water-supply to the Mir Khanah, the Gadap and Sher Khanah canals, and he mentions the dehs of Khiara on the Mir Khanah and four dehs on the others as having received considerably more water. These dehs were probably given as types only, because I find that other dehs on the canals mentioned have also received great benefit from the improvement carried out by Government. The following are the figures of actual cultivation during the past eleven years. Time-expired fallows and uncultivated portions of Numbers have been excluded. The names of the dehs with the transfers proposed are also shown. It should be mentioned that rice is occasionally allowed one or even two years' fallows:-

		Group.	Group.				ARKA	OF AC	TUAL C	ULTIVAT	ión in			•
No.	Name of Deh.	Present Gr	Proposed G	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889.90.	1820.91.	1891-92.	1892-93,	1893-94,	1894-95.	1895-96,	1896-97.	1897-98.
	-			A.	Α.	Α,	Α.	A.	A.	A.	A .	A.	A.	Λ.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Khiara Menki Sariheji Hasani Gujhro Khath Bhangar Malhia Weki Pahchari Buhar Chach Baraho Ket Jagir Ryati Tal Drigh Rahi Kinjhar Maraho Bula Khan	III III IV IV IV IV IV III III III III	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	66 967 502 99 139 228 332 466 229 66 77 469 262 119	84 904 534 118 114 385 329 473 224 60 669 73 455 268 163 28	106 846 658 236 274 407 461 542 250 732 709 72 517 293 71 30	103 969 618 180 138 321 410 442 265 89 813 73 742 494 110 40	150 1,158 795 183 148 324 464 533 247 768 71 624 604 81 80	155 1,108 700 286 829 881 520 456 254 112 875 73 609 596 125	136 1,024 603 225 176 337 438 525 267 122 767 731 521 72 42	178 1,127 651 237 215 356 555 591 298 131 804 737 550 64	216 1,317 739 226 262 364 519 704 357 142 981 70 540 555 38 28	254 1,299 850 818 820 836 494 878 862 147 969 75 555 497 39 45	258 1,240 850 895 430 375 479 640 357 131 1,007 70 850 678 72 63

46. Dehs Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, derive their water-supply from the Mir Khanah wah, whilst Nos. 1 and 7 obtain an additional supply from the Malhia wah. The dehs of Pat Makra, Khado, Buhra and Chandan on the north and east of the same canal are of high level and have not received the same benefit, so that I do not propose changing their grouping. Dehs 8 to 13, inclusive, are on the Gadap and Sher Khanah wahs, and should certainly contribute some return to the expenditure on these canals, from which they derive such advantage. The small area in Ket Jagir represents the whole area on ryati tenure included in the deh, and the Numbers receive an excellent supply. The deh of Drigh Rahi is low-lying and receives water from a branch of the Gungro wah, which is running freely even at this date (22nd March), and breaks up in that deh. The people use this rabi supply to wet their fields before the regular kharif supply arrives. In the above list, I have indicated those dehs only (most of them-11 out of 14-originally placed in the two inferior groups of the taluka) which have manifestly derived advantages of water-supply from improvements effected by Government during the currency of the settlement, and it is unavoidable, if Government is not to suffer, that the so-called symmetry of the grouping should be disturbed. The dehs have been dealt with on their merits. In the northeast of the taluka in the dehs of Rarri and Jhol, formed at the time of survey by the Topographical Survey Department, a certain amount (236 and 731 acres, respectively) of land has been brought under cultivation since 1895-96. In Rarri, a karia from the Malhia wah irrigates 236 acres of land-partly flow. partly lift. The rates are those of the adjoining fourth group dehs. and considering the water-supply, which is indifferent, and the distance from the market of Sando Bandar, the grouping appears appropriate. The measured portion of the original deh of Jhol to the east of Rarri has been made into a separate deh (Jhol, Sheet No. 1). It is watered by a karia from the Imam wah of the Phuleli system of the Hyderabad Canals. It is owned by the Hon'ble Mir Alah Baksh

Khan, Talpur, and its produce is disposed of along with the produce of other land belonging to him in the adjoining taluka of Guni. The deh was first placed in the 4th group, but from a consideration of the facts mentioned it has been placed in the 3rd group of this taluka, the rates of which are similar to those of the group of dehs situated on the boundary of Guni. The dehs of Kinjhar and Maraho Bula Khan have been transferred from Group II to Group III, owing to the steady decline in cultivation, consequent on the abandonment by Government of the clearance of the Gungri, minor. No other changes appear necessary. One especially noticeable fact about this taluka is that, as a rule, cultivation is attempted only on the immediate banks of canals or in the lower lying lands. The taluka is exceedingly un level, probably owing to the scouring action of floods and to former vagaries of the river or its delta branches. In the great majority of the dehs of the taluka, patches of lowlying lands are mixed up with extensive tracts of unculturable kalar or high lands. The people of the energy ating climate of the delta have even greater repugnance to the more laborious form of "wheel" cultivation than have the people of other parts of the Province, but, apart from this, the higher lands, except towards the boundary of Mirpur Batoro, are to some extent saltish, and it is an actual fact that wheel cultivation does not prosper. The latter remark is also applicable to rabi cultivation, except on the river bank, and, in the case of both classes of cultivation, the damp climate, too, is unfavourable. Owing to these facts, there appears to be a larger supply of water available for the taluka than is utilised. With reference to the transfers proposed above, I append for convenience of reference a table of the present rates in the taluka. No deh has been advanced more than one group:—

			50	Tant?									
) [[c]	1st Gr	oup.	2nd (droup.	3rd G	roup.	4th (Gro	oup.
			AND THE										
	Khari	f.	10	174									
Garden and s Rice under fl	υ w		 ft side	l ber	3 3	8 4	3	3 4 0	3 2	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 12 \end{array}$		$\frac{2}{2}$	12 8
Other crops I flow	•••	and n		1 by		12	2	8	2			2	0
Lift irrigation Babul planta		•••	•••	•••	0	$\frac{4}{12}$	2	0 10	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$	12 8		1	8 6
	Rabi	; .											
Natural and and bosi) Do. ai	artificial i ded by lif	•••	•••		2	4	2			12		1	8
nial lift irr	igation	***	•••		$\frac{2}{2}$	12	2	8 	2	4		2	0 ر
	Baran	ei.					•				•		
Kharif Rabi	•••	•••	***			1	4 8		۸	1 1	0 4		
R	iver kacho	a lands	•										•
Lands sown v	vith kh ar if	f and pe	eshras c	rops.				3	0				
	Rabi							_	_				
Lands sown v				 other				2	8				
crops Lands unplot Lands sown v	ighed		***	•••				$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$	8 8				
* 166		Ľ									-		

The reservation about gardens deriving a rabi as well as a kharif supply of canal water does not appear to have been acted upon, and the Mukhtyarkar of the taluka is unable to supply a reason.

The average annual area under garden cultivation for the past 5 years is 497 acres. Although, after the most careful consideration and examination of the conditions of the taluka, I cannot suggest any alteration of the present rates, I am of opinion that the provisions of Government Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886 should be applied to garden cultivation, i.e., it should ordinarily pay the rice rate and, where receiving a double supply of canal water, the rice rate of the deh plus Re. 1 should be levied in the future. The transfer of dehs I have proposed should, I respectfully submit, be sanctioned.

47. Kacha lands, i. e., lands lying on the exposed side of the protective bands, should pay the rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 270 of 14th January 1888, viz.:—

River Kacha lands.

Lands sown with kharif and peshras crops 30 Rs. a. 30 Rabi.

 Lands sown with wheat and barley
 ...
 2
 8

 ,, ploughed and sown with other crops
 ...
 2
 8

 Lands unploughed
 ...
 ...
 ...
 1
 8

 Lands sown with simko crop
 ...
 ...
 0
 8

The rates levied on other unsurveyed lands are those of similar irrigation in adjoining surveyed dehs.

- 48. From column 3 of Table I (paragraph 21), it will be seen that considerable portions of Survey Numbers are uncultivable and still bear assessment, with the result that the owners pay a higher rate per acre than they need, were these pieces excluded by measurement. It would be as well, I think, that the fact be made more widely known that the Revenue authorities are prepared, on petition, to have these portions separated from the Numbers. They should not have been included at the time of measurement, but the difference of level is not always apparent to the eye, and it has been found, in many cases, by experience only.
- 49. As regards the system of leasing grazing-tracts in this taluka, the Assistant Collector in charge states: "The grazing System of leasing Grazing tracts. in the unsurveyed dehs is sold annually by public auction; that in the surveyed dehs is given out at what is considered a reasonable rate to the chief zamindar of the deh. Orders have been issued by the Commissioner in Sind that, in case of dispute or complaints that a zamindar abuses his position, the deh in question is to be divided up and given out in pieces. There is no rule exactly how this is to be done. The division would depend on circumstances, but the general rule would be that each zamindar would have his own kabuli (occupied) Numbers and all Government land mixed up with them. The deh would not be minutely sub-divided, as a lease-holder is looked on as an intermediary between Government and the smaller zamindars, paying a lump sum to Government and recovering small amounts from these zamindars. The present system, I consider, works very satisfactorily, as it has not yet been necessary to sub-divide any deh in consequence of a dispute." The average annual revenue to Government from this source for the past five years has been Rs. 3,076. According to the most recent list submitted for sanction, the grazing fees vary from Rs. 10 to 135 per deh. There is no doubt that both the quality and quantity of the grazing-tracts vary widely in different parts of the taluka. The Revenue authorities must always be the best judges of the propriety of the fees levied, and may well be trusted to safeguard the interests of Government and people alike.

50. The matter of occupancy rates (hak malkano) in this taluka would seem to rest on a somewhat unsatisfactory basis. Occupancy Rates (Hak Malkano). During my various deh inspections, complaints were frequently made to me of the high rates now charged as compared with those taken in Mr. Lawrence's time. In reply to an official request for information as to the rates charged and the orders bearing on the subject, the Assistant Collector (Mr. Cross) replied: "I have the honour to inform you that in the time of Mr. Lawrence the malkano levied was very small-two, four, six or eight annas an acre. When Mr. Cadell became Assistant Collector in July 1897, he introduced the present rates. In the absence of special circumstances, malkano equal to the assessment is taken. If there is more than one applicant for the same piece of land, this rule is generally adhered to, but the malkano is often reduced on account of the amount of work to be done on the land before it is ready for cultivation, and occasionally when the applicant cannot well afford to pay the full rate, but is considered a desirable occupant. One cause of Mr. Cadell's increasing the rates was the fact that several zamindars had taken up land at the low rates and sold it at a profit almost immediately." The difficulty of preventing a traffic in occupancies should not be insurmountable. The facts, however, remain (1) that a system exists which is deterrent and bewildering to would-be purchasers, as it appears to them to be largely dependent on the idiosyncrasies of the various officers temporarily in charge of the taluka, and (2) that a rate equal to the assessment is, in my opinion—and apparently was in Mr. Lawrence's also far too high for the agricultural classes of the delta talukas, when the soil conditions and requisite labour are considered. Several ploughings are needed before the coarse grasses can be eradicated, and, in most cases, the salt soil requires two or three flushings before it can be cultivated with any profit, Assuming that it is more profitable to Government that land should be cultivated than lie waste, I would respectfully suggest that the maximum occupancy rate should be eight auras per acre and the minimum two annas, according to circumstances. With fixed light rates, cultivators might be tempted to extend their cultivation instead of being disheartened, as they appeared to me to be, by the present almost prohibitive rate.

51. In a taluka so liable to floods from the bursting of protective embankments along the river, either in this or the taluka of Sujawal, the fallow rules appear to operate against

of Sujawal, the fallow rules appear to operate against the interests of Government and to press hardly on the people. Owing to sparse population, there is practically no competition for land forfeited under the rules. Such land not only lies waste, but, owing to the nature of the soil and the moist climate, rapidly deteriorates from the growth of rank grasses, &c. Cultivation cannot be resumed unless arrears of assessment in connection with the fallow-expired period be first paid. Government is a loser in the following manner. Supposing, from the impoverishment caused by floods and a succession of bad harvests, a zamindar has been unable to cultivate certain fields of his holding for five years. At the end of that time, his circumstances are still such that he cannot pay up the assessment on these Numbers, and they are forfeited. No one else applies for them. The year after their forfeiture, the river rises early and the inundation is a specially good one, or, owing to influx of flood-water from elsewhere, an extra supply of water is brought into the canals at a favourable moment. Were there no fallow rules and no arrears hanging over him, the zamindar would undoubtedly cultivate the land and Government would get the assessment. There have been many instances in the case of wheel lands of this taluka where, under the operations of the fallow rules, zamindars would certainly have lost their lands but for the accident of floods, which allowed of their cultivating oil-seeds, &c.; but there are also areas not liable to floods where this chance does not exist. It is not an unusual thing to allow the fallow rules to remain in abeyance in talukas liable to recurring floods (as in Ghotki, Sanghar, &c.), and I would beg to suggest that they be suspended in this taluka also. I am not in a position to speak of the remaining delta talukas, but your own intimate knowledge of all parts of the Province will lead you to decide whether it would not be in the interests of Government and the people that the fallow rules should be suspended in them as well.

52. The result of the application of the present rates to the existing and altered groupings, based on the average cultivation of the past five years, is shown below:—

	or me pa	so iive ye	za i	Acres.	LOWI	_	6. a.		Rs.
	Kho	rif.							
lst Group	Gardens and suga Rice under flow Other flow Lift irrigation Lift aided by flow			21 4,849 29 241 5	at at at at	2	8 4 12 4 12	=======================================	74 15,759 80 542 14
	Rab	<i>i</i> .							
	Sailabi		• • •	1,120	at	2	4	=	2 ,520
		Total .		6,265					18,989
!	K ha	rif.							
2nd Group.	Gardens and suga Rice under flow Other flow Lift irrigation Lift aided by flow		••	440 12,488 71 1,418	at at at at at		4 0 8 0 8		1,430 37,464 178 2,836 2
	Lift			2	at	2	8	===	ā
	Sailabi		, . 	1,784	at	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	==	3 ,568
		Total	.,	16,204					45,483
	(Kha	rif	•						Tanada re-
3rd Group	Gardens and suga Rice under flow Other flow Lift irrigation Lift aided by flow	rcane	3	27 7,709 100 605 8	at at at at	2	0 12 4 12 4		81 21,200 225 1,059 18
	Lift Lift aided by flow Sailabi and bosi			9 1 1,015 9,474	at at at	2 2 1	4 4 12	= = = =	$ \begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline 2,777 \\ \hline 24,382 \end{array} $
	(Kho	erif.							****
u) a	Gardens and suga Rice under flow Other flow Lift irrigation	rcane .		9 1, 2 28 3 253	at at at	2	12 8 0 8	=	25 3,070 6 380
4th Group	Rab	i.							
	Lift Sailabi			5 99	at at	$\frac{2}{1}$	0 8	=======================================	$\frac{10}{149}$
		Total		1,597					3,640
	Total of 4			33,540	Te.	tim	nated	4	
Deduct-	200,01 01 2	Groups	•••	00,040					92,494
Amount of Canal	Clearance Allowandor the administrationts	ces, vide Ru on of irrig	ale a-						3,500
									88,994
Area and Assess	ment of Barani land	l q		102					
Do. do.		lands, inclu	d-						113
Do. do.				563					1,505
(737 acres)	•••	••	•••						184
Deduct-				34,205					90,796
Flood cultivation	(average of the pa	st 5 years)		3,456					6,912
		Acres	***	30,749			e of ction		

An area of 79 acres under plantation growth has been omitted in the above total of cultivation, because, under the present system, the revenue collected is charged to Miscellaneous Revenue.

53. Briefly stated, the financial result of the proposed settlement as compared with the current settlement, in both surveyed and unsurveyed lands with the current settlement.

Comparison of Financial Results in both surveyed and unsurveyed lands, at the average of the past five years, stands thus:—

Present Gross Demand, including Assess- ment of Dubari.	Estimated Gross Demand, including Dubari.	Deduct Canal Clear- ance,	Estimated Revenue for collec- tion.	Village Cess.	Laud Revenue.	Increase as per Cols. 1 and 4.	Per- centage Increase.
And the second s	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R_{s}	Rs.		
Including flood figures 90,008	94,296	3,500	90,796	5,341	85,455	788	-87
Excluding flood figures 83,096	87,384	3,500	83,884	4,934	78,950	788	·95.

Colonel Anderson's estimate of canal clearance allowance (Rs. 2,000) was on actual cultivation only, and did not include the area of uncultivated portions of Numbers or of fallow-expired lands, on both of which canal clearance abatement is allowed. Based on a few alterations in grouping only, the financial results, allowing for the larger expenditure on canal clearance, are seen to be within 1 per cent. of the present revenue of the taluka. They represent, however, an increase of 54 and 440 per cent. in cultivation and revenue, excluding floods, over the estimate made by Colonel Anderson at the time of the introduction of the existing settlement, the comparison in both cases being on actual cultivation. If gardens be assessed at rice rates, as per Government Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886, there will be a decrease in revenue of Rs. 124.

Result of consultation about the settlement proposals.

Result of consultation about the settlement proposals.

Result of consultation about the settlement proposals.

4), I have consulted the Assistant Collector and the Executive Engineer in charge of the taluka. Although the Assistant Collector has not been very long in charge, it was apparent that he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the general condition of the taluka, and to the interest with which he examined and followed the various proposals, and to the willing assistance he rendered to me in the matter of local information and statistics, I am considerably indebted. A short memorandum of his accompanies this report as Appendix XXIV.

- 55. The Executive Engineer approves of the transfers of dehs made in paragraph 45 of this report. I had kept the report open, until our interview, for his opinion on the reduction of the two dehs of Kinjhar and Maraho Bula Khan. These dehs used to be watered by a part of the Gungri wah. They are high-lying, especially the deh of Kinjhar. Since the opening of a new mouth to the Gungri wah, the portion of what is now termed the Old Gungri wah (Gungri Ghar) has been abandoned by the Canal Department on account of its small size and its insignificant cultivation. The zamindars no longer clear it, and trust to cultivation of oil-seeds in years of flood. The dehs adjoin other 3rd group dehs and should be included with them in the 3rd group. The Engineer sees no objection to the proposal, as he can offer no hope of Government clearing the small canal and as cultivation is gradually being relinquished.
 - 56. I would beg to propose that the new settlement be introduced from the beginning of the Revenue year 1899-1900, and that it remain without guarantee for any period, as

heretofore, or, if Government wish a guarantee, that the term be for 20 instead of 10 years, a reservation being made as to the right of Government to impose an additional cess, if improvements in irrigation render it expedient (vide Rule 3, Section 55, Land Revenue Code). With the people themselves, such as they are, with the primitive conditions of life and agriculture, with the frequent recurrence of floods, it is impossible to expect any rapid material progress in such a short period as that of ten years. So far, in this taluka at least, the expenditure incurred by Government on protective bands has not succeeded in securing immunity from floods, and, even were such immunity secured within the next few years, the people might well be allowed to enjoy the immunity for the period remaining to the expiration of a 20-years' guarantee. At present, their condition alternates between hope and despair. It might be considered out of place my making here any allusion to the advantages or otherwise of short settlements throughout Sind, so that my suggestion has reference more especially to the inefficiently protected talukas of the delta from Sujawal, inclusive, southward towards the sea.

Appendices. 57. With this report, I submit—

Appendix No. I. Map showing proposed Grouping.

Do. No. II. Irrigation Map.

Do. No. III-A. List of existing Villages.

Do. No. III-B. List of proposed Villages.

Appendices Nos. IV to XXIV. Miscellaneous Appendices (see Index).

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

Through the Collector of Karachi.

APPENDIX III-A.

List of Villages under existing settlement in the Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

No.	Name of Village.		No.	Name of Village.
	1st Group.			2nd Group-continued.
		1	F.0	Clark Panaka
1	Bahadipur.	ſ	56	Chach Baraho.
2	Aplanki Wadi.	4	57 58	Karmulk. Tal.
3	Aplanki (Jagir) Nandhi.	ł	5 9	Gujo Bari.
4	Daiki.	Ī	J 0	Gujo Dari.
5	Sukhpur.		1	3rd Group.
6	Sadhpur.		i	ora Groups
7	Munarki. Wareki.	1	60	Geri.
9	Pabun.		61	Modi (Jagir).
	Bhad.		62	Keti Mawali.
	Said Alah Baksh.		63	Kaizi.
12	l		64	Maraho Raiji
13	Halai,		65	War.
			66	Tali.
			67	Rajar.
	2nd Group.		68	Hetmah.
		- 5	69	Hur.
14	Lodki.	STA	70	Bakhai. Phulki.
15	Muhammad Hasan Otho.	CONT.		Rahria.
16		7334	73	
17		18,699	74	
18 19	Gujo Bihishti. Shahpur Nandhi.	Shake	75	Loyo.
20	Maraho Bula Khan (Jagir).	Y //h	76	
21	Kinjhar.	1	77	
22	Duho.	400	78	Gungado.
23	Charki.	C. C.	79	Bunbalo.
24	Warai.	Cont. 3155		Lundo Machharo.
25	Kothi.	सव्यम	81	
26	Mirpur.	-11-4	82	
27	Thorki,		83 84	Wadihari. Pat Makra
28	Utharia.		85	Menki.
29 8 0	Achh. Khadi.		86	Sariheji.
81	Tingu.		87	Kharik,
32	Duhar.		88	Kochar.
33	Chamai.		89	Sar.
34			90	· ·
35	Belo.		91	
36				Kalri.
	Dujo.		93	
38			94	
39			95 96	
40			96 97	
41 42	Karatar. Khirsar.		98	
42 43	Dando.		99	
44	Samarko.		100	
45	Mula.		101	1
46	Satardino Shah.		ļ	
47	Tambu.			4th Group.
48	Bhangar Wado (Jagir).			
49	Amirji.		162	
50			103	
51				Ghaura, Khada
52	Jhariro.			Khado. Malhia.
53	Lakhi.		100	
54 55			108	
90	Ket (Jagir).		1 100	

1	4th Group—continued.		4th Group—concluded.
	Mukhraj.	124	Karund.
	Chhandan.	125	Jhabo.
	Gujhro. Khath Bhangar	ł	Unsettled.
	Char.		O Made to thom.
114	Dauli.	126	Rarri.
	Las.	127	Jhol.
116	Gadap Wah.	128	Ahmad Rajo.
117	Mahri.	129	Akri.
	Dhang.	130	Auranga,
119	Apan.	131	Garahri.
	Gathro.	132	Gandho.
	Weki.	133	Sari.
122	Pahting.	134	Lakha.
123	Pahchari.	135	Chalko.

APPENDIX III-B.

List of Villages under the proposed settlement in the Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

lo.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
	1st Group.		2nd Group—continued.
1	Bahadipur.	33	Chaubandi.
2	Aplanki Wadi.	84	
3	Aplanki (Jagir) Nandhi.		Duhar.
4	Daiki.	36	Tingu.
5	Sukhpur.	सन्त्रमन् 37	Muharo.
6	Sadhpur.		
7	Munarki.	89	Dujo.
8	Wareki.	40	Eano.
9	Pabun.	41	Kundan Jagir.
10	Bhad.	42	Karatar.
11	Said Alah Baksh.	43	Khirsar,
12	Latifpur.	44	Dando.
13	Halaí,		Samarko.
14	Tal.	46	Mula.
15	Ket (Jagir).	47	Satardino Shah.
16	Chach Baraho.	48	Bhangar Wado (Jagir).
17	Drigh Rahi,	49	Amirji.
	-	50	
	2nd Group.	51	Mughalbhin.
		52	
18	Lodki.	53	Lakhi.
19	Gujo Bihishti.	54	Khanto.
20		55	Sir Gandho.
21	Shahpur Nandhi.	56	Gujo Bari.
22	Bhayori.	57	
23	Muhammad Hasan Otho.	58	
24	Duho.	59	Sariheji.
25	Charki.	60	
26	Kothi.	61	Khiara.
27	Mirpur,		
28	Thorki.	1	3rd Group.
2 9	Utharia.	Į.	1
30	Khadi.	62	
81	Achh.	63	1 0
82	Warai.	64	Hur.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
	3rd Group—continued.		3rd Group-concluded.
ا دور	137	104	Charliti
65	War.	104	Chaubiti. Chban Belo.
65	Tali,	105	Jhim.
67 63	Kalzi. Maraho Ra'ji.	107	Tobahro.
69 -	Bakhai,	108	Jhol.
70	Pantki.	100	0 1104.
71	(4.11).		4th Group.
	Keti Mawali.		
	Modi (Jagir)	109	Makhiaro Jate,
74	Maraho Bula Khon (Jagir).	110	Jekri.
	Kinjhar.	111	Ghaora.
76	Rathia.	112	K.hado.
77	Bargah.	113	Buhra.
78	Rathi.	114	
79	Loyo.	115	to a contract of the contract
80	Chach Dars.	116	Jhabo.
81	Sahibani (Jagir).	117	Char.
82	Gungado.	118	Painting.
83	Lundo Machharo.	119	Dunbi.
84	Shahkapur.	120	Las.
-	Bunbalo.	$\begin{array}{c c} & 121 \\ 122 \end{array}$	Gadap Wah.
86	Waliberi,	123	Dhang. Mahri.
87 88	Pat Makra. Mallna.	124	Apan.
ით გე		125	Gathro.
90	Kochar.	$\frac{126}{126}$	Karund.
91	Kharik.	127	Rarri.
92	Sur.		
93	Gujhro.		į
54	Khath Bhangar.	!	Unactiled.
95	Dar.		
	Radhan.	128	Chalko.
97	Kalri.	129	Ahmad Rajo.
	Kochuno.	130	Gandho.
	Sari Selzro.	131	Akri.
	Maraho Marawaro.	132	Auranga.
	Pahekari.	133	Lakha.
	Woki.	134	Sari.
103	Gath.	135	Garahri.

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APPENDIX IV.

Average of Rainfall for eleven years, i. c., from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Tajuka.	Station where	Months.	AVEI RAINI		Remark
I with the	registered.		Inches.	Cents.	
		1887-88 { January February July	. 1	57 23 20	
		Total	5	•••	
		$1888-89 \dots \begin{cases} A \text{ digust} \\ January \\ February \\ March \\ June \\ July \end{cases}.$		2 2 20 9	
		Total .	11	33	_
		1889-90 $ \begin{cases} \text{August} & \cdot \\ \text{September} & \cdot \\ \text{June} & \cdot \\ \text{July} & \cdot \end{cases} $		77 5 15	
		Total .	6	97	
ati {	Mughal- bhin,	November . 1890-91 { January March	1	59 70 77 10 7	
}		Total .	4	23	-
		1891-92 January May	8	55 15 31 20	-
		Total .	9	21	
		Total of 1st 5 years 1887-8 to 1891-9	88 36 2. ———	74	
1		Average of 1st 5 yea 1887-88 to 1891-9	rs 7	85	_
		August January 1892-93 { February June	1 1 4	7 20 9 79 99	
1		Total .	9	14	-

Taluka.	Station where	Months.	Avec RAINI		Remarks.
	registered.		Inches.	Cents.	
Jati	Mughal-bhin.	December January February June June July Total Total Total Total Total Total 1894-95 September January June July Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total T	13 14 3 1 6 2 6 1 10 1 3 4 45 9 7 2 5 15 97 8	15 38 16 23 70 62 39 27 80 81 27 2 55 53 10 69 3 27 99 12 2 55 59 19 5 82	

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Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

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APPENDIX V.

Details of Population.

			MA	. P.9		FEM	ALES		По	CAN RE	AD AND WE	etrop lea	aning.
	Taluka.	Caste.	112.	100	Total Males.			Females.	Population.	Males p	or cent.	Females	per cent.
	Induke.	Caste.	Under 15.	Over 15.	Malos.	Under 12.	Over 12.	Total Fe	Total Po	No.	Porcent-	No.	Percent-
	ſ	Hindus	515	878	1,393	388	679	1,057	2,460	444	81.87	2	'19
		Muhammadans	6,174	7,59\$	13,769	5,209	6,422	11,631	25,400	274	1.99	41	·85
Jati	}	Christians	1	5	6		3	3	9	5	83.33	3	100
	1	Menghware					1	1	1		•	***	
	{	Shikaris	6	8	14	5	6	11	25	,		•••	
		Total	6,696	8,486	15,182	5,602	7,111	12,713	27,895	723	4:76	46	-36

APPENDIX VI.

Occupation of People.

	सन्यमेव ज	ते	Num	ber.
Taluka.	Number of surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	No.	Per cent.
Jati {	122	Agricultural Partly agricultural Non-agricultural	15,495 10,036 1,754 27,285	56·79 36·78 6·43 100·00

The population of the 13 unsurveyed villages according to the last census was 610.

L. W. SEYMOUR,

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सन्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX VII.

Statement shoring Sales in the Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorale.

					Total Sum for	Sale Bate	Total Assess.	Average Rate	PASSED 1	PASSED FROM MCHAM- MADANS TO HINDUS.	ļ.
	Number of Gases,	(3 6. 3)		Area.	which sold.	 -	ment.	per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	neniaiks.
				A. 63:	Rs. a. 1	p. Rs. a. 1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. 1v.	A. eg	Bs. a. p.	
10 timi 20	T to 10 times Government Assessment 11 to 20	ssessment	40	0 5,096 33 1 5 30	10,556 8 (0 2 1 0 0 34 13 0	14,839 0 0 17 0 0	3 15 0 3 0 0	1,009 9 5 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
		Total	4	5,102 23	10,756 S	0 2 2 0	14,856 0 0	2 15 0	1,014 39	2,955 0 0	
1 to 10 21 to 30			:::	7 2,230 23 1 2 2 15	8,542 0	0 8 13 0 0 8 3 3 0	6,416 0 0	2 14 0 3 4 0	768 17 2 15	2,210 0 0 8 0 0	
		Total	.:.	8 2.232 3S	8,742 0	0 8 15 0	6,424 0 0	2 14 0	770 32	2,218 0 0	
1 to 10 51 to 60	" " "		36	6 4,107 33 1 0 36	9,758 0 150 0	0 2 6 ·0 0 166 11 0	12,036 0 0 3 0 C	2 15 0 3 0 0	415 37 · 0 36	1,219 0 0	
		Total	:: co	4,108 29	9,903 0	0 2 7 0	12,039 0 0	2 15 0	416 33	1,222 0 0	
1 to 10 11 to 20 31 to 40 81 to 90	* * * * *		4()	2,430 17 1 5 5 5 1 9 3 1 0 7	10,956 10 200 0 1,100 0	6 4 8 0 0 39 0 0 0 120 2 0 0 285 12 0	7,228 0 0 15 0 0 29 0 0 0 8 0	0 0 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	534 32 5 5 9 3 0 7	1,583 8 0 15 0 0 29 0 0 0 8 0	
		Total	1 +4	2,444 32	12,316 10	0 0 9	7,272 8 0	3 0 0	549 7	1,628 0 0	
1 to 10 31 to 40			 	3 6,3¢ + 1 0 10	34,476 0	0 0 0 0 0	18,113 8 0 0 12 0	2 14 0 3 4 0	2,135 27 0 10	6,079 4 0 0 12 0	
		Total	z	6.364 11	34,501 0 (0 5 7 0	18,114 4 0	2 14 0	2,135 37	6,080 0 0	
1 to 10 11 to 20 21 to 30	2			2,254 2,254 2,45 6,45 6,45	13,651 0 863 2 400 0	0 6 1 0 0 31 15 0 0 66 2 0	6,457 S 0 78 S 0 19 S 0	2 14 0 2 14 0 3 4 0	596 17 27 4 6 2	1,361 0 0 78 8 0 19 8 0	
		Total	:: ::	2,287 6	14,914 2 (0 8 9 0	6,555 8 0	2 14 0	629 23	1,459 0 0	

			_										
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860 77 38 38 17 13	,032	S : :	25 25	510	9	20 20 20	305	100	25	<u>∞</u>	36	35	:
æ	5,	1,482	1,48	, e	.0	1.2	1.3	-		3,91	23,936	22,435	1,500
2222	 9	<u> </u>		1	 		1	1		<u> </u>			
8 28 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1	2 20	20	255	25	2 28 2 32 32 37	17	35.	355	0	4.0	60 60	e.1
278 288 31 9	337	535	585	180	180	402 133 7	64	48 	\$\frac{4}{x^4}	9.36	8,349	7,687	662
	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>						1-	
-00000	0 0	000	0		0	000	0	000	0) -	0		
20000000000000000000000000000000000000	70	8 15 15 C	2 15	000	61 4	22 TO 22 S	15	10 10 11	15	0 9	15	:	:
			''			9.6 (4 (4)		ନାଜାରୀ	61	ুক 	<u>ما</u>		·
900000	0	000) >		0	000	0	000	0	0	0		
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10,359 77 38 27 17 13	10,531	4,731 420 16	5,167	5,950 31 19	0,000	949 36 20	5,005	4 813 84 84	216	8,554	758	•	÷
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				<u> </u>	<u> </u>		Y						
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0000	13	\$ O	ဘ	+	- j -	000	÷	900	0	9	33		
198 355 910 900 600 800	25,760	556 200 925	f,c81	400 400 1,600	27.2	\$20.4 0.24 0.25	310	\$00 \$00 \$00 \$00	SO5,	308	12	:	;
74	193	රැන්	7	= -	12,7	र्द्ध संयोगव	44	∞ 55 -	33.	60	177,000,5		
ars 25 4 5 L	9,	25 25 75	ュ	, , , , , , ,	90 01	\$5 50 15 \$7 15	1-		i3	<u> </u>	1~		
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က်	3,426	ig — H	1.7	2,04	90%	1,686	1,7		1,709	2,85	6,12	•	-
; <mark>०० सन्न</mark>	3	8 4 -	<u>जी</u> 55	္ က —	#	7 7 3 1 cmd		ुद्ध कि का 		=	557 36,125		
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						• • •		1 1 .		;	:	rada	114
	Total		Potal		Total		Total		Potal		GRAND TOTAL	anna.	H
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						,		£ 4 4		,	5	dus	mar
											•	H	Laha
												in in	Net from Mahammadans to Hindus
				A 2 A		2 2 2		8 7 7		ů,		<u> </u>	ij.
												Delast - Passel from Hadas to Mahammadans	N.F.C
to 10 to 20 to 30 to 40 to 70		1 to 10 11 to 20 41 to 50		to 20 to 30 to 30		to 10 to 20 to 30		299 233		1 T			Y.
1 to 11 to 12 to 13 to 14 to 15 to 1		777		1 to 10 11 to 20 41 to 50				\$3.E		<u>-</u>		·14.	1
								7 = 61			· 	Tr	
1893-		1894.		1895		9681		258		868			
yand 		ñ				$\underline{\Sigma}$		∞		ָלְכֵּי			Į!

Not -In all cases where the Sale rate per acree xe was Rs. 30, either best rice or garden lands have been sold.

L. W. SEYMOUR, Seperintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

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APPENDIX VIII.

Abstract of Statement of Sub-letting in the Jati Taluka.

Year,	-	*****		No, of	Cases.			Ne. Acre sub-le	13	Sum in which so let.	ub-	Rate p		Total Assess ment.		Aver Rate Assess per A	e of ment
1838		to	15	times Gover	nment Assessme	:n t -	. 1 1 1.	A. 126 4 3	g. 37 5 10	Rs. 2,400 200 150	a. 0 0 0	Rs. 18 46	a. 14 8 2	Rs. 349 13	a. 0 0 0	Rs. 2 3 3	a. 12 2) 0)*
			ų.				3	134		2,750	0	20	8	372	0	3	12
1889	1	to	5	77	**	• • •	3	7,662	28	1,960	4	0		23,134			
1890	1	to	5	2)	77	95	2	437	4	950	0	2	3	1,404	0	3	3
1891] 1	to	5	71	:)	X	4	426	24	1,960	0	4	9	1,207	0	2	13
1892	. 1	to	5	,,	5)	6 - 4	1	121	34	550	()	4	8	347	0	2	14
.893	1	to	5	32	>>		2	279	2	650	0	2	5	813	0	2	15
1894	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 6 \end{array} \right.$	to to	5 10	,,, ,,,	27 15		6	612 92	12 32	3,480 1,500		5 16	11 2	1,857 301	- 0	3 3	
						-1	7	705	4	4,980	Ō	7	1	2,158	0	3	0
1896	1	to	5	59	,,		2	47	33	310	0	6	7	134	2	2	13
1897	6	to	10	2)	51	•-•	1	117	7	850	()	7	4	321	10	2	12
1898	1	to	5	"	1)		2	+405	0	828	O	2	1	1,215	0	3	O
					GRAND TOTAL	٠	27	10,336	28	15,788	0	1	8	31,105	12	3	0

Note:—1. In all cases, assessment and canal clearance expenses are borne by the lessee.

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

^{2.} There was no sub-letting in the years 1887 and 1895.

^{*} In these cases, the lease is for 5 years for the sum of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150, respectively. The land is a parden, containing fruit-trees and sugar plantations.

[†] Of this area, 255 acros are under the protection of the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind. The lessee pays Government assessment and bears canal clearance expenses. In addition, he pays Rs. 700 to the Manager yearly on account of lease money. The lease is for 10 years.



सन्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX
Statement showing Mortgages in the

	Year.			No. of Cases.	•			Total Nu of Acr		Sum for mortg		
<u> </u>			······································	<u>سارة که خود به برخود به به بازی به بازی به بازی به بازی به بازی به بازی بازی به بازی به بازی به بازی به بازی ب</u>				Α.	g.	Rs.	а.	p.
1887	{	1 to 50 to	10 100	times Government	Asso ,,	essment.	$\frac{3}{1}$	4,618 1	20 10	1,218 324	0	0
						Total	4	4,619	30	1,532	0	0
1888		1 to	10	73	"		6	1,451	2	3,107	0	0
1889	{	1 to 26 to	10 50	2) 23	27 23	•••	10	1,418	9	$7,030 \\ 125$	0	0
	Ì			ŕ		Total	11	1,419	19	7,155	0	0
1890	• • •	1 to	10	79			4	1,276	6	5,990	0	0
1891	{	1 to 11 to 26 to	10 25 50)) ;)	21 29		5 1 2	1,002 81 9	1 10 23	$6,467 \\ 2,812 \\ 700$	9 8 0	3 0
			•			Total	 8 	1,092	34	9,980	1	3
1892	{	1 to 11 to 26 to	10 25 50	" "))))	ते !!! 	8 2 1	$1,209 \\ 7 \\ 1$	13 20 10	4,451 368 200	4 8 0	0 0 0
		:				Total	11	1,218	3	5,019	12	0
1893		1 to	10	27	"		3	177	21	3,350	0	0
1894	{	1 to 11 to	$\frac{10}{25}$	3° 22	,, ,,		11	1,561 8	5 30	5,461 300	0	0
						Total	12	1,569	35	5,761	0	0
18 95		1 to	10	73	,,	•	3	557	8	955	8	0
1896	•••	1 to	10	2)	23	•••	9	579	33	4,408	0	0
1897	• • •	1 to	10	29	,,	• • •	4	346	15	1,561	0	0
1898	• • •	1 to	10	9,7	:,	•••	4	665	0	5,000	0	0
				GRAN	р Т С	JATC	79	14,973	6	53,819	5	3
							Ded			from Hin Muham		

IX.

Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

		<u>.</u>				-		F	ASSED FROM	Монг	MMADARS	ro Hindus.		
Mor Rate p			Total As	sess-	01 23	age sess r Ac		With	possession.		With	out possess	ion.	
					Pe	1 110		Area.	Assessu	ient.	Area.	Asses	sme	11t.
Rs		ъ. р.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	<u>а</u> ,	p.	A. g.	R.	i. i.	A.	g. R	·	ñ.
$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 259 \end{array}$	4 3	0	13,722	8	3	0	0	1,618 20 1 10		8 8 4 0	• • •	!		
3	0	0	13,726	8	2	15	0	1,619 30	4,750) 8				
2	2	0	4,281	0	2	15	0	677 20	1,99	2 0	173 1	6 51	13	0
4 100	15 0	0	4,103	0	2 3	14	0	1,393 9 1 10	4,03	1 0	25	0	72	0
5	0	0	4,107	()	2	14	()	1,394 19	4,03	5 0	25	0 7	2	0
4	11	0	3,902	0	3	1	0	718 31	2,190	3 0	557 1	5 1,70)ß —	0
$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 34 \\ 73 \end{array}$	7 5 2	0 0 0	2,111 244 31	0 c 0	S 52 53	2 0 4	0 (1 0	445 31 81 10 1 10	24		556 1 	0 1,77	3	0
9	2	0	3,386	0	3	2	()	528 11	1,58	5 0	556 1	0 1.77	3	()
3 49 160	1 2 0	0 0 0	3,588 24 4	0 0 0	2 3 3	12 4 4	0 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 1,119&13 & & & & & 1\\ 7&20 & & & & & & 1\\ & & & & & & & 1 \end{array}$	2.		•••	į		
4	2	0	3,616	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	0	1,128 3	3,389	3 0				
18	13	0	463	0	2	10	0	177 21	46:	3 0	•••		••	
3 34	8 5	0 0	4,563 24	0	3 2	0 12	0 0	 8 30	 2		1,025 3	1	5 	0
3	10	0	4,587	()	2	15	0	8 80	24	k 0	1,025 3	2 2,95	ó	()
1	11	0	1,339	0	2	8	o	468 33	1,138	6 ()	* 6 2	_		
7	13	0	1,722	8	3	0	0	523 25	1,581	12				
4	9	0	1,024	6	2	15	0	247 10	720	14			. Ý	
7	10	0	1,995	0	3	0	0				80	0 24	0	0
3	10	0	44,149	6	2	15	0	7,592 39	12,881	2	2,417 3:	$\frac{3}{2}$ 7,25	9 	0
Muhan	ıma	dau	s			•••		2,232 1	6,604	0	90 1	1 22	8	0
o Hine	lus							5,360 38	6,277	2	2,327 32	2 7,03	1	0

either best rice or garden lands (sugar plantations) have been mortgaged.

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

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APPENDIX X.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Jati Taluka.

Year.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffa- loes.	Camels.	Horses and Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.
1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	2,402 5,493 6,154 7,718 7,584 4,480	7,755 9,695 12,855 14,850 14,666 14,556	2,643 2,520 3,240 4,024 4,234 4,394	496 366 1,152 743 808 961	571 432 522 721 834 740	416 447 550 822 792 846	1 	8,749 10,126 13,470 14,217 13,270 15,677	23,032 29,079 37,944 43,035 42,188 41,654

Note.—Village Form No. XIII has been in use in Sind only since 1892-93. The statistics previous thereto are unreliable.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing Wells in the Jati Taluka from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Year.		Wells used	Number of Wells used for irrigation.	Total.	Area of Cultivation under Wells or aided by Wells.
1887-88 1888-89 1889-90 1890-91 1891-92 1892-93 1893-94	 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3	1 1 1 1 2 2 2		1 1 1 1 2 2 2	
1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	 \$ 3 5	3 3 6 8		3 3 6 8	•••

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement of Crops in the Jati Taluka (average of five years) from 1893-94 to 1897-98.

Crops.		YEARLY	CULTIVAT	ED AREA.		Total. Average.		Percen-
•	1893-94.	. 1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.			tage.
Kharif.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Juar	. 5		57	19	2	83	17	.05
Bajri		2,418	1,474	1,795	1,586	9,698	1,939	6.05
Rice in husk	,	23,477	25,447	26,390	28,880	126,661	25,332	78.41
l'ir		372	212	261	214	1,430	286	.88
Sugarcane	1	208	207	202	204	1,063	213	.66
Mung (pulse)		63	78	216	110	472	94	.29
l'obacco	. 13	9		8	$\frac{28}{}$	59	12	.03
Gardens		80	64	159	162	465	* 93	-29
Other Crops	357	150	281	183	259	1,230	246	.76
Total	25,885	26,777	27,821	29,233	31,445	141,161	28,232	87:39
Rabi.			A COLOR					
Barley	4,297	3,479	97	18	815	8,706	1,741	5 39
Mung	. 42	100	30	18	55	245	49	1.5
Palses Manh		70	સંચમ	ণ পাণ্য	30	120	24	0.8
Muhar		100	90	5	70	295	59	18
Oil goody (Sariha		266	1	6	1,355	1,935	387	1.20
Oil-seeds. $\left\{egin{array}{ll} ext{Sariha} & \dots \ ext{Jambho} & \dots \end{array} ight.$. 1,376	1,230	42	96	3,690	6,434	1,287	3.98
Gardens	. 302	442	154	237	1,284	2,419	+484	1.50
Wheat		3		•••	10	13	3	.01
Other Crops		60	19	57	65	201	40	-12
Total	6,374	5,750	433	437	7,374	20,368	4,074	12:61
GRAND TOTAL	. 32,259	32,527	28,254	29,670	38,819	161,529	32,306	100

^{*} Melons and vegetables.

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
L and Records and Agriculture in Sind.

[†] Mangoes, melons and vegetables.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing arable Government Land in the Surveyed Villages of the Jati Taluka for the first, sixth and last year of the current settlement.

Appen-							Occupied.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Villago.	Year. Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow.		
	Ist Group.		A. g.	A, g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Bahadipur . $\begin{cases} 1\text{st year} \\ 6\text{th} \\ 1\text{ast} \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2.982 11 3.023 15 3.041 7	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1.605 & 1 \\ 1.763 & 38 \\ 2.021 & 9 \end{array}$	1.377 10 1.269 17 1,019 38	401 32 365 30 209 16	531 36 440 34 402 25	448 22 462 33 407 37	29 28 28 9 20 22
		Total	9,048 33	5,380 8	3,666 25	976 88	1.375 15	1,314 12	
		A, torago	8,015 24	1.793 16	1,222 8	325 26	458 18	438 4	26 26
2	Aplanki Stat year Wadi. Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,630 ±8 1,057 31 1,564 15	114 25 170 29 259 25	$\begin{array}{ccc} 916 & 3 \\ 887 & 2 \\ 1,894 & 30 \end{array}$	515-27 594-80 758-35	230 3 139 27 486 25	170 18 152 25 64 10	56 11 67 2 57 31
}		Total	3,652 34	544-39	8.107-35	1,864-12	856 15	887 8	
		Average	1.217 25	181 27	1,035 33	621 17	285 18 [129 S	59-39
3	Aplauki (Ja- gir) Nandhi { 1st year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	 6 7 226 0	 G 7	 226 0	226 C		•••	 100 0
		Total	232 7	6 7	226 0	226 0			
		Average	77 16	2 3	75 18	75 18			100 0
4	Daiki { 1st year 6th 1ast	1887-88 1892-98 1897-98	1.440 23 1,792 16 1,839 14	881 9 880 27 704 26	609 14 961 20 1,104 28	55 30 448 20 511 11	880 7 409 83 *567 25	173 17 103 15 80 0	9 6 43 23 46 11
1		Total	5,072 13	2,006 22	2.675 31	1.015 21	1,297 28	856 32	·
		Average	1,690 31	798-24	891 37	338 20	432 22	118 38	87 38
5	Sukhpur { 1st year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 7897-98	2,856 27 3,056 28 3,135 34	1,878 38 1,864 1 1,837 13	1.177 29 1.192 27 1.298 21	202 25 357 28 382 13	613 28 675 14 † 778 38	361 16 159 25 134 35	17 8 29 39 29 18
1		Total	9,049 9	5,380 12	3,568-37	942-26	2.068 0	655 36	,
		Average	3.016 16	1,709 17	1,222 39	314 9	689 13	218-25	25 28
6	Sadhpur $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ 1 \end{cases}$	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,185 10 2,284 22 2,18 1 22	1.031 27 1.026 09 1.347 18	1,158 28 1,257 23 967 4	\$12 4 464 15 218 35	411 29 584 13 ‡575 26	429 80 208 85 171 30	27 2 36 37 88 15
		Total	6,754 14	3,376 4	3 378 10	995-14	1.571 28	810-15	
		Average _	2,251 18	1.125 15	1.126 3	331 31	523-36	270 5	29 11
7	Munarki {1st year 6th Last ,.	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2 810 16 2.520 25 2,713 8	1,289 21 1.722 15 1.813 19	1,029 35 798 10 899 20	458 25 424 31 485 9	202 19 273 19 §237 19	$\begin{array}{c} 280 \ 31 \\ 95 \ 0 \\ 162 \ 0 \\ \end{array}$	41 25 58 9 53 37
		Total	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,825 15	2.727 34	1.866 25	808 17	537-31	
8	Wareki (1st year		2.197 11	1,608 18	909 12 488 35	$-\frac{455}{3}\frac{22}{10}$	269 19 173 32	256 33	$\frac{50}{0.30}$
	Wareki { 6th , Lust , ,	1892-93 1897-98	2.197 11 2,198 38	1,778 92 1,667 28	418 19 531 10	79 35 73 10	266 10 293 15	74 14 164 25	19 3 13 32
i		Total	6,593 20	5,209 36	1,383 24	156 15	783 17	490 32	
:		Average -	2,197 33	1.736 25	461 8	52 5	214 19	164-24	11 12
9	Pabun { Ist year 6th ,, Last ,.	1892-93 1897-98	2,285 23 2 365 36 2,366 7	1,464 11 1,274 25 1,072 28	771 12 1,091 11 1,293 19	7 10 225 39 108 15	287 38 689 37 1.083 9	476 4 174 15 101 35	9 38 29 32 9 6
		Total	9 999 99	3.811 24	3.156 2	342 24	2.061 4	752 14	···
	Clat year	Average 	2,822 22	1,270 21	1.052 1	114 8	687 2	250 81	10 34
10	Bhad 6th ,, Last ,,	1897-98	2,586 15 2,586 15 2,586 15	1,865 19 1,846 18 1,728 29	721 2 739 27 837 26	4 17 165 20 191 17	336 15 294 30 535 22	380 10 375 27 130 27	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 24 \\ 23 & 2 \\ 22 & 1 \end{array}$
		Total	7.759 5	5,440 20	2,318 25	361 14	1,166 27	790 24	
	<u> </u>	Average	2,586 15	1,813 20	772 35	120 18	388 36	263 21	15 23

^{*} Excludes 5 acres 32 guntas of kacha land shown in Appendix XVII.

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^{,, 2 ,, 15}

[†] ‡ § **0** ,, **3**3

^{15 ,,}

ppen.			}				Occur	Percent-	
No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year,	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land,	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	occupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area
1	1st Group - contd.		A. g.	А. д.	А, д.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g
11	Suid Alah Baksh. { 1st year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,508 31 1,533 31 1,538 27	1,227 80 1,196 39 1,167 29	306 1 336 32 365 38	5 15 9 25	25 ! 11 188 11 190 22	51 80 143 6 165 31	1 24 2 25
ļ		Total Average	4,601 9 1,533 30	0,592 18 1,197 19	1.008 31 336 11	15 0 5 0	633 4	120 9	1 19
12	Latifpar { lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-85 1892-95 1897-98	1,882 32 1,882 32 1,882 18	315 30 183 15 302 13	1.067 2 1.199 17 1,080 19	353 21 376 17 467 34	803 6 667 8 457 30	410 12 155 32 154 35	83 6 29 13 43 13
		Total Average	4,1 8 16 1,382 32	801 18 267 6	3,846 38 1,115 26	1,197 35 309 12	1,428 4	720 39 240 13	35 32
18	Hahri (1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1587-89 1593-99 1897-93	1,515 6 1,523 1 1,802 14	524-34 311-27 1,464-30	990 12 1 211 14 237 24	355-28 316-37 88-35	235 15 718 4 228 24	393 - 9 176 13 - 20 - 5	95 37 26 5 26 14
i		Total Average	4,840 21 1,613 20	2,301 11 767 4	2.539 10 816 16	761 20 253 33	1,182 8	595-27 198-22	80 0
	Total of 1st \(\begin{aligned} 1st & 1st & year \\ \text{6th} & \\ \text{1-sst} & \end{aligned} \)	1887-89 1892-93 1897-93	24,265 00 25,830 30 26,674 50	13,712 15 13,966 32 15,887 27	1,0553 18 11,363 38 11,287 6	2.638 32 3,826 37 3,726 15	4,050 39 5,558 1 *5,778 0	3 893 27 2.183 0 1.758 30	25 12 33 27 33 0
		Total	76,271 16 25,4.0 00	42,008 B4 14,055 25	33.204 22 11.068 7	10,222 4 8,407 14	15,182 0 5,060 27	7,776 17 2.502 6	30 31
	2nd Group.			183					
11	Lodki { lst year oth Last	1887-88 1808-93 1897-08	2.575 9 2.575 9 2.575 10	2,092 31 2,145 3 2,005 3 8	482 18 410 6 568 12	 80 10	126 12 285 30 375 17	356 6 194 16 162 25	
	1	Total Average	$\frac{7,725 28}{2,575 9}$	6,244 92 2,081 24	1,480 36 493 25	10 3	737 19	713 7 237 29	2 2
15	Muhamm a d { 1st year 6th Otho, Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,839 28 1,839 2 1,585 15	1,521 0 1,405 10 410 13	318 28 404 18 1,175 2	73 10 109 20 201 5	95 8 181 18 800 76	150 16 148 20 78 11	22 39 35 31 26 2
		Total Average	5.261 31 1,751 37	3.086 23 1,112 8	1,928 8	483 35 161 11	1,077 13 259 4	267 1 122 14	25 4
16	Bhayori { !st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,862 31 1,862 31 1,861 21	1,066 10 9 0 12 961 86	796 21 922 19 839 25	116 35 149 4 123 4	274 36 563 6 664 3	404-30 205-9 112-18	14 39 16 7 13 27
		Total Average	5,587 3 1,862 15	2,968 18 989 20	2,618 25 872 35	989 3 129 28	1.507 5 502 15	722 17 240 32	14 34
17	Shahpur (Jagir). { 1st year 6th Last	1887-83 1892-03 1897-98	555 35 555 31 555 31	2 11 2 11	555 85 553 20 553 20	504 33 385 29 424 37	51 2 117 21 45 18	50 0 83 5	90 32 69 27 76 31
		Total Average	1,667 17 555 93	4 22	1.682 35 554 12	1,315 19	214 11 71 17	133 5 44 15	79 4
18	Gujo Bihishti, { lat year 6th Iast ,,	1887-83 1892-93 1897-98	2,694 19 2,694 15 2,634 15	1,843 18 1,828 25 1,743 7	851 1 865 80 951 8	291 22 214 30	213 29 267 32 378 11	637 12 208 16 328 7	33 27
		Total	8,083 9 2,694 17	5.415 10 1,805 4	2,667 89 889 13	536 12 178 31	859 32 286 24	1,271 05 423 38	
19	Shahpur Shahdui. Shahpur Shandui. Shahpur Shandui. Shahpur Sha	1	2,357 7	427 37 382 2 335 6	1,929 10 1,975 5 2,022 8	864 9 786 15 743 16	303 17 676 0 912 31	758-24 512-30 366-1	44 31 39 33
		Total	7,071 28 2,357 10	1,145 5 381 29	5.926 23 1,975 21	2.394 0 798 0	1,895 8	1.637 15 545 32	
20	Maraho Bala Khan (1st year (Jagir). (Last ,,		909 16 909 16 909 16	793 11 793 11 793 11	116 5 116 5 116 5	10 0 15 0	73 0 41 20 71 35	48 5 64 25 29 10	8 21
	: : 1	Total	2,728 8 909 16	2,579 33 793 11	348 15 116 5		186 15 62 5	137 0 45 27	-`

Excludes 24 acres 1 gunta of kacha, land shown in Annendis VVII

ppen-A.								Occupied.		Percent-
No. as per Appen- dix III-A.	Nam	e of Village,	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	age of an occupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
	2nd G	roup-contd.		A. g.	A. g.	Λ. g.	Λ. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
21	Kinjhar	$\begin{cases} 1st \text{ yea} \\ 6th \\ \text{Last} \end{cases},$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1.826 17 1,826 17 1,826 17	1,320 14 1,293 33 1,288 16	506 3 532 24 538 1	10 0 145 25 303 25	167 15 180 14 82 1	328 28 206 25 152 15	1 89 27 14 56 17
			Total		3,902 23	1,576 28	459 10	429 30	687-23	
			Average	1,826 17	1,300 34	525 23	153 8	143 10	229 10	29 5
22	Duho	{lst yea 6th Last ,,	r 1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,827 28 4,827 28 4,827 32	4,176 8 3,872 10 3,895 S1	651 20 955 18 992 1	26 30 55 6 47 6	270 11 713 37 878 25	354 19 186 15 66 10	4 4 5 30 4 30
			Total	14,483 8	11,884 9	2,598 39	129 2	1,962 33	607 4	
			Average	4,827 29	3,961 16	866-13	43 7	620 38	202 14	5 5
23	Charki	$\begin{cases} \text{lst yea} \\ \text{6th} \\ \text{Last} \end{cases},$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,703 31 1,703 31 1,703 30	90 29 100 27 93 21	1,613 2 1,603 4 1,610 9	1,370 25 1,382 7 1,328 24	$\begin{array}{ccc} 172 & 6 \\ 41 & 11 \\ 218 & 10 \end{array}$	70 11 179 26 63 15	84 39 86 15 82 18
			Total	5,111 12	284 37	4,826 15	4,081 16	431 27	313 12	
			Average	1,703 31	94 39	1,608 32	1,360 19	143 36	104 17	84 23
24	Warai	{ lst year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,319 27 2,319 29 2,319 29	1,888 10 1,886 9 1,886 9	431 17 433 20 433 20	33 25 39 0 39 0	356 28 394 20 320 30	41 4 73 30	7 32 8 39 9 0
			Total	6,959 5	5,660 28	1,298-17	111 25	1,071 88	114 34	
			Average	2,319 28	1,886 36	432 32	37 8	357 13	38 11	8 24
:25	Kothi	$\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ Last \end{cases},$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,520 15 2,520 17 2,520 22	1,755 9 1,718 7 1,723 29	765 6 802 10 796 33	11 15 83 8 86 0	312 12 507 8 425 4	441 19 211 34 285 29	1 16 10 15 10 33
			Total	7,561 14	5,197 5	2,364 9	180 23	1,244 24	939 2	
			Average	2,520 18	1,732 15	788 3	60 8	414 34	313 1	7 26
26	Mirpur	$ \begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ Last \end{cases},$	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,661 4 1,661 4 1,662 1	339 8 339 8 322 32	1,321 36 1,321 36 1,339 9	423 20 590 37 584 37	254 25 373 35 306 13	643 31 857 4 447 39	32 1 44 28 43 27
			Total	4,984 9	1,001 8	3,983 1	1,599 14	934 33	1,448 34	.:.
		44 J	Average	1,661 16	333 29	1,327 27	533 5	311 24	482 38	40 6
27	Thorki	$\dots \begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th & ,, \\ Last & ,, \end{cases}$	1892-93 1897-98	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	322 18 340 28 294 28	1,410 24 1,332 14 1,438 9	267 15 420 36 464 31	395 4 309 15 405 28	748 5 662 3 567 30	18 37 30 9 32 10
			Total	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	957 34	4,241 7	1,153 2	1,110 7	1,977 38	
28	Utbaria	{ lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	Average 1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,584 11 2,586 6 2,586 10	319 11 665 36 635 26 594 10	1,413 29 1,918 15 1,950 20 1,992 0	244 10 617 10 705 20	370 2 365 0 352 15 391 20	1,309 5 980 35 895 0	27 7 12 29 31 26 19 25
			Total	7,756 27	1,895 32	5,860 35	1,567 0	1,108 35	3,185 0	.,,
			Average	2,585 22	631 37	1,953 25	522 13	369 25	1,061 27	26 30
29	Achh	{lst year {6th ., Last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,434 24 2,434 24 2,434 24	1,987 10 1,987 10 1,987 10	447 14 447 14 447 14	.16 30 35 25 35 25	322 2 410 17 360 24	108 22 1 12 51 5	3 30 7 36 7 38
1			Total	7,303 32	5,961 30	1,342 2	88 0	1,093 3	160 39	
		(1et was-	Average	2,434 24	1,987 10	447 14	29 13	364 14	53 27	6 22
30	Khadi	$\cdots egin{cases} ext{1st year} \ ext{6th} \ ext{,,} \ ext{Last} \ ext{,,} \end{cases}$	1897-98	2,712 16 2,712 16 2,712 17	2,712 16 2,707 34 2,667 37	4 22 44 20		4 22 16 10	28 10	***
		į	Total Average	2,712 16	2,696 2			20 32	28 10	
31	Tingu	{ 1st year 6th	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,031 31 4,034 28 4,034 29	2,206 23 2,146 22 2,145 10	16 14 1,828 8 1.888 6 1,889 19	440 35 580 7 619 37	1,063 2 1,199 87 1,044 17	9 17 324 11 108 2 225 5	24 : 5 30 29 32 32
		<u> </u>	Total	12,104 8	6,498 15	5,605 33	1,640 39	3,307 16	657 18	
		-	Average	4,034 29	2,166 5	1,868 24	547 0	1,102 18	219 6	29 11

A.							Oceu	Pled.	Percent-
No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	. Fallow.	occupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
	2nd Group-contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
33	Duhar $$ $\begin{cases} 1st \ year \\ 6th \end{cases}$, Last,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,919 80 4,016 8 4,016 10	1,567 30 1,672 11 1,672 13	1,352 0 2,343 37 2,343 37	189 15 904 24 829 39	834 21 994 24 1,160 30	328 4 444 29 353 8	10 13 38 24 35 17
		Total	10,952 8	4,912 14	6,039 34	1,923 38	2,989 35	1,126 1	
		Average	3,650 30	,637 18	2,013 12	641 13	996 25	375 14	31 34
3 3	Chamai {1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,493 19 2,493 19 2,493 19	946 15 946 15 946 15	1,547 4 1,547 4 1,547 4	704 25 1,084 0 1,133 15	790 39 356 39 418 29	51 20 106 5	45 22 70 3 73 8
		Total	7,480 17	2,839 5	4,641 12	2,922 0	1,561 27	157 25	·
		Average	2,493 19	946 15	1,547 4	974 0	520 22	52 22	62 38
34	(lst year Chaubandi {6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,949 5 1,949 7 1,949 7	1,529 1 1,519 32 1,519 32	420 4 429 15 429 15	66 20 112 32 135 36	278 8 245 34 231 29	75 16 70 29 61 30	15 33 26 11 31 26
		Total	5,847 19	4,568 25	1,278 34	315 8	755 31	207 35	
		Average	1,949 7	1,522 35	426 12	105 3	251 37	69 12	24 26
3 5 ·	Belo $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ 1st \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,149 20 1,149 20 1,149 18	651 31 669 31 669 34	497 29 479 29 479 24	87 10 87 35 97 0	310 1 288 32 234 25	100 18 103 2 147 53	17 21 18 13 20 9
		Total	3,448 18	1,991 16	1,457 2	272 5	833 18	351 19	
		Average	1,149 19	663-32	485 97	90 28	277 :33	117 6	18 27
\$6	Muharo { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1893-93 1897-98	1,988 14 1,988 14 1,988 14	1,503 23 1,500 1 1,503 23	484 31 488 13 484 31	83 35 182 11 205 28	274 36 198 0 87 0	126 0 113 2 192 3	1 36 36 33 12 12
		Total	5,965 2	4,507 7	1,457 35	471 34	UA 36	431 5	
		Average	1,988 14	1,502 16	485 38	157 11	184 89	143 28	32 15
37	Dujo \begin{cases} \lambda \text{st year} \\ 6 \text{th} \\ \text{Last} \\ \end{cases},	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,001 4 4,001 4 4,001 11	1,900 11 1,900 11 1,859 8	2,100 33 2,100 33 2,142 3	341 0 481 5 595 3	1,420 2 1,415 2 1,184 11	339 31 204 26 362 29	16 9 22 36 27 31
		Total	12,003 19	5,659 30	6,343 29	1,417 8	4,019 15	907 6	
		Average	4,001 6	1,886 23	2,114 23	472 16	1,339 32	302 15	22 28
38	Sir Gandho { 6th ,, Last ,,	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,056 29 4,056 29 4,056 32	2,832 8 2,832 8 2,809 4	1,224 21 1,224 21 1,247 28	212 10 483 11 513 10	778 1 476 10 626 33	234 10 265 0 107 25	17 13 89 19 41 5
		Total	12,170 10	8,473 20	3,696 30	1,208 31	1,881 4	606 35	
39	Kano { lst year 6th	1892-93	4,056 30 4,395 1 4,395 1	2,824 20 2,823 25 2,823 29 2,823 29	1,232 10 1,571 16 1,571 12	846 5 942 10		138 30 110 4	53 34 59 39
		1897-98 Total	4,395 1 13,185 3	2,823 39 8,471 13	1,571 2 4,713 30	2,788 39	1,655 22	269 9	63 28
		Average		2,823 31	1,571 10	929 27	551 34	89 29	59 6
40	Kundan Jagir. { lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	364 13 170 30 170 30	193 23	170 30 170 30 170 30	170 30 170 80 170 30	14.		100 0 100 0 100 0
		Total	705 33	193 23	512 10	512 10			***
		Average	235 11	64 21	170 30	170 30		***	100 0
41	Karatar { 6th ., Last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,416 12 3,416 12 3,416 10	2,673 27 2,674 39 2,680 27	742 25 741 18 735 23	378 0 461 29 503 16	182 0	150 25 97 24 83 24	50 36 62 12 68 17
		Total	10,248 34	8,029 13	2,219 21	1,848 5		331 33	40.01
	Clet Post	Average 1887-88		2,676 17	789 84	447 29		110 24	60 21
\$ 2	Khiraw { 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93 1897-98	2,411 23 2,411 23 2,411 23	2,279 8 2,279 8 2,269 8	132 15 132 15 142 15	8 35 8 35 13 5	97 33 117 18	53 22 25 27 11 32	6 28 6 28 9 9
		Total	7,234 29	9 275 35	407 5	30 35		91 1	7 99
		Average	2,311 23	2,275 35	135 28	10 11	95 3	30 14	7 23

A ppen-							Occup	TED.	Percent- age of un- occupied
No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow,	cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
	2nd Group-contd.	1	A. g.	A. g.	A, g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
43	Dando { 1st year 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	3,881 17 3,881 17	3,462 4 3,424 13	419 13 457 4	14 5 155 25	38 38 161 6	366 10 140 13	3 14 34 2
	(Last ,,	1897-98	3,881 27	3,347 15	534 12 1,410 29	313 37	418 4	172 5	35 16
		Total	3,881 20	3,411 11	470 9	104 25	139 15	678 28 226 9	22 10
		-	`_)	404.14		005 14		-
44	Samarko $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \end{cases}$,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,893 18 2,893 18 2,893 18	2,459 4 2,393 30 2,408 31	434 14 499 28 484 27	77 0 111 15 117 10	225 14 316 18 342 12	132 0 71 35 25 5	17 30 22 12 24 8
	2.0000 ,,	Total	8,680 14	7,261 25	1,418 29	305 25	884 4	229 0	.,,
		Average	2,893 18	2,420 22	472 36	101 35	294 28	76 13	21 22
	(let year	1887-88	4,380 20	954 39	3,425 21	2,495 20	524 16	405 25	72 34
45	Mula 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93 1897-98	4,380 22 4,38° 7	983 28 862 34	3,446 39 3,518 13	2,670 20 2,651 25	509 19 734 28	267 0 132 0	77 19 75 15
		Total	13,142 9	2,751 16	10,390 33	7,817 25	1,768 23	804 25	
		Average	4,380 30	917 5	3,463 25	2,605 35	589 21	268 9	75 9
46	Satardino { 1st year 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	2,407 14 $2,407$ 18	1,817 28 1,793 18	589 26 614 0	86 10 128 29	284 2 383 31	219 14 101 20	14 25 20 39
	Shah. (Last ,,	1897-98	2,407 17	1,779 11	628 6	133 15	407 22	87 9	. 20 33
		Total	$\frac{7,222 - 9}{2,407 - 16}$	5,390 17 1,796 32	1,831 32 610 24	348 14 116 5	358 18	408 3 136 1	19 0
				7		-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
47	Tambu $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ 1st \end{cases}$	1892-93	2,189 3 2,189 4 2,189 8	1,978 6 1,969 14	215 37 219 30 260 35	10 10 23 9 27 39	158 39 161 20 155 2	51 35 25 1	4 30 15 5 8 39
	; Class ,,	1897-98 Total	6,567 15	1,928 13 5.870 33	696 22	71 18	470 14	77 34 154 30	0.00
		Average	2,189 5	1,956 38	232 7	28 83	156 31	51 23	10 10
	Clat veni	1887-88							
48	Bhangar Wa- { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93 1897-98	86 0 86 0	2 0 2 0	84 0 84 0	84 0 81 15		•••	100 0 96 35
		Total	172 0	4 0	168 0	165 15	2 25		
		Average	57 18	1 13	56 0	55 5	0 35		98 18
49	Amirji { 1st year 6th ,,	1892-93	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1.908 & 7 \\ 1.908 & 7 \end{array}$	1 342 12 1,343 12	565 3 5	178 30	244 30	$\begin{array}{ccc} 228 & 0 \\ 142 & 15 \end{array}$	31 24
	(Last ,,	1897-98 Total	1,908 7 5,724 21	1,342 12 4,026 36	1,697 25	-	753 5	131 10 501 25	33 36
		Average	1,908 7	1,342 12	565 35		-	167 8	26 4
50	Drigh Rahi . { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,937 29 3,937 29 3,937 29	2,721 17 2,721 17 2,721 17	1,216 12 1,216 12 1,216 12	388 13	601 26	852 6 226 13 115 25	30 11
	(23650),	Total	11,813 7		3,648 36		-	1,194 4	_
		Average	3,937 29	2,721 17	1,216 12	285 38	582 13	398 1	21 18
51	Mughal- bhin. { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,543 7 3,543 7 3,513 8	2,330 21	1,225 26 1,212 26 1,218 14	1,025 25	126 16	109 4 50 25 39 32	84 23
		Total	10,629 22	6,972 36	3,656 26	2,945 26	511 19	199 21	
		Average	3,543 7	2,324 12	1,218 35	981 85	170 20	66 20	80 22
52	Jhariro { lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,907 17 2,907 17 2,907 17	971 17	1,924 27 1,936 0 1,928 37	871 0	657 12	183 0 407 28 297 26	44 39
		Total	8,722 11	2,932 27	5,789 24	2,504 10	2,397 0	888 14	.,.
	1	Average	2,907 17		1,929 35			296 5	_
53	Lakhi { lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,554 18 2,554 18 2,554 18	2.074 30	479 38 479 28 479 28	54 5	384 23	58 30 41 0 29 36	11 11
		Total	7,663 14		1,439 14	_[-	129 26	_
	1	Average	2,554 18	2,074 27	479 31	51 11	385 11	43 9	10 27

, 							Осст	PIED.	Percent age of un
out the.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	occupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
	2nd Group-concld.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g
k i	Khanto $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ \text{Last} \end{cases}$	1887-58 1892-93 1897-98	3,291 11 3,291 11 3,291 11	2,353 26 2,353 26 2,204 23	937 25 937 25 1,086 28	17 25 408 30 430 20	735 10 438 20 515 13	184 30 90 15 140 35	1 35 43 24 39 23
		Total	9,873 33	6,911 35	2,961 38	856 35	1,689 3	416 ()	
		Average	3,491 11	2,303 38	957 13	285 25	563 1	138 27	28 37
5	Ket (Jagir). { 1st year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	245 23 245 23 245 23	168 23 168 23 168 23	77 0 77 0 77 0		77 0 77 0 72 25	 4. 15	-11
		Total	736 29	505-29	231 0		226 25	4 15	144
		Average	245 23	168 23	77 0		75 22	1 18	
,	Chach Baraho. $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ 1.ast \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-3 1897-98	1,667 17 1,667 17 1,667 17	104 21 104 21 104 21	1,562 36 1,562 36 1,552 35	411 20 514 1 440 5	796 2 887 30 1,029 39	355 14 131 5 92 32	26 13 34 33 28 6
		Total	5,002 11	313 23	\$ 68 : 58	1,395 26	2,713 31	579 11	,,,,
		Average	<u> </u>	104 21	1,562 86	465 9	904 24	193 3	29 39
7	Karmulk { 1st year 6th 1ast	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,670 33 2,670 29 2,670 25	2.237 16 2,206 7 2,133 13	461 22 461 22 587 12	151 12 117 17	308 35 223 25 308 5	124 22 89 25 111 30	32 17 34 7
		Total	8.012 7	6,576 36	1,435 11	268 29	840 25	325 87	
		Average	2,670 29	2,192 12	478 17	89 23	280 8	108 26	18 29
3	$\mathbf{Tal} \qquad \dots \begin{cases} 1\text{st year} \\ 6\text{th} \\ 1\text{ast} \end{cases},$	1887-88 1893-93 897-98	3,434 19 3,434 34 3,434 36	2,186 19 2,174 34 2,152 1	1,248 0 1 260 0 1,283 35	428 15 531 0 345 25	468 35 623 35 900 30	350 30 105 .5 36 20	34 21 42 6 26 37
		Total	10,301 9	6,513 14	3,790 35	1,305 0	1,998 20	492 15	
		Average		2,171 5	1.263 25	435 0	664 20	164 5	$\frac{34\ 17}{37\ 8}$
	Gujo Bari (1st year 6th ., Last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,248 20 4,248 20 4,248 20	3.955 15 3.955 15 3,955 15	293 5 293 5 293 5	111 10 159 30 179 30	130 15 80 25 76 25	51 20 52 30 36 30	54 20 59 8
		Total	12,745 20	11,866 5	879 15	450 30	287 25	141 0	=1.70
	. Club nous	Avorage	4,248 20	3,955 15 75,221 81	29 3 5 41,287 3	150 10	95 35	47 0 11,991 18	51 10 31 26
	Total of State year of the state of Cast Sta	18-12-98 1897-98	116,458 34 117,449 37 117,196 33	74,268 34 72,385 81	43,186 3 44,861 2	18,097 37 18,440 2	17,233 36 19,536 26	7,854 10 6,884 14	41 36 41 4
		Total	351,105 24	221.821 16	129,284 8	49,594 17	52,959 29	26,730 2	90 14
	3rd Group.	Average	117.035 8	73.940 19	48.094 29	16,531 19	17,653 9	8,919 1	38 14
	(lst year	1887-88	1,806 19	1,742 19	64 0			64 0	
,	Geri $\begin{cases} 6 \text{th} & \dots \\ \text{Last} & \dots \end{cases}$	1892-93 1897-98	1,806 19 1,806 19	1,710 32 1,733 23	95 27 72 36	23 0 31 0	31 27 8 36	41 0 33 0	24 2 42 21
1		Total	1,806 19	5,186 34 1,728 38	232 28 77 21	18 0	13 21	138 0 46 0	23 9
	(1st year		85 15	85 15					
L	Modi (Jagir) { 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93 1897-98	85 15 85 15	85 15 85 15				***	
į		Total	256 5	256 5	***				
		Average	85 15	85 15	,				.,.
	Keti Mawali. { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,730 37 1,730 37 1,730 37	1,687 2 1,687 12 1,651 0*	43 35 43 25 79 87	 8 0 21 30	20 0 12 10 55 37	23 35 23 15 2 10	18 14 27 9
		Total	5,192 81	5,025 14	167 17	29 30	88 7	49 20	
		Average	1,730 37	1,675 5	55 32	9 37	29 15	16 20	17 31
:	Kaizi { lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	7,048 28 7,048 28 7,048 29	6,744 25 6,712 3 6,504 2	304 3 336 25 544 27	68 35 98 0 84 20	53 23 100 15 346 12	181 25 138 10 113 35	22 26 29 23 15 35
		Total	21,146 5	19,960 30	1,185 15	251 15	500 10	433 30	
-		Avorage	7,048 28	6,653 23	395 5	83 32	166 30	144 23	21 8

Appen-							Oceu	PIND,	Percent-
No. sa per Appendix III.A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	occupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
	3rd Group—conta.		A. g.	A, g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
64	Maraho Raiji. { 1st year 6th 1ast 1	1892-93 1897-98	4.627 19 4,627 19 4,627 19	4,292 30 4,263 15 4,190 23	334 29 364 4 436 36	83 20 83 20 61 0	147 19 219 30 208 31	103 30 60 34 167 5	24 38 22 35 13 35
		Total	13,882 17	12,746 28	1,135 29	228 0	576 0	331 29	,
	1st year	Average	4,627 19	4,248 36	378 23 133 19	76 0	192 0	110 23	20 3
6 5	Was {6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93 1897-98	4,959 24 4,959 24	4,824 14 4,824 14	135 10 135 10	46 2 43 5 56 10	57 21 47 15 23 0	29 36 44 30 56 0	34 20 31 35 41 19
		Total Average	4,959 25	14,474 35 4,824 39	134 26	145 17	127 36	130 26	
			3,975 11	3,800 31	174 20	48 19 78 25	42 25 83 20	43 22	35 30
66	Tali 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93 1897-98 Total	8,975 20 3,975 27 11,926 18	3,725 7 3,715 17 11,241 15	250 13 260 10 685 3	106 17 74 35	115 21 123 25	12 15 28 15 61 30	45 2 42 20 28 32
		Average		3,747 5	228 14	259 87 86 25	322 26 107 22	102 20 34 7	97.00
67	Rajar {1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,465 21 4,465 21 4,465 19	4,123 23 4,031 19 4,097 3	341 38 434 2 368 16	13 0 82 30 94 0	159 19 268 23 210 7	169 19 82 29 64 9	3 32 18 38 25 21
		Total	13,396 21	12,252 5	1,144 16	189 30	638 9	316 17	20 21
		Average	4,465 20	4,084 2	381 18	63 10	212 29	105 19	16 23
5 8	Hetmah { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,495 18 3,495 3 3,495 11	3,443 27 3,297 15 3,224 25	51 31 107 28 270 26	91 30 76 13	51 31 105 38 143 13	 51 0	46 16 28 8
		Total	10,485 32	9,965 27	520 5	168 3	301 2	51 0	
		Average	3,495 11	3,321 36	178 15	56 1	100 14	17 0	33 13
69	Hur {lst year oth ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,011 0 3,010 38 3,010 38	2,363 27 2,364 12 2,364 12	677 13 646 26 646 26	5 20 71 9 86 29	459 16 501 37 437 16	182 17 73 20 122 21	0 31 11 1 13 16
		Total	9,032 36	7,092 11	1,940 25	163 18	1,398 29	378 18	
		Average	3,010 39	2,364 4	646 35	54 19	466 10	126 6	8 17
70	Bakhaj { lst year 6th Last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,935 23 3,335 23 3,335 23	3,261 28 3,253 19 3,261 28	73 85 82 4 73 85	30 0 36 15 43 10	25 5 33 14 18 15	18 30 12 15 12 10	40 24 44 12 58 22
		Total	10,006 29	9,776 35	229 34	109 25	76 34	43 15	
		Average	3,835 23	3,258 38	76 25	36 22	25 25	14 18	47 28
71	Phulki $\begin{cases} 1st \ year \\ 6th \ ,, \\ Last \ ,, \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,658 8 2,658 8 2,658 8	2,402 18 2,401 16 2,404 2	255 30 256 32 254 6	78 3 ₀ 12 ₀ 35	45 29 127 27 53 0	210 1 50 15 80 11	30 27 47 22
		Total	7,974 24	7,207 36	766 28	199 25	226 16	340 27	
		Average	2,658 8	2,402 25	255 23	66 22	75 19	113 22	26 1
72	Rahria { lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,526 25 3,526 25 3,526 25	1,756 29 1,696 10 1,654 12	1,769 36 1,830 15 1,872 13	1,077 35 1,073 25 1,249 39	184 29 208 38 594 14	557 12 547 37 28 0	60 4 58 26 66 30
		Total	10,579 35	5,107 11	5,472 24	3,401 19	937 36	1,133 9	
		Average	3,526 25	1,702 17	1,824 8	1,133 33	312 25	377 30	62 6
73	Bargah { lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,052 0 3,052 0 3,052 0	2,063 38 1,987 24 2,039 28	988 2 1,064 16 1,012 12	637 20 728 5 824 20	62 27 239 22 152 22	287 35 96 29 35 10	64 21 68 14 81 17
		Total	9,156 0	6,091 10	3,064 30	2,190 5	454 31	419 34	111
		Average	8,052 0	2,030 17	1,021 23	730 1	151 24	139 38	71 18
74	Ratni $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ 1. \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,186 0 4,183 17 4,183 30	2,486 16 2,311 38 2,368 16	1,699 30 1,971 19 1,815 14	1,175 8 1,192 35 1,181 29	393 22 515 24 522 30	131 0 163 0 110 35	69 6 63 30 65 3
		Total	12,553 7	7,166 24	5,386 23	3,549 32	1,431 36	404 35	
1		Average	4,184 16	2,888 35	1,795 21	1,183 11	477 12	134 38	65 3 6

hppen-							Оссов	ied.	Percent- age of un- occupied
No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
	3rd Group contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A, g.	A, g.	Λ. g.
75	Loyo \begin{cases} \line{\text{lst year}} \\ \text{6th} \\ \text{Last} \\ \text{,} \end{cases}	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3,015 & 1 \\ 3.014 & 26 \\ 3,014 & 15 \end{array}$	2.321 31 $2.311 26$ $2.218 15$	693 10 703 0 796 10	172 30 131 20 101 0	280 20 373 30 557 9	240 0 197 30 138 10	24 37 18 28 12 27
İ		Total .	9,044 12	6,851 32	2,192 20	405 10	1,211 10	576 0	
		Average	3,014 31	2,283 37	730 34	135 4	403 30	192 0	18 19
76	Chach Dars. { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,311 18 3,311 13 3,310 22	2,342 32 2,302 3 2,250 17	968 26 1,009 10 1,060 5	311 1 404 30 330 20	406 15 511 10 614 38	251 10 93 10 114 27	32 4 40 4 31 5
		Total	9,933 13	6,895 12	3,038 1	1,046 11	1,132 23	459 7	
		Averago	3,311 4	2,298 17	1,012 27	348 30	510 85	153 2	31 18
77	Sahibani (Jagir).	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	14 2 	14 2 	••• •••		 		
		Total	14 2	14 2					
		Average	4 27	4 27					***
78	Gungado A { 1st year 6th Last	1857-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,921 32 1,921 32 1,921 32	1,213 23 1,213 23 1,213 23	708 9 708 9 708 9	407 35 420 15 425 10	210 15 258 25 265 25	89 39 29 9 17 14	57 24 59 4 60 2
		Total	5,765 16	3,640 29	2,134 27	1,253 20	784 25	136 22	***
		Average	1,921 32	1,218 25	708 9	417 33	244 35	45 21	59 0
79	Bunbalo $\begin{cases} 1st \ year \\ 6th \\ Last \end{cases}$	1887-83 1892-93 1897-98	2,831 18 2,831 18 2,831 21	289 13 277 31 292 1	2.542 5 2,553 27 2,539 20	2,170 25 2,130 25 2,043 35	77 20 371 2 249 25	294 0 52 0 246 0	85 15 83 17 80 2
		l'otal	8.491 17	859 5	7,635 12	6,345 5	698 7	<u>592 0</u>	
		Average	2,831 19	286 15	2,515 4	2,115 2	232 29	197 13	83 4
80	Imudo (lat year Machharo, (that),	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,561 23 3,561 23 3,561 25	258 3 258 3 258 34	3.303 20 3,303 20 3,302 31	3.055 20 3,030 1 3,105 21	140 10 246 39 162 30	107 30 26 20 34 20	92 20 91 29 94 1
		Total	10,681-31	775 0	9,909 31	9,191 2	549 39	168 30	
		Average	3,561 23	258 13	3,303 10	3,063 27	183 13	56 10	92 30
81	Shahkapur, {\begin{cases} \text{1st year} \\ \text{6th} \\ \text{Last} \\ \\ \text{,} \end{cases}	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,053 8 4,053 10 4,053 6	684 24 684 26 687 2	3,368 24 3,368 24 3,366 4	2,578 15 2,646 28 2,629 0	143 39 328 36 447 4	$\begin{array}{ccc} 646 & 10 \\ 393 & 0 \\ 290 & 0 \end{array}$	76 22 77 31 78 4
		Total	12.159 24	2,056 12	10,103 12	7.854 3	919 39	1,329 10	
		Average	4,053 8	685 17	3,367 31	2,618 1	306 26	443 4	77 30
82	Khiara (1st year 6th ,	 188 7 -88 1892-93 1897-98	3,568 26 3,568 26 3,568 21	3.178 31 3.171 5 3.118 33	394 35 397 21 449 28	226 35 224 35 109 3	72 85 154 26 263 15	95 5 16 0 77 10	57 11 57 3 24 10
		Total	10,705 33	9,463 29	1,242 4	562 33	490 36	188 15	
		$\Lambda { m verage}$	3,568 24	3,154 23	414 1	187 24	163 25	62 33	45 12
-83	Wadihari { lst year 6t Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,710 21 3,710 21 3,710 16	305 11 305 39 307 36	3,405 10 3,404 22 3,402 20	2,842 25 2,878 29 2,859 33	324 0 400 15 457 34	238 25 125 18 84 33	83 19 87 5 84 2
	, same 3,	Total	11,131 18	919 6	10,212 12	8,581 7	1,182 9	448 36	
		Average	3,710 19	306 15	3,404 4	2,860 16	394 3	149 25	84 1
84	Pat Makra. 1st year 6th ,,	1892-93	2,970 10 2,970 10	810 20 810 20	2,159 30 2,159 30 2,159 30	1,017 20 1,267 0	381 39 447 15 490 39	760 11 445 15 122 8	47 4 58 27
	(Inst ,,	1897-98 Total	$\frac{2,970 \cdot 10}{8,910 \cdot 30}$	2,431 20	2,159 30 6,479 10	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1,250 6	1,327 34	74 34
		Average	2,970 10	810 20	2,159 30	1,300 16	416 29	442 25	60 8
-65	M enki $\begin{cases} 1 \text{st year} \\ 6 \text{th} \end{cases}$		3.951 3 3,951 3	2,187 17 2,191 17	1,763 26 1,759 26	169 28 361 20	1,001 33 1,136 26	592 5 261 20	9 25 20 22
	Last ;;	1897-98	3.948 17	2,075 23	1,872 34	272 25	1,254 29	345 20	14 22
		Total .	11,850 23	6,454 17	5,396 6	803 33	3,393 8	1,199 5 399 28	14 96
	ļ	Average	3,950 8	2,151 19	1,798 29	267 38	1,131 3	35 860	14 36

A.		•					:	Оссия	PIED.	Percent-
dix III-A.	Name o	f Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied,	Cultivable.	Fallow.	occupied cultivable Land to oultivable Area.
	3rd Grou	pcontd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A, g.	A. g.	A. g.
86	Sariheji .	$\dots \begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ hast \\ \end{cases},$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3.773 23 3,774 28 3,771 19	918 13 921 38 924 9	2,855 10 2,852 30 2,850 10	1,794 21 1,899 0 1,787 25	534 24 700 5 883 20	526 5 253 25 209 5	62 34 66 23 61 27
			Total	11,322 30 3,774 10	2,764 20 921 20	8,558 10 2,852 30	5,451 6 1,817 2	2,118 9	988 35	
87	Kharik	lst year	1887-88 1892-93	4,032 24 4,032 24	2,951 23 2,952 10	1,081 1 1,000 14	145 25 346 30	706 3 564 36 511 35	329 25 370 20 221 29	13 19 32 4
		(Last "	1897-98 Total	4,032 24 12,097 52	2,952 10 8,856 3	3,241 29	924 20	1,663 1	61 89	39 39
			Average	4,032 21	2,952 1	1,080-23	308 7	554 14	215 2	28 21
\$8	Koehar	$$ $ \begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \\ Last , \end{cases} $	1887-88 1892-93 1897-18	3,601 41 3,601 41 3,600 38	67 38 67 20 70 34	3,533-13 3,533-31 3,530-4	2,668 35 2,909 27 3,167 15	281 28 248 23 231 24	582 30 3*0 21 131 5	75 21 84 14 89 19
			Total	10,803 20	206 12	10,597 8	8,745 37	756 35	1,094 16	
			Average	3,601 7	68 31	3,532 16	2,915 12	252 12	"364 32 ———	82 21
88	Sar	$$ $\begin{cases} 1st & year \\ 6th & , \\ Last & , \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,931 81 1,931 31 1,931 33	47 31 47 31 48 32	1,884 0 1,884 0 1,883 1	$\begin{array}{r} 1,622 & 0 \\ 1,621 & 0 \\ 1,675 & 5 \end{array}$	110 5 101 25 186 6	151 35 161 15 21 30	86 4 86 2 88 38
			Total	5,795 15	144 14	5,651 1 1,883 27	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	397 36	385 0	
90	Dar	$\begin{cases} \text{lst year} \\ 6\text{th} \end{cases}, \\ \text{Last},,$	1892-93	6,898 0 4,301 36	6,562 32 4,211 39	335 8 189 37	335 8	182 25		100 0
		(Last,,	1897-98 Total	$\frac{4,401}{15,701} \frac{35}{31}$	4,331 15 15,106 6	70 20 505 25	335 8	70 20 260 17		
			Average	5,283 87	5,085 15	198 22	111 29	86 33		56 11
91	Radhan	$$ $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1st & ext{year} \\ 6th & ., \\ Last & ., \end{array} \right.$	1887-83 1892-98 1897-98	2,495 20 2,495 20 2,495 20	2,477 10 2,477 10 2,477 10	18 10 18 10 18 10		14 10 14 10 		21 37 21 37 100 0
			Total	7,486 20	7,431 30	54 30	·-	-		
		61-4	Average	2,495 20	2.477 10	18 10	-	-		47 38
92	Kalri	$\dots \begin{cases} \text{Ist year} \\ 6\text{th} \\ \text{Last} \end{cases},$	1892-93 1897-¥8	3,030 36 3,030 36 3,030 36	2,701 31 2,701 31 2,701 31	329 5 329 5 329 5	88 10 57 35	271 10	102 5 234 0	17 23 26 2 17 24
			Total	9,092 28 3,030 36	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	987 15 329 5		149 3	336 5 112 2	20 27
93	Kachuno	$$ $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{1st year} \\ ext{6th} & ,, \\ ext{Last} & ,, \end{array} \right.$	1	4,402 36 4,402 36 4,402 36	3,740 39 3,740 39 3,740 39	661 37 661 37 661 37	520 5 524 12 524 12	-	34 32 4 15	78 23 75 17 79 9
			Total	13,208 28	11,222 37	1,985 31	1,568 29	377 35	39 7	
		(1st year	Averago 1887-88	$\frac{4,102}{3,009} \frac{36}{18}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1,080 10	522 36 395 10	-	13 3 282 30	-[
94	Gatle	the state of t	1892-93 1897-98	3,009 22 3,009 24	1,910 19 1,917 14	1,099 3 1,092 10	572 0		97 3 62 0	52 2
			Total	9,028 24	5,757 1	3,271 23	1,506 27	1,323 3	441 33	
		C 1-6	Average	3,009 21	1,919 0	1,090 21			147 11	46 2
9 5	Buhar	$$ $ \begin{cases} 1st year \\ 6th ,, \\ Lust ,, \end{cases} $	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,043 29 4,043 29 4,043 26	3,875 12 3,875 12 3,858 9	168 17 168 17 185 17	32 27		102 22 19 25 21 15	19 16 16 0
			Total	12,131 4	11,608 33	522 11		-	143 22	
		r 1L	Average	4,043 28	3,869 24	174 4		105 18	47 34	
96	Maraho Maruwar	$_{ ext{co.}}egin{cases} ext{1st year} \ ext{6th} & ,, \ ext{Last} & ,, \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,771 39 2,771 39 2,771 39	2,699 9 2,699 9 2,699 9		5 15		18 10 16 25 	
]		Total	8,315 37	8,097 27	218 10	10 30	172 25	34 35	
			Average	2,771 39	2,699 9	72 30	3 23	57 22	11 25	4 3

Appen-							Occur	'IED.	Percent- age of un occupied
No. as per Appendix III-A,	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land,	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
	3rd Group -coneld.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Λ. g.	A. g.
97	Sari Belaro . { lst year 6th .,. Last .,.	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,472 37 2,472 37 2,472 37	2,239 37 2,139 37 2,227 37	233 0 233 0 245 0	16 0 32 5	100 25 156 20 196 20	72 15 60 20 16 15	6 35 17 14
		Total	7,418 31	6,707 31	711 0	48 5	518 25	149 10	
į		Avorage	2,472 37	2,235 37	237 0	16 2	171 8	49 30	6 31
98	Tobahro { 1st year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	$\begin{array}{c} 6,554 & 10 \\ 6,554 & 10 \\ 6,554 & 10 \end{array}$	65 20 65 20 65 20	6,488 30 6,488 30 6,488 30	6,488 30 6,488 30 6,482 5		 6 25	100 0 100 0 99 36
		Total	19,662 30	196 20	19,466 10	19,459 25		6 25	
		Average	6,554 10	65 20	6,488 30	6,486 22		2 8	99 39
99	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1887-83 1592-93 1897-98	4,029 24 4,029 17 4,039 16	0 29 4 82 4 86	4,028 35 4,024 25 4,024 20	3,993 25 3,992 25 3,890 25	35 10 84 5 79 85	37 35 54 0	99 5 96 39 96 27
		Total	12,088 17	10 17	12,078 0	11.788 85	199-10	91 35	
		Average	4,029 19	3 19	4.028 0	3,928 38	66 17	30 25	97 28
100	Chhan Belo $\begin{cases} \text{lst year} \\ \text{6th} \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} \text{Last} \end{cases}$,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,781 29 1,781 29 1,781 29	1,716 34 1,716 34 1,713 34	64 35 61 35 67 35	21 25 21 25	43 10 22 5 46 10	21 25 21 5 	83 13 31 84
		Total	5,315 7	5.147 20	107-25	43 10	U1 25	45 30	
		Avorage	1,781 29	1,715 34	65 35	14 17	37 8	14 10	21 3
	Total of 3rd { 1st year 6th Iast	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	139,763 19 137,191 4 137,187 21	90,677 22 87,512 25 87,956 3	49,625 37 49,678 19 50,101 18	34,194 3 3 35,647 25 36,103 23	7,277 25 9,519 5 10 974 18	7,553 19 4,511 29 2,993 12	69 3 71 2 72
		Total	414,082 4	265,276 10	148.805 84	105,976 11	27,771 3	15,058 20	
	4th Group,	Average	138,027 14	88,425 16	49,601 38	35,825 17	9,257 1	5,019 20	72 1
102	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Makhiaro} & \begin{cases} \text{1st year} \\ \text{6th} \end{cases}, \\ \text{Last},, \end{array}$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,001 26 3,691 26 3,091 26	9 26 9 26 9 26	3,683 0 3,083 0 8,082 0	3,082 0 3,034 4 2,975 15	47 36 39 10	67 15	100 98 2 96
		Total	9.274 38	25 38	9,246 0	9.091 19	87 6	67 15	
		Average	3,091 26	9 26	3,082 0	3,030-20	39 2	22 18	98 1
103	Jekri (lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1592-93 1897-98	4,781 8 4,781 8 4,781 7	4,491 3 4,340 29 4,468 27	287 5 440 19 312 20	43 5 87 10	47 35 335 4 101 10	239 10 62 10 124 0	9 3 27 3
		Total	14.348 23	13,303 19	1.040 4	130 15	184 9	425 20	
İ		Average	4,781 8	4.434 20	346 28	43 18	161 17	141 93	12 2
104	Ghaura {1st year 6th Last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,116 25 2,116 25 2,116 25	1,953 0 1,942 26 1,953 0	163 25 173 39 163 25	19 25 136 30	30 19 22 5	163 25 128 35 4 30	11 1 83 2
		Total	6,349 35	5,848 26 1,949 22	167 3	156 15 52 5	17 21	292 10 97 17	
3.05	Khado 6th ,	Average 1887-88 1892-93	2,116 25 5,282 25 5,282 25	5,269 30 5,269 30	12 35 13 35		4 30	12 35 8 5	31 1
105	Last ,,	1897-98	5,282 24	5,242 14	40 10		15 5	25 5	-
		Total	15,847 34	15,781 34	22 0		19 35	46 5 15 15	-
	flat year	Average 1887-88	5.282 24 4,952 16	5,260 24	4,878 33	4,232 7	3 8 11	318 15	86 2
106	Malhia (6th , Lust ,	1892-93 1897-98	4,952 16 4,952 36	73 28 73 28 73 23	4,878 38 4,879 13	4.188 0 4.244 11	552 10 479 17	138 23 155 25	85 3 86 3
		Total	14,857 28	220 29	14,636-39	12,654 18	1.369 38	612 23	-
		Average		73 23	4.879 0	4.218 6	456 26	204 8	86 1
107	Hasani {1st year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,863 35 2,864 27 2,865 31	2,114 6 2,094 8 2,020 12	749 29 770 19 845 19	524 0 465 8 890 15	99 0 286 2 404 34	126 29 19 14 50 10	69 3 60 1 46 1
		Total	8,591 13	6,228 26	2,365 27	1,879 18	789 30	196 13	-
	1	Average	2,864 31	2,076 9	788 22	459 33	263 12	65 17	58 1

1			,				Occur	PIED.	Percent-
dir III.A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivible Land.	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	occupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
	4th Group-contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
108	Buhra { lst year 6th Lust ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,093 17 3,093 14 3,093 7	2,377 16 2,275 30 2,354 6	716 1 817 24 739 1	360 20 367 0 329 23	101 39 425 5 859 35	253 22 25 19 49 23	50 14 44 35 41 24
		Total	9,279 38	7,007 12	2,272 26	1,057 3	886 39	320 24	
		Average	3,093 13	2,335 81	757 22	352 14	295 26	109 22	46 21
109	Mukhraj (1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,751 9 3,751 9 3,751 7	3,734 29 8,510 10 3,621 13	16 20 240 39 129 34	 2 10	7 10 235 24 111 39	9 10 5 15 15 25	3 19
		Total	11,253 25	10,866 12	387 13	2 10	354 33	30 10	
		Average	3,751 8	3,622 4	129 4	0 30	118 11	10 3	0 23
110	Chhandan { 1st year 6th Last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,323 16 3,323 10 3,323 2	2,416 17 2,277 13 2,348 0	906 39 1,045 37 975 2	575 38 587 1 554 1	147 11 440 36 341 1	183 35 18 0 80 0	63 20 56 5 56 33
		Total	9,969 28	7,041 30	2,927 38	1,716 35	929 8	281 35	
		Average	3,323 9	2,347 10	975 39	572 12	309 29	93 38	58 25
111	Gujhro { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1387-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,779 10 2,779 8 2,778 11	1,667 0 1,561 13 2,116 14	1,112 10 1,217 35 1,156 37	822 20 820 10 614 25	143 5 333 30 447 27	146 25 54 35 64 25	73 38 68 4 55 29
		Total	8,336 29	4,849 27	3,487 2	2,296 15	924 22	266 5	
		Average	2,778 36	1,616 22	1,162 14	765 19	308 7	88 28	65 34
112	Khath Shangar. (1st year 6th , , Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,169 25 5,202 3 5,203 7	3,171 5 3,132 5 4,042 25	998 20 2,069 38 1,160 22	611 15 1,627 37 565 35	227 35 380 21 390 7	159 10 61 20 204 20	61 9 78 26 48 33
	1	Total	14.574 35	10,345 35	4,229 0	2,895 7	998 23	425 10	,,,
		Average	4,858 12	3,448 25	1,409 27	935 2	382 35	141 30	66 13
114	Dunhi (1st year 6th , Last ,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,469 22 4,469 22 4,460 25	4,451 7 4,451 7 4,443 0	18 15 18 15 26 25	 10 20 10 20	 16 5	18 15 7 35	57 6 39 17
		Total	13,108 29	13,345 14	63 15	21 0	16 5	26 10	
		Average	4,469 23	4,448 18	21 5	7 0	5 15	8 30	33 5
115	Las (1st year 6th ., Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,688 22 3,688 22 3,688 20	7 87 7 37 8 15	3,680 25 3,680 25 3,680 5	3,559 25 3,559 25 3,539 10	114 0 118 5 139 25	7 0 2 35 1 10	96 29 96 29 96 7
		Total	11,065 24	24 9	11,041 15	10,658 20	371 30	11 5	
		Average	3,688 21	8 3	3,680 18	3,552 33	123 37	3 28	96 21
117	Mahri { 1st year 6th Last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,230 31 3,230 31 3,230 31	3,195 26 3,195 26 3,195 26	35 5 35 5 35 5	35 5 35 5		35 5 	100 0 100 0
		Total	9,692 13	9,586 38	105 15	70 10		35 5	
		Average	3,230 31	3.195 26	35 5	23 17		11 28	66 26
118	Dhang \begin{cases} \line{\text{lst year}} \\ 6th \cdot	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,201 5 3,201 5 3,201 2	2,461 11 2,465 1 2,488 28	739 34 736 4 762 14	112 20 212 34 220 24	351 20 456 30 491 31	275 34 66 20 49 39	15 8 28 37 28 37
		Total	9,603 12	7,365 0	2,238 12	545 38	1,300 1	392 13	
		Average	3,201 4	2,155 0	746 4	181 39	433 14	130 31	24 19
119	Apan \begin{cases} \langle 1st year \\ \text{0th} \\ \text{,} \\ \text{Last} \\ \text{,} \end{cases}	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	5,206 39 5,207 7 5,207 2	5,014 15 4,960 18 4,929 38	192 24 246 29 277 4	18 25 62 30 54 10	137 39 147 34 185 29	36 0 36 5 37 5	9 26 25 13 19 23
		Total	15.621 8	14,904 31	716 17	185 25	471 22	109 10	
		Average	5,207 3	4,968 11	238 32	45 8	157 7	36 17	18 37
120	Gathro { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,616 26 3,616 23 3,616 30	3.616 26 3,540 16 3,481 15	76 7 135 15	 4, 5	 41 87 73 15	31 10 57 35	3 2
		Total	10,849 39	10,638 17	211 22	4 5	118 12	89 5	
	1	Average	3,616 26	3,546 5	70 21	1 15	39 18	29 28	1 38

Appen-A.							Occu	PIED.	Percent-
No. as per Appendix III-A,	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultiva- ble Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied,	Cultivable.	Fallow.	occupied enltivable Land to cultivable Area.
	4th Group-concld.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
121	Weki { 1st year 6th ,, last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,854 25 3,854 21 3,854 34	3,189 0 3,083 11 2,973 25	665 25 771 10 881 9	73 34 83 24	487 26 463 14 648 25	$\begin{array}{ccc} 177 & 39 \\ 234 & 2 \\ 149 & 0 \end{array}$	9 23 9 19
		Total	11,564 0	9,245 36	2,318 4	157 18	1,599 25	561 1	
		Average	3,854 27	3,081 39	772 28	52 19	533 8	187 1	6 32
122	Pahting { 1st year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,799 26 1,799 26 1,799 27	1,772 31 1,755 21 1,7 3 7 22	26 35 44 5 62 5	i 35	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 5 \\ 42 & 10 \\ 51 & 0 \end{array}$	6 30 11 5	4 10
		Total	5,398 39	5,265 81	133 5	1 35	113 15	17 35	ļ
		Average	1,799 26	1,755 11	44 15	0 25	37 32	5 38	1 16
123	Pahehari { lst year 6th Last ,,	1887-88 1893-93 1897-98	3,509 21 3,509 16 3,509 16	3,219 31 3,177 21 3,106 16	289 39 331 35 403 0	26 20 18 25	228 20 264 10 362 35	61 10 41 5 21 20	7 39 4 26
		Total	10,528 13	9,503 28	1,024 25	45 5	855-25	128 35	
		Average	3,509 18	3,167 36	341 22	15 2	285 8	41 12	4 16
126	Rarri (Ist year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	33,693 0 32,661 17 32,461 17	33,693 0 32,595 23 32,194 13	155 34 267 4		155 34 167 24	99 20	
		Total	98.815-34	98,393 96	422 38		323 18	99 20	
		Average	32,938 25	32,797 25	141 0		107 33	33 7	
127	Jhol	1887-88 1802-93 1897-98	28,101 - 0 $28,101 - 0$ $28,100 - 30$	2,335 0 2,335 0 27,870 5	25.766 0 25.764 0 730 25	25,766 0 25,/88 22 107 5	77 18 359 0	264 20	100 0 99 25 12 36
		Total	84,392-30	32,040 5	52,262 25	51.561 27	436 18	254 20	
		Average	28,100 37	10.680 2	17.420 35	17,187 9	145 19	88 7	98 26
	Total of 4th { 1st year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	134.576 29 134.578 1 134,379 17	90,237 19 87,964 31 113,634 3	44,339 10 46,613 7 20,715 14	39,655 5 40,432 30 14,003 23	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 2.452 & 16 \\ 4.843 & 9 \\ 5.268 & 19 \end{array}$	2,231 29 937 8 1,533 12	89 17 87 24 67 32
ļ	į	Total	403,534 7	291,836-16	111,697 31	94, 191 18	12,504 4	4,702 9	***
İ		Average	134,511 16	97,278 32	37,232 24	31,497 6	4,168 2	1,567 16	71 29
	Total of the { 1st year oth Last	1387-88 1892-93 1897-98	415,004 35 414,549 32 415,438 24	269,849 7 263,708 5 288,443 21	145,155 28 150,841 27 126,995 0	89.575 8 98.405 9 72,303 33	29,970 7 36,949 11 * 41,497 18	25,610 13 15,487 7 18,169 28	61 28 65 9 56 37
		Total	1,244,993 11	822,000 36	422,992 15	260,284 10	108,416 36	54,267 8	
		Average	414,997 30	274,000 12	140,997 18	86,761 16	36,138 39	18,039 3	57 1

^{*} Excludes 24 acres and 1 gunta of kacha land shown in Apppendix XVII.

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

 $\mathbf{APPENDIX}$

Statement showing cultivated Land in each Village of taluka Jati under each the Assessment

endìx			Canno					KHARIF.	•			
per App	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDE	NS, acc.	Rios war	ER PLOW.	Отнвв	FLOW.	Lu	······································	Lift Aidi	
No. as per Appendix III.A,			Area.	Assess.	Area.	Assess- ment,	Avea,	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess ment,
	1st Group.		A, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Bahadipur $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year.} \\ 6:h \end{cases}$	1887-88. 1892-98.	3 6 3 6	11 1 10 4	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 474 & 12 & \\ 192 & 13 & \end{array}$	1,447 10 595 0			15 5	32 3	,,,	
-	Last ,	1897-98.	1 27	5 14	311 19	975 14			39 10	70 0 17 0		
		Total.	7 39	27 3	978 4	3,018 8			62 15	119 3		
	[Average	2 26	9 1	326 1	1,006 3			20 32	39 12	ļ	
2	Aplanki Strycar.	1897-88. 1892-93			230 3 139 27	716 6 445 0			}			
	Wadi. Last .,	1897-98.			465 25	1,491 8						
		Total. Average			835 15 278 18	884 5						
						- 307 0						
3	A planki (lst year.	1892-93.				•••				•••		
	Nandhi. (Last ,	1597-98. Total.						···				
		lverage					···					
						e2778333						
4	Daiki \begin{cases} 1st year. \\ 6th \\ \\ \\ \end{cases}	1987-88. 1892-93.	0 27 0 27 0 27	2 6 3 0	383 5 396 2	1,045 13 1,245 8	2				:::	
	Last ,,	1897-93 Foral	2 1	7 11	1,20s 8	1,515 7 						
		Average	0 27	3 9	402 29	1,268 15						
							<i>W</i>					
5	Sukhpur { 1st year.	1892 93.	2 38 13 39	10 13 45 8	548 19 612 26	1,708 10 1,897 12	25 35	66 4	30 0	59 (f	:::	
	(Last ,,	1897-98. Total.	20 l	$\frac{13 \ 15}{70 \ 4}$	676 30 1,837 05	2,140 13 5,867 3	25 35		22 23	49 9		
		Average	6 27	23 7	612 25	1,935 12	8 25	$\frac{-66}{22} \frac{4}{1}$	52 23 17 21	108 15 36 5		
					- 6							
в	Sadhpur { 1st year.	1887-88. 1890-03.			289 4 153 32 239 5	784 13 481 0						
	(Last ,,	1897-98. Total,			239 £ 682 1	753 15 2,019 12	<u> </u>		40 0	80 0		
		Average			227 14	673 4			13 13	80 0 26 11		
	(lst year.	1887-88,	0 15	1 5	199-16	619 9						
7	Munarki 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93. 1897-98.	0 15 0 15	1 8 1 5	258 34 171 20	758 8 546 10	36 0	93 3	24 10	51 0		
		Total.	1 5	4 2	609-30	1,934 11	36 0	93 3	24 10	51 U		
		Average	0 15	1 6	203 10	641 9	12 0	31 1	8 3	17 o		
8	Wareki (1st year, 6th ,,	1887-88. 1892-93.			131 10 247 25	410 2 751 8	6 35	18 5	5 0 18 25	11 4 40 0		
	Last ,,	1897-98. Total,			192 4 570 39	595 3 1,756 13	6 35	io E	4 0	9 0		
		Average			190 13	585 10	2 12	6 2	9 8	20 1		
	(1st year.	1887-88.	3 31	13 3	196 8	626 6	40 15	85 12		··		
9	Pabun dth ,,	1892-93. 1897-98.	3 31	ii 3	313 30 192 10	898 0 616 12	:::		132 0 47 30	$\begin{array}{ccc} 273 & 0 \\ 102 & 7 \end{array}$:::
		Total.	7 22	26 6	702 8	2,141 2	40 15	85 12	179 30	375 7		
		Average	2 21	8 13	234 3	713 11	13 18	28 9	59 37	125 2		
10	Bhad { 1st year.	1892-93.			123 32 1 196 17	408 12 323 0	25 30	64 4	38 0 37 20	76 4 76 0	•••	
	(Lust),	1897-98.			417 29	1,318 4	11 35	30 7	29 20	59 0	\	
		Total. Average			139 10	439 7	37 25 12 22	91 11	105 0 35 0	70 7	···	
17	Said Alah Sith year.				254 11	813 12						
11	Baksh, (6th ,,	1892-93, 1897-98.		•••	18s 11 174 10	579 () 563 14	:			•••		
		Total.			616 32	1 956 10						
		Average			205 24	652 3						
12	(1st year, Latifpur { 6th	1892-93.	7 0	31 13	90 9 78 20	289 3 243 0	:::		$\begin{array}{c c} 32 & 10 \\ 215 & 5 \end{array}$	70° 15 460 8		
	(Last ,,	1897-93.	0 38	2 14	310 6	978 0			5 20	12 6		
		Total. Average	2 24	12 9	103 15	976 0 325 5			252 35 84 1?	543 13		
	<u> </u>	oruge	- 44	14 V)	100 10	120 11			CF 1:	181 4		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

XIV-A.

kind of irrigation for the first, sixth and eleventh years of the current settlement with thereon.

			RABI.		1		BA	RANI.		BARUA PL	ANTATIONS.	Tora	.t.
L	IPT,		IDED BY	SAIL	л вт.	Кил	RIF,	RAE	31.	z.e., "i	Icrts. ''		
rea.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,	Area	Assess-	Area,	Assens- mont,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	D _{ii}	A, g	Rs. s.	A. g.	Rs. a,	A, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Λ, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs,
g.	Rs. a.	A, g.		39 13	127 15							531 36 440 34	1,618 [1,128
				206 5 81 19	453 8 177 15							402 25	1,176
				326 37	759 6							1,375 15	3,924
				103 39	253 2			·				458 18	1,308
							,,,					230 3	716
···				21 0	47 3							139 27 486 25	405 1,539
				21 0	47 3							856 15	2,700
	-	 -		7 (1	15 11	·						285 18	900
		<u> </u>	·									•••	,
			***			•••							
''					··			J					
		-											
	-	-	-				(TITELS)				·	2, ,, ,	1 160
				46 15 13 5	$\begin{array}{ccc} 112 & 8 \\ 30 & 0 \end{array}$	5	1,28	2	:::		••	380 7 409 31 507 25	1,160 1,278 1,579
			_	7 37	61 12	(25)						1,297 26	1,573 4,618 م
,				87 17	204 4			230				432 22	1,339
	_		-	29 6									
				6 16 49 .9	27 15	1	A CALL	:::				613 28 675 14	1,933 1,073
				75 21	129 12 193 - 6		A 7.5		·\	_		778 38	1,397
				131 26	551 1			A30				2,068 0	6,103
				43 35	117 0	- 43	7(0.00	72				689 13	2,134
				122 25	180-13	ALC:	3000	(HPA)				411 29	965 1,421
			1	430 21 296 21	940 4 679 1	111 27	यमेव ज	धने			*	584 13 575 26	1,513
	-	·	-	849 27	1,800 1							1,571 28	3,890
		·		283 9	600 0					,		523-36	1,299
	-			92 28	180 13			1/1				292 19 278 19	801 845
•				15 0 29 24	31, 0 66 9							237 19	707
	-			137 12	281 6							808 17	2,354
				45 31	93 13							269 19	754
				30 27	24 4							173 32 266 10	468 791 823
				97 11	219 1	ļ	<u> </u>					293 15	2,07
. 1				127 38	243 5				ļ			733 17	69:
		_	_	12 26	81 2		ļ- 		·	_	<u> </u>	287 38	83
				47 24 241 7 839 18	97 14 532 0	***					•••	689 37 1,083 9	1,700 2,630
	-	_	_	1,131 9	1,900 5 2,530 3					-\		2,061 4	5,15
	_	_		377 3	848 6			-		-		687 1	1,710
	_;	-		148 33	272 8	\ 	ļ	-		-		336 15	82 72
				150 33 303 27	323 0 689 11					***		294-30 535-22	1,30
	-	_	-}	606 13	1,255 3		-					1,166 27	2,90
	-	-		202 4	428 6							38# 36	96
	-											254 11 188 14	81
				16 12	36 11							190 22	- 60
		f	- 1	16 12	36 11							633 4	1,99
				5 17	12 4		_	ļ		_		211 1	60
		1		173 27 373 23		1			:::			303 6 667 8	1.59
				310 0	693 12		ļ					457 30	1,15
				957 10	·		·					1,428 4	
	.	- 1 "	.	285 30	589 5				"			476 1	1.10

		}	Lone	F4 80				KHARIF				
	Name of Village,	Year,	ALBDE)	RB, #0.	Rice uno	un brom.	Отвек	PT.OW,	Lis	ተ.	Lift and	
I) I.A.			Area.	Asress ment,	A rea.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assoss- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,	Area,	Азяель тобы
_	1st Group-contd.		A. g.	Rs. s.	A. g.	Rs. s.	А. к.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a
3	Hala lat year.	1887-88, 1892-93, 1897-99,	 		173 7 64 33 233 28	513 15 199 3 724 8	16 28 2 15	43 7 6 0	45 20 107 20 24 20	101 13 233 0 52 13	***	200
	,	Total.			471 28	1,437 15	19 3	49 7	177 20	387 10		
		Average			157	479 5	6 14	16 8	59 7	129 3		
	Total of 1st (1st year, Group. Last	1997-89. 1502-93. 189 7- 98.	17 37 17 7 11 17	73 9 60 4 39 8	3,043 16 2,732 30 3,464 29	9,444-15 3,416-12 10,951-13	115 23 2 15 47 35	278 0 6 0 123 10	165 35 574 10 181 33	351 13 1,203 8 382 3		
		Total .	46 21	173 5	9,240 35	28,816 8	165 33	407 10	921 38	1,937 8	1	
	2nd Group.	Average	15 20	57 12	3,080 13	9,605 8	55 11	135 14	307 13	645 13	····	
4	Lodki \begin{cases} 1st year. & the control of	1837-88 1802-03 1897-93	3 10 3 10 3 10	10 9 11 0 10 9	30 35 165 5 129 1	82 8 430 0 372 12	21 0 	52 8 	11 30 67 15 52 35	24 0 167 0 99 2	 	
		Total.	9 30	32 2	325 1	885 4	21 0	52 8	132 0	290 2		<u> </u>
		Average	3 10	10 11	108 14	295 2	7 0	17 8	14 0	96 11		
5	Muharamad (1st year. Hasan Otho. (5th , , Last , ,	1897-98 1892-93 1897-93		 	83 28 31 8 142 3	239 5 89 8 405 5			11 20 11 25	21 1 26 0	 	
Ì		Total			250 39	731 2			23 5	47 1]:
Ì		Average.			85 27	244 11			7 28	15 11		
е	Bhayori { lat year. tast	1897-88, 1892-93, 1897-98,	 8 27	 28 3	223 26 130 3 373 27	615 15 379 8 1,081 6	*		51 10 175 0	97 0 326 0	***	
		Total.	8 27	28 3	727 16	2,076 13	%		226 10	423 0		
		Average	2 36	9 6	242 18	692 4	<u> </u>		75 17	.141 0		
7	Shahpur (sth ,, Last ,,	1697-89, 1892-93, 1897-98,	 	 	5 13 32 35 15 5	16 0 96 0 45 6			37 35	74 Q		
		Total,			53 13	157 6			37 35	74 0		
		Average			17 31	52 7	<u> </u>		12 25	24 11		
8	Gujo (1st year. Bihishti. (2st ,,	1887-88, 1892-93, 1897-08,		 :::	110 19 54 20 44 16	249 6 152 0 128 3	5 20	12 11	26 25 116, 25 30 35	52 0 215 0 59 6		
į		Total .			209 15	529 11	5 20	12 11	174 5	326 8		
		Average			69 32	176 9	1 33	4 4	58 2	108 12		ļ -
9	Shahpur (6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88, 1892-93, 1897-98,	9 17 0 26 10 21	30 9 2 0 34 3	108 17 40 7 201 2	228 12 115 0 573 3	 3 5	 7 4	100 0 $163 25$ $53 10$	200 0 301 8 103 12	•••	
		Total .	20 24	66 12	349 26	916 14	3 5	7 4	316 35	605 4		
		Average	6 35	22 4	116 22	305 10	1 2		105 25	2:1 12		
0	Marsho 1st year. Bula Khan 6th 1	1887-88. 1892-93,			59 5 32 25	171 14 94 0				***		1
	(Jagir), (Last,	1897-98.			63 0	183 2					/	
		Total .			154 30 51 23	149 0						<u> </u> :
	(1-)	Į –										ļ:
1	Kinjhar { lst year, the fith the fith the fith the fith the fith the fither the fith	1897-88, 1892-93, 1897-98	0 23 0 23	2 0 1 14	88 15 14 & 15 20	259 5 40 8 45 1	 		14 25 	28 0 		:
		Total .	1 6	3 14	118 0	344 14			14 25	28 0		
		Average	0 15	1 š	39 14	115 0			4 35	9 5		
2	Duho (1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	887-48, 1892-93, 1897-98.		:::	282 11 223 3 396 8	622 4 646 0 1,150 13		· ••••	36 5 90 0 33 35	71 4 176 0 67 3	••• •••	
		Total .			851 22	2,419 1			160 0	314 7		
	1	Average			283 35	806 6			53 13	104 13		
23	Charki (1st year oth Last ,,	1887-89 1892-93 1897-98	3 8	0 4 9 4 0 13	167 13 16 18 157 21	442 15 40 0 527 2		 	4 30 12 30 6 15	8 5 26 0 11 2	•••	
		Total .	3 11	10 5	371 12	1,010 1			23 35	45 7		
		Average	1 5	3 7	123 31	336 11			7 38	15 2		

		ANTATIONS	BARUL PLA		RANI.	BA		1		RABI.			
AL.	Tor	IUBIS."	i. e., " E	· .	RAH	RIV.	Кна	ABI.	SAIL	AIDED LOW.		PT.	Li
Asses ment	Area.	Assess- ment.	Ares.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Ares.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.
Re	A. g.	Вз. а.	A. g.	Rs. a,	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	. g.
659 1,644 1,914	225 15 718 4 763 12			•••	:::	 		1,205 8 1,137 7	543 16 505 4		: :::	••• •••	
4,217	1 716 3							2,342 15	1,018 >0				
1,400	572 10							781 0	319 20				
11,417 14,161 17,408	4,050 39 5,453 1 6,814 28			 	: :	 	 	1,969 2 4,374 8 5 305 13	708 8 2,0.6 19 2,606 34				, 111 , 111
42,984	15,716 .8							11 649 8	5,311 21				
14,328	5.208 06							3,883 3	1,780 20				
198 808 8 6 4	126 12 235 : 0 375 17							26 2 381 13	59 1 7 190 11		: :	:::	
1,667	737 19			•••				407 15	249 28				
55(245 33							136 0	83 9				
260 389 654	95 8 181 18 265 38	1					***	273 8 249 0	1:8 25 1:3 35				
1,303	5.2 24							522 8	163 20	•			
434	180 25				3	100 (SU)	 	174 3	87 20	 -			
712 1,227 1,678	274 36 568 6 664 3							522 0 513 7	263 8 281 29			,	
3,618	1,507 5				-		8	1,085 7	514 32				
1,20	502 15							361 18	181 24				
78 264 100	51 2 117 31 45 18		-1.	•••		67 3 	45 29 	91 0 60 10	47 1 50 13				
443	214 11					57 3	45 29	154 10	77 1 8				
147	71 17					19 1	15 10	51 9	25 31		 -		
45/ 550 802	213 29 267 32 378 11	:::		***	जयत्:	सन्याभव		154 3 183 0 601 13	76 25 96 27 297 20			 	
1,807	859 52		- 	•••				939 0	470 32				
602	298 24			.11				313 0	158 17				
617 1,317 2,507	306 17 676 0 013 31					 	, 	158 8 898 12 1,289 5	89 23 471 22 644 33	•••	 		
3,91	1,895 8	·						2,346 9	1,201 38				
1,31	631 29							782 3	101 26			.,.	
199 111 200	73 0 41 20 71 35	:::		***	***	, '/	•••	27 12 17 0 17 13	13 25 8 35 8 35	,	::: :::		
511	186 15							63 8	31 25				
170	62 5							20 13	10 22				
412 350 178	167 15 180 14 82 1	:::						153 0 285 0 131 14	79 0 151 1 65 38	 	 	:::	
910	429 (0							569 11	295 39	,			
31	143 10							189 16	98 26				
69 1,62 2,11	270 11 713 37 878 15			***				4 0 801 0 893 2	1 35 400 34 448 22	 	 		
4,43	1,862 33						·	1.698 2	851 11				
1,47	620 38							566 0	283 30				
45 9 57	172 6 41 11 215 5	2 11	4 10	•••	 			 33 13		 	::: :::	15 0	e 35
1,11	428 22	2 11	4 10	,41				33 13	16 36			15 0	8 36
37	142 34	0 14	3 17					11 8	5 25			5 0	2 38

] [GARDE	ns, &c.		The State of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	кна	RIF.			
	Name of Village.	Year.			Rick undi	BR RIOM.	Отиыв	PLOW.	Lii	т.	FIFT ALL	
III-A.			Area.	Assess- ment.	Агеа.	Assess- meut,	Area.	Assess- me.,t.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Areay.	Asses then
	2nd Group-contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. 2.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Re
4	Warai (6th Last.,	1592-93.			356 28 394 20 320 30	1,061 5 1,183 8 962 4				, 	 	
١	(====,	Total .			1,071 38	3,207 1						-
		A7erage			357 13	1,069 0						-
Б	Kothi (1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1897-83. 1892-93. 1897-95.	0 37 0 37 0 32	3 1 3 0 2 10	237 14 182 0 362 35	687 13 560 0 1,055 9			74 1 74 14 20 10	145 13 144 8 39 13		
	,	Total.	2 26	8 11	782 9	2,243 C			168 25	350 2		·
		Average	0 85	2 14	260-30	747 13			50 B	110 0		-
6	Mirpur { lst year 6th Last	1887-88, 1592-93, 1897-98.	0 20 0 20 0 20	1 10 1 8 1 8	59 25 81 25 171 5	173 9 252 0 499 8	 6 25		130 5 227 15 80 5	251 11 430 0 156 3	***	
١	(22	Total	1 20	4 10	312 18	905 1	6 25	16 9	437 25	840 14		-
-		Average	0 20	1 9	104 6	301 11	2 8	5 9	145 35	280 6		
,	Thorki{ lst year full file of the full file of the full full full full full full full ful	1887-88. 1892-93. 1897-98.			131 12 110 0 121 15	\$89 13 313 -0 360 11	 37 22	 93 11	261 37 141 25 183 1	463 12 265 0 351 11	,	-
	(11000,	Total .			362 27	1,063 8	37 22	93 14	586 23	1,083 7		<u>-</u>
		Average			120 35	354 8	12 21	31 5	195 21	361 2		·
8	Utharia 6(h , Last ,,.	1887-88. 1092-95 1897-95.		***			23		249 25 200 5 357 0	490 6 573 0 677 4	, ,	
1		Total .				5			905 30	1,735 10		<u> </u>
-		Average				277	Ø		301 37	578 9		
,	Achh (lst yea Achh (fth ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-95, 1897-95,	0 1 0 3 0 2	0 3 0 2 0 3	306 10 359 0 353 7	896 3 1,051 0 1,034 15			15 30 51 15 7 15	31 8 101 0		
1		Total.	0 6	6.8	1,018-17	2,982 2			71 20	147 4		\- <u>-</u>
	-	Average	() 2	0 3	339 19	994 1			24 33	49 1		
,	Khadi { lat year	1887-88, 1892-93.				wite = 20				•••		
	Khadi 6th ,, Last ,,	1 1			41	यम्ब नय	d :::		16 10	32 8	•••] :
		Total .							16 10	32 8		
1				****	***				5 16	10 13		
1	Tingu { lst yea	1887-88. 1592-93. 1897-95,			1,012 27 1,134 15 1,026 17	3,017 9 3,358 8 3,053 5			6 25 7 20	13 4 15 0	•••	:
	(Last ,,	Total.			3,173 19	9,434 6			14 5	28 4		
		Average			1,057 33	3,144 13			+ 28	9 7		
	(lst yea	1887-88, 1893-9 3 ,	10 21	31 1	758 34	2,271 6			54 25	97 1		-
3	Duhar 6th ,, Last ,,	1897-95.			962 29 1,118 25	2,858 0 3,355 14		:::	10 6 36 5	20 0 63 2	••	
		Total .	10 21	34 4	2,840 8	8,485 4			100 35	180 3		
		Average	3 20	11 7	946 29	2,828 6			33 25	60 1		ļ
3	Chamai { int year 6th Last ,,	1887-89 1892-93 1897-98		 	457 29 356 39 413 29	1,378 3 1,070 0 1,341 3			 	 	•••	:
		Total .		,	1,228 17	3,684 6						
		Average			409 1y	1,228 2	15					
	Chaubandi. (1st year	1887-88, 1892-93			278 8 245 34	832 12 734 0			,,,			
	Last ,.	1897-98.			231 29	695 3			•••		***	
		Total .			755 31 251 37	754 0	 -					
5	Belo { lst year 6th Last ,,	1887-88. 1892-93 1897-98.	:::		310 1 276 2 211 5	922 13 823 0 633 6	:::	:::				
	(1991),	Total .			797 8	2,379 3			22 10	66 12		<u></u>
		Average			265 29	793 1			7 17	22 4		

			0		ARANI.	В				RABI,			
` ▲ L.	Тот	ANTATIONS, Hubis.''	BABUL PL	DI.	RA	HARIF.	к	LABI.	SAI	AIDHP PLOW.		FT.	Lı
Asse	Arca,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	rea.
R	A. g.	Ru. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. s.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. s.	A. g.	Ra. a.	g.
1,0 1,1 9	356 28 394 30 320 30			•••					 			 	
3,2	1,071 38												
1,0	357 13						,						
8 1,2 1,1	312 12 507 8 425 4							623 0 82 5	249 37 41 7			:::	
3,2	1,244 24							705 5	291 4				
1,0	414 35							235 2	97 2				
46 70 70	251 25 373 55 306 13	40 0 40 4 29 15	64 15 64 15 47 35		 		•••	 				 :::	
1,87	934 33	110 3	176 25										
62	311 24	36 12	58 35							 -			
유호 6년 88	395 4 309 15 405 28	27 0 22 9	43 35 36 5	 	•••		•••	3 12 33 8 5 3 10	1 35 13 35 27 25				
2,38	1,110 7	49 9	80 0					90 14	43 15				
79	370 2	16 8	26 27			1272		30 6	14 18				
55 61 69	365 0 352 15 391 20	72 4 33 4 21 10	115 15 53 10 34 20					***			 		
1,86	1,108 35	127 2	203 5				§						
62	369 25	42 6	67 28		***								
92 1,15 1,04	322 2 410 17 360 24						::: <u>1</u>					- :::	
3,12	1,093 3												
1,04	364 14												
3:	1 22 16 10	:::			नयत	सन्यम्ब		 9 n	4 22	-::-		:::	
41	20 32							9 0	4 22				
13	6 37							3 0	1 21				
3,058 3,428 3,069	1,063 2 1,199 37 1,0±1 17	27 6 27 0 11 4	43 30 43 30 18 0					28 0	14 12				
9,556	3,307 16	65 10	105 20					28 0	14 12				
3,185	1,102 19	21 14	35 7					9 5	4 31		<u></u> -		
2,408 2,928 3,429	834 21 994 24 1,160 30					::: :::		6 3 44 0 10 14	10 21 21 30 6 0				
8,760	2,989 36							61 1	38 11		····		
2,920	996 25							20 6	13 31				_ -
1,581 1,070 1,241	790 39 550 39 413 29	209 5	333 10						:::				::
3,892	1,561 27	208 5	333 10										· <u> </u>
1,297	520 22	69 7	111 3	<u> </u> _		<u> </u>						 -	-
932 734 695	278 8 245 34 231 29								***				
2,261 754	755 31		_::							···			-
	251 37									-:			- -
922 848 702	310 1 288 32 234 25		:::	 				25 0 2 8	12 30 1 10				
2,473	839 18							27 8	14 0				
924	277 33							9 9	4 27				

Appendix				. 1		•	·	KHARIF.	To the Mindelland		· 	***************************************
per App	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDE	He, &C.	Rick UND	EL FLOW.	Отива	FLOW.	Ln	Pr.	LIPT AT	
Mo. La			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assens. nient,	Агев.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Атев.	Assess ment.
	and Group-contd.		A. g.	Re. a.	A. g.	Ru a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Re. a.	A. g.	Bs. a
36	Muharo { lst year. 6th , Last ,	189:33.	 9 7	26 8 	223 16 171 18 65 25	670 5 5+0 0 196 15			20 15	 40 12	•	
		Total.	7	26 8	460 19	1,377 4	, <u>.</u>		20 15	40 12		•••
		Avernge	8 29	8 14	153 20	459 1	+++		6 33	13 10		
37	Dujo (lat year. 6th Last	1897-88. 1892-93. 1897-98.	0 9 6 29 0 9	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 12 \\ 21 & 12 \\ 0 & 12 \end{array}$	1,281 23 1,380 8 1,184 2	377 10 3,767 c 3,486 15			11 15	23 0 		
		Total.	7 7	23 4	3,745 53	11,031 9			11 15	22 0		
		Average	2 16	7 12	1,248 24	3,073 11			3 33	7 5	* * *	
38	Sir Gandho. (1st year.	1892-93.	67 30 58 20	226 1 167 4	431 0 399 0 497 12	1.196 6 1,:10 8			59 0 18 30	103 7 32 8		
	(Last	1897-98. Total	194 5	596 15	1,327 13	1,399 11 3,7 05 9			99 20	38 0 173 15		
		Average	64 23	199 0	442 18	1,255 3			33 7	58 0		
20	(lst year.)	1887-88,	28 30 28 30	93 3	557 31 490 8	1,618 4 1,441 8	v•		•••			
	Last, .	1a97-99. 	28 30	93 9	521 13 1,569 12	1,53 13				•••	.,.	<u> :::</u>
		Total.	28 30	93 11	523 4	4,6:6 9 1,543 3						
	(lat year.	1837 88.			D	(28)	2a.					
40	Kundan eth Jagir. Last ., .	189 :- 93.1			108						 	
i		Total.					<u> </u>					
		Average										
41	Karatar { lst year. 6th , Last ,	1892-88, 1892-93	0 23 10 33 17 28	3 0 36 0 57 12	208 4 163 32 1.3 20	600 14 480 8 361 11	<u> </u>		4 30 7 15	8 0 14 0		
		Total.	29 4	95 12	495 16	1,443]			19 20	14 12 36 12		
		Average	9 28	31 15	165 b	481 0	刻		6 20	12 4		
42	Khirsar dth ,, .	1.0000 000	9 8 15 23	35 14 51 8	56 15 (8 20	165 6 205 0	ति :::		4 15 2 10	8 4 4 0		
	Last "	1897-98. Total.	35 39	36 7. 123 13	200 0	595 12			22 25	32 0		
		Averas e		41 4	66 27	198 9			7 22	14 12		
43	Dands (1st year.	1887-88.	9 28	31 10	16 25	49 14	142					
264	Dando 8th Last	1592-93. 1897-98.	2 15 23 11	9 2 75 13	7 15 31 25	22 0 93 6			32 30 55 18	59 0 108 4	*** ***	:::
		T dal Asera. e	35 14	38 8	55 ±5 18 22	165 4 55 2			88 8	167 4		
	() et ven				·					65 12		ļ
4	Samarko { let year. 6.li ,, Last ,,	1207.03	23 20 9 26 16 1	76 7 32 8 52 2	189 18 160 28 183 28	501 0 463 8 537 3		:::	7 10 27 0 51 0	14 8 54 0	:::	:::
		Тоа	49 7	161 3	532 34	1,566 11			85 10	1/1 13		·
		Average	16 16	53 :1	177 24	522 3			18 17	58 12		
45		1407.00	11 18 13 23	37 4 45 8	509 5 456 15	1,473 1 1,317 0			8 (*) 6 10	7 8 12 0		
	Last ,,	1897-98. To a'.	38 24	126 15	652 5	1,865 14 4,656 12		,	62 19 72 23	113 2		
		Average	12 25	42 5	539 8	1,552 5			24 7	182 10		
46	Satardino (1st year.	1887-88.	137 8	446 8	74 26	219 0	***		60 35	131 1		
~	Satardino (6th ,, Shah. (Last ,,	1897-93.	100 33 142 23	916 4 463 13	198 37 124 39	786 B 759 13			96 20 51 56	199 8 103 8		
		Total.	380 24 126 35	1.236 9	333 14	965 5 321 12			209 5	424 1		
	(Istyear	1						<u></u>	69 28	141 6		
47	Tambu (6th	1897-88 1892-93, 1897-98,	124 5 95 31 120 1	402 10 310 4 389 4	28 22 17 5 9 25	82 14 81 0 28 14			1 5 41 4 17 36	2 4 83 8 35 13	···	:::
		Total	339 37	1,102 2	55 12	162 12			60 5	121 9		
		Average	113 12	367 6	18 17	54 4	•		20 2	40 8		

	Total	TATIONS,	BARUL PLAN		RANI.	BAI			•	RABI			
		- LIB.	4. s., " li	ı.	Rap		Кнав	191.	Saile		LIST AT	r.	J,11
Asress- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Ares.	Arress- ment,	Area.	Arrows- ment.	Area.	Astest.	Area,	Assess-	kroa.
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No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDE	¥#, ♣¢.	Rich uni	DEE PLOW.	Отказ	FLOW.	(i)	pt,	LIPT A1	
No. 11		:	Area,	Astess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,	Arca.	Armess- ment.	Ares.	Assons- ment.	Arez.	Arress ment.
	and Group-contil.		∆ . g.	Rя. а.	A. g.	Rs. s.	A. g.	Re. a.	Å, g.	Rs. s.	À. g.	Rs. 2.
48	Hhangar (1st year Wad o 8th (Jagir), Last	1887-88. 1892-93. 1897-98.		•••						 5 4	444 44	
		Total.		•••					2 25 0 25	5 4		
	Amirji let year.	1892-03.			259 30 244 30	781 12 711 0			5 30	lo 1	-4-	
	(Lust ,,	Total.			242 35 747 15	712 2 2,185 14			5 30	10 1		
	(lst year.	Average	1 31		249 5 259 10	728 4			1 37	3 6		
	Drigh Rahi 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93. 1897-98.	6 6 15 1	8 12 18 0 45 1	575 10 676 15	729 3 1 606 0 1,406 0			24 25 16 0 13 15	43 4 28 0 23 5		
		Total. Average	22 08 7 26	68 13 22 15	1 500 5 803 2	4.241 3 1,413 12			51 e 18 0	94 9 81 8		
5 1	Mughal - (1st year, bhin, Last,	1897-88. 1397-88. 1397-98.	2]6 წმი 6 36	7 15 61 4 22 9	118 25 1:6 10 1:0 6	340 15 863 0			4 20	9 0	***	
ĺ	Average 15	Total	16 8	51 12	385 1	400 10 1,1% 9			12 20	25 L5	····	
	(Int year.	Average 1887-88	5 10	17 4	138 14	368 3 2 520 13			25 1	8 ()		
5 2	dhariro (66)	1692-93. 1597-95.			641 31 830 16	1,815 8 2,861 0			3 5	5 U		
Ì		Total. Average			2,356 21 785 20	6,697 5 2,282 7			28 6 9 18	58 14 19 10		
33 i	Lakhi (1st year. Linet	1887-88. 1892-03. 18978.	27 30 21 23 19 20	86 9 67 0 60 7	553 23 353 0 378 12	1,040 14 1,024 0 1.054 4			6 50 7 15	12 0 13 14		
		Total.	38 48 22 88	214 () 71 5	1,064 (5 354 39	3,129 2 1,043 1			14 5	25 14	,	
4	Khanto 8th Last	1987.99 1892-93 1897-98			688 5 48 10 515 1	1,296 10 1,251 8	103 5	65 15				
	C,11400 1,	Total.			1,556 38	1,469 14 1 4,008 0	102 5	63 15				
55	Ket (Jagir). drb year.	Average 1887-85, 1892-93.		-11	5.8 39 77 0 77 0	251 0 : 230 0		21 5		•••		
	(Las: ,,	1897-98. Total,			72 28 226 08	217 14 1 678 14 1						
	(lst year.	Average 1837-88			75 22 796 2	226 5						
6	Chach (8th , Barnho. (Last ,	1892-93. 1937-98.			837 30 1,029 39	2,629 12 ; 3,036 15 ;						
		Total. Average			2,713 31 904 24	6,083 14 1 2,687 15						
57	(let year. Karmulk (6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88. 1692-93. 1897-98		111	308 35 223 25 368 5	909 5 659 0 907 11						
		Total.			810 25 280 8	2,476 0 825 5						
ક	Tal { let year.	1887-89. 1892-93.			364 30 521 15	1,027 7 1,460 8						
	(Last ,,	1807-98. Total.			796 25 1,682 30	2,252 4 4,740 3						
E ^	Cuic Barl Ath	Avorage 1887-88. 1892-93.			130 15 80 25	1,580 1 366 14						
2 9	Gujo Bari (6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93. 1897-98. Total.	***		76 25 287 25	227 0 215 7 900 5			***			
	21ml ====	Average	469 6		95 35 12,790 20	269 12						
	Total of 2nd { 1st year. 6th Group. { Last	1697.98.	394 21 507 4	1,583 7 1,254 12 1,025 5	12,359 38 14,404 2	36,591 1 35,952 4 42,085 14	123 5 52 32	116 7	1,235 32 1,770 8 1,225 4	2,341 4 3,421 8 2,187 15		
		Total. Average	1,370 31 456 37	1,471 3	39,551 20 13,184 33	1,14,619 S 38,206 6	175 37 58 26	246 18 82 4	1,413 26	8,150 11 2,716 14		

			RABI.				В	ARANI,		Manita P	LANTATIONS,	_	
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6 30 8 35	16 14 15 0			337 20 2,236 20	552 4 4,481 4	58 14	73 0	13 0	19 8	1,155 0 475 34	720 8 297 0	16,189 7 17,253 36	41,964 3 45,424 13
5 () 10 .5	8 12 40 10			2,500 22 5,063 22	10,031 0	58 14	73 0	13 0	19 8	1,925 8	1,201 9	18,998 3 8 52,421 36	1,38,795 1
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end†s			d .					KHARIY.				
No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	PERAL	ws, &c.	Rich und	er FGOW.	Отвах	PLOW.	Lis	v .	Lipt 11	១៩០ អូទ ស.
No. 38 III-A.			Area.	Ascess- ment.	Arca,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Ascent ment.	Area.	Assess meat.	Area.	Argess. ment.
	3rd Group.		Á, g.	Rs. u.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.t.	Rs. 8.	A. g.	Rs. a.	∆. p.	Re, z.
CO	Geri (1st year old old Last	1587-98, 1891-93, 1897-93,		 	 	 	 			•••		
		Total										
61	Modi (Ja - { 1st year 6th Last	1887-88. 1892-83. 1897-94.		-11		***						
		Total										
63	Koti Sist year Oth ,, Last ,,				2 15	в 11			···			
	Mawali. Last ,,	1857 93. Total			2 15	5 11			12 10	22 0 22 0	3 10 3 10	5 11 5 11
		Average			0 32	1 11			4 8	7 6	1 3	1 11
63	Kaisi {1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1807-98.	, ,		28 36 27 15 29 30	57 7 81 0 81 15			24 28 18 0 47 0	31 7 28 0 75 4		
		Total Average			86 0 78 27	223 6 71 8			89 28 29 36	3 17 11 45 14		
64	Maraho [1st year Radji, 6th 1.	. 1897-88, 1593-99, 1597-98	4 35 4 15 8 0	14 10 13 8 24 0	135 9 123 25 113 24	.372 7 310 0 312 13			7 15 61 5 51 0	12 15 113 0 53 5	 	,
		Total	17 10 5 30	52 2 17 6	37: 18 135 E	995 4			102 20	179 4 59 12		
65	War { let year 66th Last	1897 88. 1893-93.	1 37	5 13 9 8	55 24 51 15	152 S 86 U			13 8	21 8		
	CLast "	Total	10 4	50 9	17 25	256 11			13 8	26 8		
	Tali (let year	Average 1897-86	8 15	10 3	78 5	95: 9 			4 15 5 15	8 3 8 2		
6 t)	Tali etb ,,	1897-93. 1897-98. Total	3 5 3 5 6 10	9 0 8 9	78 5 90 87 108 2	213 0 283 15 619 6			7 10	12 12 20 14		
		Average	3 3	5 14	91 28	216 7			4 8	6 15		
67	Rajar { let year oth Lust	1587-88. 1992-93. 1997-98.	0 5 0 5 2 30	0 6 0 4 8 4	100 20 104 18 141 0	309 4 310 0 373 10			58 34 30 0 5 3 30	49 14 49 0 70 2		
		Total Average	3 0	8 14 2 15	995 88 133 0	341 0			124 24 41 21	178 0 59 5		
68	Hotmah { 1st year 6th	1887-68 1892-93 1997-98.	6 0	18 0	39 8 126 33	97 0 344 9	13 24	30 11	18 30 42 35	32 13 75 0		
	,	Total	6 0	18 0	166 1	441 9	13 24	30 11	61 25	107 13		
63	Hur { lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1			459 16	1,224 1 1,348 0	4 21		20 23	35 15	,	
	(Last ,,	1::97-98. Total			1,398 29	3,746 5						
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70	Bakhai { Int year Cth Last .,	1 _ 1			25 5 14 16 7 20	69 2 40 0 20 10	10 35	19 0	10 35	19 1		
		Total			46 S5 18 S5	129 12	3 25	19 0 6 5	3 25	19 1		
7 1	Phulki { 1st year 8th Last	1887-88. 1892-93. 1897-98.			34 29 20 10 17 20	80 12 53 0 48 3	 		10 0 61 35 33 15	17 12 117 0 57 11		
		Total			72 19	181 15			108 10	192 7		
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Name of Village,		Area.	Assess- ment.	Ares.	Astess- ment.	Arca.	Ascess- ment,	Aren.	Assess- ment.	A142.	Ausers ment.
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Last ,,	1897-98.	17 33	46 8	161 16 ! 358 9	455 13 975 10			37 5 85 27	114 13		
	Total .	5 38	15 8	119 16	825 1			28 22	45/ 4		
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Bargah Chh ,,	1892-93. 1897-98.			127 38	912 1						
	Total .			350 21 116 35	314 0						
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Rathi { let year	. 1892-93. 1897-95.			3.0 b 410 c9	862 0 1,098 0			8 4 19 ±0	34 0		:-
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5 Loyo { 1st year 665 Last	1897-85 1893-83 1-7-95		 	573 30 573 0	1,063 0 1 491 7						
	Total			£,211 10	3,243 15						
	Average	1 1		463 50	1,081 5						
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Chust,,	. 1897-98 Total	0 12	0 15	1,534.21	4,163 5			4 10	7 7		
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7 Sahibani Slat yee	r. 1887-85 1-02-90				W AV						:
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(1si yes	r. 1897-69	1.	•	210 15 240 - 5	575 13 657 D			***			;
78 Gungado dih , Last ,	, . 1592 6	5.		249 10	657 13			16 15 16 15	28 2 28 2		-
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79 Bunbalo Sich	, J 1882 to	i		113 30 219 15	575 3			28 5 3 20	46 0 6 2	7 17	
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31 Shahkapur. { lat ye tith hast	ar. 1887-8 1892-9	ia. 0 59	3 8	s 168 10	450 8	9 25	21 0	5 15 72 30 185 0	8 1. 114 (278 ()	
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82 Khiara (1st y	ar, 1987-9			65 20 137 10	372 (7 15 22 5	12 13 38 13		
Last		#S		241 10 444 (1,212 15			29 20	51]:		-
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83 Wadihari 6th	1597-	93.		412 30	1,113	1		32 25 82 15	48 1	5	
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f,ı	ør.		AIDED FLOW.	SAII	ZABI.	Ku	anp.	Rat	h1,	i. e.,"	HURIS,"	Точ	At.
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 ▲. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	. Rs. a.	A., g.	Rs. n.	Å. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. s
				80 11 195 13	140 0 673 11	***		 				124 29 508 03 591 14	362 : 445 : 1,173 :
				476 7 158 29	813 11 271 4							(G7 36 812 25	1,980 1 660
				0 9 76 11 21 24	5 (1) 134 0 43 1				***			62 27 259 22 152 22	167 1 566 6
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				200 36	471 15 j							522 50 1,431 50	1,294 3,508
				50 SO	157 5							477 12	1,109
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												402 30	3,243-1 1,081
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				6 7	10 11							241.25	658
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				2 to 22 82 3 i	100 11							698 7 232 29	1,578 528
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)			49 15	257 0 85 11							162 30 5 (9 30 182 13	1,317
2 10	1			7 15 77 12	12 13 120 8	***						143 59 328 36	374 715
2 10				15 25	27 7 166 14			***		31 15 31 15	15 11	919 89	900 1,989
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•••				17 16	31 0							72 35 154 26 263 15	189 403 703
				17 16 5 82	10 5							490 36 163 25	1,295 431
				27 85 12 19	$\begin{array}{cc} 22 & 2 \\ 21 & 13 \end{array}$	 			 			\$24 0 400 15 457 34	844 1.028 1,183
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ndix 1			C			•	Proping ages the representative case of	KHARIF.	ylishaminya daga yang yang yang yang	ner eeroo on a see eeroop o	The entitle of the en	
er Appen	Name of Village,	~Year.	(iabd k	NS, &C.	RICE UNI	DEE PLOW.	OTHER	YLOW.	T (E	Ť,	LIFT AT	пр ву)W.
No. as per Appendix			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Л ген.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assesse ment.	Area.	Assess ment.
	2rd Group-contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Å. g.	Rs. s.	A. g.	Ra. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Å. g.	Rs. a.
84	Pat Makra. (1st year (in) Last	1697-89, 1592-81, 1897-98,	1 5 1 5 1 5	3 6 3 8 3 8	390 2 299 35 364 7	1,054 11 . 1,181 0 . 994 7		:::	5 30 48 30	- 8.8 8.1 9		
		Total.	3 15	10 4 3 7	1,142 4 - 381 15	2,141 3			55 20 18 20	91 t		
86	(Ist year Menki (6th (Last	18-7-88, 130× 93, 130× 93,	1 19 1 19 7 9	4 7 4 8 21 11	993 9 1,11° 15 1,398 28	2,591 0 2,904 8 3,167 15	 4. 5	9 5	6 16 8 25	0 0 14 4		
		Total.	10 7	30 10 10 3	3,210 18 1,104 18	8,693 13 2,877 15	1 15	9 5	13 55	23 4 7 12		
86	Saribeji (Intiyear Saribeji (Ant., Last,,	15-7-06. 1492-06. 1497-98.			5% 14 700 5 883 20	1.404 0 1,970 8 2,884 9						
		Total.			231.5 9	5,655 1 1 1,876 14						
87	Kharik (let year oth (last	1947-83, 1502-16, 1501-94,	\$ 35 2 0 2 0	26 10 6 0	519 10 453 5	1,107 8 1 133 8			87 01 32 30	61 1° 50 8		
	(11111)	Total.	11 55	8 7 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	524 5 1,490 20 497 03	4,070 15 4,070 15			39 0 319 71 39 34	80 11 166 0 65 5		
8 3	(lat year,	13:7::9. 13:92-63.	5 17 e 17	16 4	25 / 31 (138 / 0	689 S . 875 A			11 20 47 0	92 5 73 0		
	(Line),	Total.	6 11	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	137 1 563 2 129 14	1 3 5			74 25 24 35	9 5		
89	Sar Claty ar.	1897-98. 1997-94.			#8 25 84 75	203 8 174 0			11 20 11 20	18 13 19 0		
	LLant,,	13.7 78. Te tal. Verage			220 17	211 13 104 5 204 7			63 15	103 5		
9 0	Dar 6th ,.	(897-33.			73 19				1 5		6 to 6	
	th⊯st,,	Total. Average							6 15	10 6		
y;	Radhan 8th	l l'			14 10 14 10	37]6 38 0			2			
	(Last ,,	1337-03. Total.			28 pct	76 15						
92	(1st year. Kalri ⟨6.h ,	Average 1897-98. 1892-93.			9 20 169 5 6 35	449 14 18 0						
	LLast,,	1897-98. Total.			271 10 447 10	7:1 8 1,189 6						•••
4 3	Kachuno { lst year.	Average 1887-89.			149 3 107 0 133 10	396 7 284 7 357 0						***
	(Last ,,	1897-98 Total.			107 35 377 36	365 14 1,007 5						
04	(løt year. Gath{ Sth _ ,,	Average 1887-88. 1892-93.			126 38 402 10 413 7	1,082 14 1,117 8						
V-	Last ,,	1897-98. Total.			490 33 1,300 10	1,581 5 3,591 11			,			
A.	flet year.	1887 88.			435 17 65 35	1,177 3						
95	Buhar (6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93. 1897-98. Total.			108 5 134 15 308 15	286 0 360 16 810 14						
		Average			102 31	273 10						

	Ware-	TATIONS.	BABUL PLAN	1	RANI.	ВА				RABI.			
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lskess- mont.		Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Areu.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.
Кs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rg. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	. g.
1,039 1,154 1,083	381 39 447 15 420 32	3 0 2 14	5 30 5 30		:::			1 6 57 0	0 32 34 35				
3,276	1,250 6	5 14	11 20	···									···
1,092	416 29	1 15	3 33					19 7	35 27				
2,590 3,936	1,001 33 1,156 26	5 0	10 15	•••				14 4 18 0	8 5				
3,:51	1,25 : 19		6 15					31 10	7 7				•••
8,767	3,393 8	8 3	16 30					61 14	34 39				
3,022	1,131 3	2 12	5 23					50 10	11 36				
$\frac{1,408}{1,873}$	584-24 700 5] :::										
2,553 5,636	2,118 9		. -										
1.878	706 3											ļ	
1,495	564 56												
1,555 1,526	511 35 586 10			•••	***			24 S 22 2	14 25			20 0	9 15
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700	281 38				2	128	£						
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1,759	756 35				380			192 11	118 17		·	89 13	14 DU
580	252 12				<u> </u>			64 h	37 83			12 4	8 7
283 213	110 5 101 25				W	MUN		 78 0					
:19:	156 6				<u></u>	4.	110	76 0 111 11	45 20 65 19		1	5 2	3 4
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- Intradidu								KHARIF.				
ddw 13d	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDEI	ve, &c.	Rics und	EE FLOW.	навтО	FLOW.	Lie	т.	LIPT AIR	
111-A.			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- niout,	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess ment.
	3rd Group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. u.	A. g.	Rs, a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
06	(lst year. Maraho (6th Marnwaro, Unst	1887-88. 1892-93. 1897-98.			51 20 50 30 67 15	141 15 135 0 179 3				 		
ļ	Mainwaio, Chiec,,	Total .			172 25	459 2						-
		Average			57 22	153 1						
97	(1st year, Sari Belaro, { 6th	1887-88. 1893-83. 1897-98.			160 25 156 20 196 20	433 6 422 0 529 8						
	(Last ,,	Total .			513 25	1,384 14					•••	
		Average			171 8	461 10						
98	Tobahro {1st year.	1887-88, 1892-95, 1897-98.										
	(Last,	Total .							····			
		Average	} 									-
	(1st year.	1887-88.		***	35 10	97 0				***		
99	Jhim (6th ,, Lust ,,	1892-93, 1897-98.			81 5 79 35	231 0 219 12	 		,	***		
		Total .			199 10	547 13						
		Average			66 17	182 9						
00	Chhau (1st year. Belo. (6th "Last",	1887-88 1893-93 1897-98	.l		43 10 22 5 46 10	119 1 60 0 127 5	82	 			 •	
		Total	·		111 25	308 6	W					·
		Average			37 8	162 2	//3			•••		
	Total of 3rd (1st year Group, Last,	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98	28 19	123 14 87 14 91 5	6,867 25 7,165 26 8,978 9	18,208 13 19,966 0 24,121 1	13 24 20 20 4 5	30 11 40 0 9 5	228 38 517 19 663 0	328 15 860 5 1,066 18	 10 25	22
		Total	108 22	303 1	23,311 20	62,205 14	38 9	80 0	1,369 17	2,266 1	10 25	22
		Average	34 21	101 0	7,770 20	20,765 6	12 30	26 11	469 33	755 6	3 22	7
.02	Makhiaro (1st year dato. (1st), l.ast .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98		 	 36 35 	84 0 	2 30 	Б 0	4 25 36 20	6 0 46 1		
		Total .			36 35	84 0	2 30	5 0	41 5	53 1		-
	4th Group.	Average			12 12	28 0	0 37	1 11	13 38	17 6		
103	Jekri { 1st year 6th [Last	. 1837-88 1892-93 1897-98	0 34	 2 6	47 35 119 15 75 35	117 6 293 0 173 4	•••		 28 15 (33 s		
	Citable,	Total	·	2 6	243 5	583 10			25 15	33 8		<u> </u>
		Average	0 11	0 13	81 2	194 8		,	5 18	11 3		
101	Gluura (1st year 6th ,, Last ,	1887-98 1892-93 1897-98			15 15 	39 0			 22 5	32 5		
	Chast ,	Total	<u> </u>		15 15	39 0			22 5	32 5		-
		Average			5 5	13 0			7 15	10 12		
105	Clat year Khado 6th	11892-93	.1						4 30	7 0		
	Khado 6th ,, Lust ,,	1897-98			15 5	37 13		-				-
		Total Average	<u> </u>		15 5	37 13			1 23	7 0		
1 0 6	flst year				938 11 479 15	829 13 1,185 8						
. •	Malhia (6th ,, Last ,,	1897-98			455 15	1,122 9						
	ĺ	Total	<u></u>		1,273 1	3,136 14					<u> </u>	-
	1	Averag	e		424 13	1,045 10						-
107		1892-98	5.		89 10 217 5	215 14 521 8			9 80	14 10		:
	(Lust ,,	1897-98 Total	3.		637 29	801 13 1,539 2			9 30	14 10 29 4		-
		Averag	-\	\	212 23	513 0			6 20	9 12	\- <u></u>	-
				1	1	<u> </u>		<u>l</u>			1	1

lu:	Тота	ITATIONS,	BABUL PLAN		RANI.	ВА				RABI.			
••	1012	UR)S."	i. e., " 1	I.	RAT	iii.	Knai	ABI.	SAIL	DED BY	LIFT AL	/T.	Lit
Assess ment	Area.	Assess- ment,	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Areu.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- nient.	Area.	Assess- ment,	reil.
$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}_r$	A. g.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	А. g.	R -, a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	λ. g.	Rs. a.	. g.
144 135 179	51 20 50 30 67 15				}								
459	173 25												• • • •
15:	57 22												
433 422 528	160-25 156-20 196-20												
1,384	513 25												
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97 231	35 10 81 5												,
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5-1-	199 10						•						
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18,01 27,48 27,48	7,277 25 9,519 5 10,971 13	 9 8 21 12	19 10 43 10	5 15	4:30			203 13 2,497 11	116 (8 1,458 (6			5 l. 20 0	2 10 9 15
69,88	27,771 3	31 4	62 30	5 15	4 (30			2,107 13	1,216 6			11 11	37 25
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								3 3	2 5				
11 6	47 35 235 4						•••	 #15 10					
	101 10							317 10	211-85				···
3	184 9							317 10	214 35				
	161 16					ļ		105 14	71 25				
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	53 24							23 0	15 +				
	17 21							7 11	5 1	·	·		
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ndi x		1	<u> </u>		-			KHARIC				
er Appe	Name of Village,	Year.	GARDEN	rs, &C.	RICE UNI	DRE FLOW,	Отнав	PLOW.	Li	νт,	LIFT AID	
No. as per Appendix			Атев.	Assess- ment.	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess ment.
	4th Group-coutd.		Λ. π.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	А, д.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
108	Bahra $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 60h \\ 1ast \\ \end{cases}$	1847-88. 1892-93. 1897-98.	8 13 8 5 8 18	22 14 18 15 21 2	38 30 70 15 112 30	85 3 164 8 267 2	 	 	56 37 70 30 84 9	71 10 97 0 105 6	 	
		Total .	24,35	62 15	219 35	516 13			220 36	271 0		
		Average	8 12	21 0	73 11	172 4			73 25	91 5		ļ
100	Mukhraj (1st year, 60h Tast .,	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98			7 10 17 30 7 10	18 2 45 0 16 13	:::	:::	 8 20	 10 10		
		Total .			32 10	79 11			\$ 20	10 10		
		Average.			10 30	26 10			2 33			
110 	Chhandan (1st year. 6th Last	1887-88. 1892-98. 1897-98.	0 4	" 0 3	83 49 105 38 189 35	177 0 283 12 337 0			63 32 185 32 116 35	86 14 187 =0 159 12		
İ		Total.	0 4	0 3	329 15	767 19			320 19	433-10		
		Average	0 1	0 1	109 33	255 15			106 33	144 8	•••	
11	Gnjhro (1st year.) Last	1887-88 1893-92 1307-98			109 25 137 35 260 5	225 15 336 0 642 0			33 20 34 30 55 5	46 1 48 0 76 5		
	(2	Total			507 25	1,203 15			123 15	170 6		
		Average			169 8	401 5			41 5	56 13		
12	Khath list year bhangar, last , .	1887-88. 1893-93.			140 30 252 20	363 13 605 8			87 5 77 30	106 3 105 0		
	(last ,, .	Total .			303 35 697 5	780 14				270 6		
		Average			232 15	566 6			68 38	90 2		
14	Dunhi (1st year.	1187-88. 1892-98.			#		1		:::			
	(Last ,, .	1897-98.]_	-				8 10	20 10	7 35	11 13		
		Total . Average					2 30	6 14	$\frac{7}{2} \frac{35}{25} = \frac{1}{25}$	3 15		
15	Las (1st year.)	1887-88. 1802-90		***	114 0 118 5	274 6 284 8						
	(Lust., .	1897-98.]_			139 35	3:16 0						
		Total . Average			371 30 133 37	293 5						
	Mahri (1st year.	1887-89, 1892-93,										
17	Mahri (6th Last ., .	1597-98.	···			···· ,						
-	}	Total . Average								···		
	j			-	347 10	837 11						
IN		1897-98. 1897-98.			452 20 491 31	1,108 0 1,205 4						
		Total .			1,291 21	3,150 15						
		Average			430-20	1,050 5						
19	Apan (1st year.) Ath Last	1887-88. 1893-93. 1897-98.		:::	137 39 147 34 180 24	344 15 369 8 451 8			:::	 		
	Chast,,	Total .			466 17	1,165 15	····					
		Average _			155 19	388 10						
0	Gathro 6th	1887-85. 1897-93.	:::	:::	36 20 59 15	91 0	· :::					
	Chast,.	1897-98. Total			109 35	$\frac{183 7}{271 7}$						
		Average			\$6 ;sã	91 8					···	
1	Weki (1st year,	1887-88. 1892-93.			450 1 417 8	1,095 1 1,016 0						:::
- 1	Weki 6th Last	1-			613 5	1,491 12		<u></u>				
		Total . Average			493 18	3,502 13 1,200 15						
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		ANTATIONS,	BYBOP BF		BANI.	BA				RABI.			
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Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	g.
17 6	101 39 425 5		:::	•••	:::	 		367 9 231 11	286 35 154 18			 	***
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$\frac{1.44}{48}$	295 26							199 12	110 18				
37	7 10 285 24				:::			327 0 144 6	217 34 96 9		 :::		
17	111 39							471 6	314 3				
56	354 33 118 11					— 		157 2	104-28			7	
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26 72 62	440 36 J 341 1 J		:::	·•• ···	•••			281 1 126 5	195 2 84 8				
1,60	929 8							407 6	279 10	·			
53	309 29							135 13	93 3				
27 61	143 5 333 30	:::			:::	 :::		 235 0 198 11	161 5 152 17			 	
9	447 27							433 11	293 22				
1,80	924 22 308 7				<u></u>			144 9	97 34	11.			<u></u>
46	227 35						6	75 O	50 11				
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2,11	998 23				3009		- 10	141 7	94 23				
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83 1,10 1,20	351 20 456 30 491 31	1 10 1 8	4 10 4 10	 		 	• - • • - •						
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1,17	471 22							7 11	5 5				
39	157 7							2 9	1 :8				
ïö	41 37	:::	:::	:::				ii o	8 17			:::	:::
18	73 15							13 0	8 17				
287	118 12 89 17							4 5	2 32				
1,10	487 26	14 2	37 25	,.,									
1,04 1,50	463 14 648 25	15 0 13 5	39 20 35 20					10 0	6 26				
3,65	1,599 25	42 7	112 25					10 0	6 26				
1,216	533 9	14 2	37 23					3 5	2 9				

в 16-19

ppendi			GARDI	ene, &c.				КНА	RIF.			
No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.			Rice undi	ER FLOW.	OTRES	FLOW.	Ln	PT.	FIFT AID	RD BY
No. 88			Area.	Assess- ment,	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Areay.	Assess- ment.
	4th Group-contd.		A. g.	Rs. s.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	∆ . g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Re. a
122	Pahting (1st year. 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88. 18 <i>02-</i> 93. 1807-98.			28 35 41 0	61 0 98 0		 :-:	•••	••• •••	 	,
		Total .			69 35	159 0			1-1		·	
		Average			23 12	53 0						
123	Pahchari { lat year. 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88. 1892-93. 1897-98.		•	209 30 242 25 353 35	481 1 558 0 818 5				***		
- 1		Total .		•••	808 10	1,857 6					···.	
		Average			268 30	619 2	707					
126	Rarri { lst year. 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88. 1893-98. 1697-98.		•••	 83 35				41 20	 62 4		
1		Total .			83 35	197 3	<u> </u>	,	41 20	62 4		
		Average			27 38	65 12	747	,,,	13 34	20 12		
127	Jhol lst year. La ₂ t ,,	1887-88. 1834-95. 1897-93.		•••	179 0	454 1	 5 5	 10 10	 4 5	 6 3		:::
		Tota.			179 0	454 1	5 5	10 10	4 5	6 3	,	
-		Average			59 27	151 5	1 28	3 9	1 15	2 1		
	Total of 4th (1st year, 6th ", Last",	1887-88, 1892-93, 1897-98,	8 12 9 3 8 18	22 14 21 8 21 2	2,112 10 2,896 10 3,857 37	5,064 3 7,015 12 9,264 10	 2 30 13 15	 5 0 31 4	251 4 341 17 453 39	325 6 451 0 617 0		
		Total .	25 33	65 8	8,866 17	21,414 9	16 5	36 4	1,046 20	1,393 6		
ì		Average	8 24	21 13	2,955 19	7.149 3	6 15	12 1	348 34	464 8		
	Total of the { 1st year. 6th Last	1887-95.	539 15 449 10 558 2	1,753 12 1,424 6 1,777 4	24,813 31 25,454 24 30,704 37	69,299 0 71,350 12 86,526 6	253 12 25 25 118 7	425 2 51 () 294 9	1,881 20 3,203 14 2,533 36	3,357 6 5,936 5 4,453 15	10 25	22 6
		Total .	1,546 27	4,955 6	80,973 12	227,176 2	396 4	770 11	7,618 39	13,747 10	10 25	22 6
1		Average	515 22	1,651 13	26,991 4	75,725 6	132 1	256 14	2,539 26	4,582 9	3 22	7 7

			RABI.				В	RANI.		BABUL PI	ANTATIONS,	Tor	. •
L	IFT.		OW.	SAI	LABI,	Кал	RIF.	Rai	BT,	1.0., "	Horis.''	101	
Arca.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Ausess- ment.	Area.	Ausers- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assoss- ment.	Агеа.	Assess- ment.	A768.	Assess- ment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Re. a.	4. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs, a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
		 	***	 	 ,	 	***	••• •••	,,,,	20 5 13 15 10 0	7 9 4 8 3 12	20 5 42 10 61 0	7 9 65 8 101 13
										43 20	15 13	118 18	174 13
										14 20	5 4	37 32	58 4
				; 			(STEED)	*** ***		18 30 21 25 9 0	7 2 9 0 3 7	228 20 264 10 362 55	488 3 567 0 821 12
			•••			Sec.		a25		49 15	19 9	855 25	1,876 15
								60(a))	•	16 18	6 8	285 8	625 10
			•••	155 34 5 25 161 19	233 0 8 7 211 7 80 8	10 20 10 20 3 20	 10 8 10 8	26 4 26 4 8 28	40 15 40 15 13 10	111		155 34 167 24 323 18	233 0 319 6 552 5 194 2
		3 0	6 3	77 18 107 .0	117 0 262 7			::: :::	141			77 18 359 0	117 0 7.9 8
		3.0	ti 3	245 8	379 7						···	436 18	856 8
		1 0	2 1	81 29	126 8		***					145 19	285 8
	;;;	 3 0	 6 3	1,511 20 777 16	2,205 4 1,177 0	 10 20	 10 8	 26 4	 40 15	80 30 82 0 57 30	30 7 31 0 21 12	2,452 16 4,845 9 5,208 19	5,442 14 9,729 8 11,290 6
		3 0	6 3	2,280 6	3,382 4	10 20	10 8	26 4	40 15	220 20	83 3	12,504 4	26,462 12
		1 0	2 1	763 1	1,127 7	3 20	3 8	8 2.3	13 10	73 20	27 12	4,168 1	8,820 15
9 0 18 10 32 25	21 15 35 0 50 10	 3 "0	 6 3	1,162 6 7,231 4 7,100 38	2,025 4 13,661 11 14,185 2	58 14 10 20	73 0 10 8	17 30 26 4	25 7 40 15	1,285 30 577 - 5 395 19	750 15 337 8 227 9	20,970 7 36,949 11 41,194 13	77,781 13 92,796 10 107,595 7
59 35	107 9	3 0	6 3	15,484 8	29,872 1	68 34	83 8	43 54	66 6	2,208 13	1,316 0	105,413 31	278,123 14
19 38	35 14	1 0	2 1	5,161 16	9,957 5	22 38	27 13	14 25	22 2	736 5	438 11	56,137 37	92,707 15

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XIV-B.

Statement showing Dubari cultivated Land in each Village of taluka Jati under each kind of irrigation for the 1st, 6th and 11th year of the current settlement with the Assessment thereon.

endir								DUBA	RI RAB	r,				
No. as per Appendir	Name of Village.	Year.	GARD &	ENS, C.	FLO	w.	Lif	т,		IDED BY	BAE	BANI.	Тот	AL.
No. 88			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	1st Group.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Bahadipur . $\begin{cases} 1st year, \\ 6th, \\ 1.ast, \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98			121 30 	30 13	22 0	5 8		 	17 10 	40	121 30 39 10	30 13 9 8
		Total			121 30	3 0 13	2/2 0	5 8			1/ 10	4 0	161 0	40 5
		Avorage			40 33	10 4	7 13	1 13			5 30	1 5	53 26	18 6
2	Aplanki fist year. Wadi. Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	•••		4 10	1 1	***						4 10	1 1
		Total			4 10	1 1					•••			
		Average			1 17	0 6			·		***		⇒ 10 1 17	1 1
	[1st year.	1887-88	.,.		31 11	7 14							31 11	0 6
4	Daiki 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93 1897-98	,,,	:::	"5 15	1 6		\$ ···					5 15	7 14 "i 6
		Tota	-,	·	36 26	9 4							36 26	
		Average		\ <u> </u>	12 9	3 1					***		12 9	9 4 3 1
š	Sukhpur { lst year. 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	. ,		22 15 40 25 32 0	7 2 9 4 8 1	 6 25	 1 ïi					22 15 40 2 5	7 2 9 4
		Total			95 0	24 7							38 25	9 12
		Average			31 27	8 2	6 25	1 11					101 25	26 2
	(1st year.	1887-88		-	15 20	5 8	2 8	0 9		···	,		33 85	8 11
	Sadhpur { 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-9 3 1897-98			88 2 31 10	21 12 8 6	7-1	20		***		***	15 20 95 12 31 10	$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 8 \\ 23 & 12 \\ 8 & 6 \end{array}$
		Total			13 32	35 10	7 10	2 0			,		142 2	37 10
		Average			44 37	11 14	2 17	0 10		.,.	,		47 14	12 8
7	Mnnarki { 1st year. 6th Lust	1887-88 1892-98 1897-98			28 10 34 5 43 0	7 2 7 12 10 14	1 15 	2 3 	•••	 			32 25 34 5 43 0	9 5 7 12 10 14
		Total			105 15	25 13	4 15	2 3		•••			109 30	27 15
		Averag			35 5	8 9	1 18	0 12	.,,	,			36 23	9 5
ક	Wareki { 1st year. 6th	1887-88 1892-93	•••		25 0	7 1	***						25 0	7 1
	Last ,,	1897-98	100				4 0	1 0					4 0	0 i''
		Total			25 0	7 1	4 0	1 0	***	,			29 0	8 1
1		Average			8 13	2 6	1 13	0 5					9 26	2 11
9	Papun { let year. 6th ,, Lust ,,	188 7-88 1892-93 1897-98			72 30 98 35 27 35	25 10 24 4 7 1	 46 35	 12 0			, e e e		72 30 98 35 74 30	£5 10 24 4 19 1
		Total			199 20	56 15	46 35	1: 0		,		.,.	246 15	68 15
		Average			66 20	19 0	15 25	4 0					82 5	22 0
10	∫lstyear. Bhad	1887-88 1892-93	.,.		51 20	16 4							51 20	16 4
10	Bhad \ 6th ,, \ Last ,,	1897-98 Total	***		51 20	16 4	7 15 14 30	2 0 4 5					7 15 14 30	2 0 4 5
		Average			17 7	5 6	22 5	6 5					73 25	22 9
11	Classon	1887-88				·	7 15	2 2					24 22	7 8
4.1	Said Alah (Ist year Baksh. (6th ,, Last ,,	1802-03 1897-98			70 10	24 0			•••				70 10	24 0
	(200-))	Total		<u> </u>	70 10	24 0							···	
		Average			23 17	8 0		<u></u>					70 10	24 0
			•••		- L vie	"					***		23 17	8 0

ndix								DUBAR	RI RABI	•				
No. as per Appendix III.A.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARI		FLO	₩.	LIF	T.		DED BY	BAR	LANI.	Тот	AL.
No. as III-			Area.	Ansers- ment.	Arca.	Assess-	Araa,	Assess- ment.	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	ist Group-contid.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	А. д.	Ra. a.
	(lat vo m.	1837-88			25-20	7 0			•				25 20	7 0
12	Latifpur { 6th ,, Lust ,,	1892-93 1897-98			0 20 5 20	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	198 0	50 1					198 20 5 20	52 4 1 6
		Total			31 20	10 6	198 0	50 4					229 20	60 10
		Average			10 20	3 7	66 0	16 10					76 20	20 3
13	Halai { lst year. the Last	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98			3 30 80 to 13 8	0 15 23 0 3 5	 ië 15	68				.,.	3 30 80 10 31 23	0 15 23 0 9 8
		Total		<u> </u>	97 8	<u> </u>	18 15	6 3				 	115 23	33 7
		Averago			83 18	9 1	6 5	2 1					38 21	11 2
	Tatal of State of Last ,.	1887-88 1892-3 1897-98			472 6 2.3 22 132 8	140 6 63 13 40 7	4 15 333 20 86 2 5	21 3 81 0 24 3			17 16	4 0	476 21 594 13 218 33	142 9 151 12 64 10
	2nd Group.	Total			817 35	21% 0	421-20	110 6			17 J0	4 ()	1.289 26	358 15
		Average			282 25	S1 8	141 20	36 18			5 30	1 5	429 85	119 10
14	Ladki { lst year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1802-00 1697-99	***		19 0 44 0 12 25	8 12 10 12 3 3							19 0 44 0 12 25	8 12 10 12 3 3
		Total			71 25	23 11	4	Ø			•••		75 25	22 11
		Average			25 8	7 9	2:1			,			25 8	7 9
15	Mahammad Ist your. Lagan Sth Other Lest	1897-33 1892-33 1897-98			ii 25	3		•••		•	••• •••	•••	ii 25 	
		Total			11 25	8 0							11 25	3 0
		Avorage			3 35	1_0							8 85	1 0
16	Bbayori 1st year.	1897-88 1893-93 1897-93	•••	 	5 25 8 0 	2 i1 2 8	102 19	25 4		•••			5 25 110 10	28 12
		Total			13 25	5 8	102 10	26 4	.,				115 25	31 7
		Average			4 23	1 13	34 3	8 12					58 25	j 0 8
17	Shahpur { lstyear, oth , , fast , ,	1857-85 1591-93 1857-98			33 15	8 "c	··· ···	•••		•••	 		33 15 	 8 0
		Total			33 15	8 0							33 15	8 0
	·	Average			11 5	2 11			,,,				11 5	2 11
1 8	Guio Styear. Bihishti, Shast,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	 •••		7 25 	2 0 	7 10	2 0		 	 	, 	7 25 7 10	2 0 2 0
		Total			7 25	2 0	7 10	2 0					14.8%	4 0
		Average			2 23	0 11	2 16	0 10					4 38	1 5
19	Shahpur { Ist year. Sth., Last.,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98			1 25	2 10 	40 10 0 35	12 12 2 0		 	 	 	$\begin{array}{c cccc} & 1 & 25 \\ & 42 & 10 \\ & 0 & 35 \end{array}$	2 10 12 12 2 0
		Total			1 25	2 10	43 5	14-12				,	44 30	17 6
		A verage			0 22	0 14	14 15	4 15					14 37	5 13
21	Kinjhar { lst year. this ,,	1%87-88 1802-99 1897-98	 		9 20	2 4	•••				•••	••• ••• •••	9 20 	2 4
	1	Total			9 2)	2 4							9 20	2 4
		Avorage			3 7	0 12		,					3 7	0 12
22	Duho { 1st year. 6th Lust ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	•••		27 25 ···	11 1	72 25 29 10	18 0 7 6					27 25 72 25 29 10	11 1 18 0 7 6
		Total			27 25	11 1	101 35	25 6					120 20	36 7
		Avarage	.,,		98	3 11	23 38	8 7			•••		43 6	12 2

								DUBAI	RI RABI					_
III.A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Garto &c.		FLOV	ν.	Lift	r	LIFT AI	DED BY	Влп	ANJ.	тот	AI.,
111. A.			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess-	Area.	Assess- ment.	Aren.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	and Group-contd.		A. g.	Ks. u.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs. s.	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	λ. g.	Rs. 4.	Λ. g.	Fs. a.
2 3	Charki { 1st year. 6th 1.1st	1887-88 1802-08 1897-98	***		29 05 	7 8 	8 85 6 15	2 0 1 40				•••	29 85 8 85 6 15	7 8 2 0 1 10
		Tot.J			29 35	7 8	15 10	8 10		-			$-\frac{45}{15} \frac{5}{1}$	11 2 3 11
	(let year.	Average			9 08 6 0	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{8}{12}$	5 3	1 8					6 0	2 12
25	Kothi (1.18t),	1607 cc 1607-08 1607-08	 		 6 0	2 '2	i9 35 19 35	7 4					19 85 15 35	7 1
		Lona Avenage			2 0	0 15	6 25	2 7					8 25	3 6
2 6	Mirpur \\ \begin{cases} 1st cases \\ 6th \\ \\ 1.ast \end{cases}	2587-58 1542-93 1867-08			iä 10	30	93 85 18 10	24 0 4 10					 106 5 18 10	27 0 4 10
	(3.2870 ,)	Total			50 10		111: 3	1 10	\			***	124 15	31 10
		Average			4 17	1 0	:7 ::	9 9					41 19	16 ;
27	Thorki \ \langle 1st year. \ 6th \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98			76 82 56 86 65 5	22 10 11 12 18 6	15 85 8 6	4 4 2 :	93 2	68			75 38 69 25 95 7	22 10 16 6 27 0
		Total			395 97	53 12	11 05	6 6	22 2	0.8			141 14	65 10
		Average			65 9	17 9	7 58	2 2	7 14	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3			εθ 21	21 1
33	Duhar \text{!styear oth ;;} \text{!styear oth ;;}	1805-8 1805-3 1807-98	 		is 15 	1 0	4 55	 1 #				***	4 85 13 15 	4 (
		Total			13 15	4 0	4 05	1 4		ļ			18 10	5 .
		i verage			J-18	1 5 5 9	1 25	0 7					9 30	1 1:
25	Belo { let year 6th { land	1887-98 1 9 -95 1897-98			9 30 3 10	2 4	112 -514						3 10	2 -
		Total			1:3 0	7 13		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		-		4 13	7 13
	Clubaroon	A verage			$\frac{4}{6} \frac{13}{30}$	2 10				···			6 30	1 1:
36	Muharo { lst year 6th Last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-58			6 39 	1 12								
	(2.050 3,	Total				1 12							6.00	1 1:
		Average			2 30	0 9			· · · ·				2 10	0 :
37	Dujo { lst year (bt); (Last	. 1887-88 1892-93 1897-98					 29 10	76					29 10	7
		Total					29 10	7 6					29 10	7
		Average)				9 36	. 2 7					9 80	2
38	Sir Gando { 1st year 6th Last .,.	1887-88 1892-03 1897-98			7 20	1 14			•••				7 20	11
		Total			7 20	1 14			_			-{	9 50	1 1
		Average			2 20	0 10		ļ			i		3 7	0 1
41	Kuratar { lst year 6th ., Last .,	1587-88 1892-93 1897-98	·		12 30	6 10	7 15					111	12 30 7 15 	6 1
		Total.		-\ <u></u> -	12 30	6 10	7 15			-	-	-	20 5	8 1
		Average		<u></u>	4 10	$\frac{2}{3}$	2 18	-				-	6 28	2 1
4 3	Dando \begin{cases} \text{lst yea} \\ 6th \\ \text{Inst }, \end{cases}	1897-98					7 0 3 35	1 0					7 0 3 35	1 1
		Total					10 35	-			-	-	10 35	2
		Averag	е .,,	ļ	•••	<u> </u>	3 25	0 13				···	3 25	0 1

andi x								DUBA	RI RAI	31,		***************************************		
No. as per Appendix III.A.	Name of Village.	Year.	dard)	ens, c.	Fre	ow,	Lif	Т.		B ED BY	Ван	LANI.	То	TAL,
No. ns	•		Area.	Asses.	Area.	Assessr ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area	Assess ment.	Arca,	Assess- ment.
	2nd Group - contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rg. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
44	Samarko { lst year.	1987-88 1892-93 1897-98			36 30 	11 11	1 20 15 0 18 15	1 2 3 13 4 10		, 	 		38 10 15 0 18 15	f3 0 3 12 4 10
	•	Total			36 36]] ;}	84 85	9 8			***		71 25	21 6
		Average	 		12 10	2 15	11 25	3 9					23 35	7 3
4 5	Mula { lst year 6th 1.ast .,	1.075.75	2"5		15/10	5 4	 600 ~	8 9				 F	15 20 35 10	5 4 8 9
		Tota'	2 5		15 20	5 4	83 5	8 8		ļ		!	50 30	13 13
	Saturdino (1st year.	A comuse 1827-88	0 28 		3 7	$-\frac{1}{6}\frac{12}{4}$	i1 .2	2 14				, ···	16 37	4 10
46	Saturdino (1st year, 5th (Last	1: F2-F3 1501-03 Total	28 25 	***	25 15 2 15 35 18 1	0 :0	65 25 40 0	16 8 10 6			***		82 10 89 10 43 18	18 5 16 8 11 0
		A verage			8 19	6 14 2 5	124 35 41 25	08 15 13 0				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	208 33 	45 13
47	Tambu { labyear fith inst	1917-95 1-910 1807-08	31 (° 2 0		12 10 	0 V S 0		<u>}</u>					35 0 14 16	0 10 3 0
		Total .	31 O		13 49	3 10	7	×					47 10	3 10
		Average	11 73		4 17	1 3		J					13 30	1 3
50	Drigh Rabi. (1st year the control of	1587-88 1-92-91 1897-98			20/35	5 9	0 6 4 0 2 5	0 8 1 8 0 9			***		21 1 4 0 2 5	6 1 1 8 0 9
		Total			20 35	5 0	6 11	2 9					27 6	8 2
		Average			6.28	1 14	2 4	0 14		.,,			9 2	2 13
51	Mughalbhin { last your. inst ,,	1887-18 1892-99 1597-98	***		8 10 	0 18	યુપેલા નુધ				***	 	3 10 	0 13
		Total			3 10	0.13							3 10	0 13
52	Jhariro { lst year.	Average 1887-88 1899-93			1 3 4 15 4 15 2 5	$-\frac{0}{1} \frac{4}{2} \\ 0.12$	4 10	1 1					1 3 8 25 2 5	0 4 2 3 0 12
	(Last ,.	1897-98 Total			6 20	1 14	4 10	1 1					10 89	2 15
		Aronage	***		3 7	0 10	1 17						3 24	1 0
58	Lalli { lst year. } the }	1887-88 1692-93 1897-98	13 0 		2 10	0 9							23 0	
	,,,	Total	23 0		= 10	$\frac{0}{0}$							2 10	0 9
		Averago	7 27		0.80	0 8							8 17	0 3
	Total of 2nd $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year.} \\ 6th \end{cases}$, Last $;$	1987-88 1892-13 1897-98	95 0 25 25 4 5		309 27 122 15 69 38	104 9 31 4 19 9	33 1 438 35 175 35	18 12 115 15 46 13		₈			440 28 586 35 271 35	128 5 147 0 72 14
	3rd Group,	Total	1:4-30		501 35	155 6	650 31	181 5	22 2	6 S			1,299 18	•843 3
	gras servinga	Average	11 23		167 12	51 13	216 37	60 7	7 14	2 3			433 6	114 7
6 3	Kaizi \begin{cases} 1st year \\ 6th \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	1887-88 1892-93					8 5 	2 6 				•••	8 5	2 6
	(laast ,,	1897-98 (Fotal		•••			$-\frac{5 \ 10}{19 \ 15}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{11}$					5 10	1 5
		A terage					13 15 4 18 j	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 11 \\ \hline 1 & 4 \end{array}$					4 18	$\frac{3 11}{1 4}$
64	M (1st vone.	181 -88			44 0	11 0	8 0	0 12		·			47 0	11 12
ļ	Raiji. 6ch ,, Last ,,	18 93 1897 8 Total			27 20	7 8	***	3					27 20	7 8
		Average		-	71 20 23 33	18 8	$-\frac{3 \ 0}{1 \ 0}$	0 12					74 20	19 4
				***	4U 00	0 0		0 4]	24 33	6 7

		}		_				υ	UBARI	RABI.				
III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Gard &		FLO	w.	J.11	T.	LIFT A.	DED BY	Ван	EANI.	Гот	ΔI.
V-III			Area.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment,	A rea.	Assess- mont.	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	3rd Armap-contd.		A. g.	Ra, a,	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Ra, a,	A, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Вз. а.	A, g.	Rs. a.
3 <i>6</i>	Tall { lat year. 6th Last .,	1987-88 1592-93 1897-98	***		1 5 	0 13 	2 35	0.12				 	1 5 2 05	0 19 0 12
		Total			1 5	0 13	2 35	0 13					4. 0	1 9
67	Rajar $\begin{cases} \text{lst year.} \\ \text{6th} \\ \text{Last.} \end{cases}$	Average 1887-08 1902-03 1807-98			0 15 8 20 	2 2	0 38 12 0 51 5	3 0					$ \begin{array}{r} 1 & 18 \\ 8 & 20 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 51 & 5 \end{array} $	0 2 3 13
	,	Total			8 20	3 2	63 5	16 6					71 25	18
		A verage			2 03	0.11	21 2	5 8					23 85	6 :
68	Hetmah { 1st year. 6th ,, Last ,,	1807-98			i 10	0 4	8 10	10 8					9 20	10 1:
		Average			$\frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{17}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	2 20	10 E					9 20	10 1
71	Phulki { 1st year. 6th Last				0 5 2 25 4 15	1 7 0 42 1 2	1 200						0 5 1 15 4 15	1 0 1
		Total			7 5	3 5							7 5	3
i		Average			2 15	1 2							2 15	1
72	Rahria \begin{cases} 1st year. \\ 6th \\ Last \end{cases}	1587-83 1892-93 1897-95					22 30 21 35	5 8 5 8					22 30 21 35	5 5
		Total					14 25 14 35	11 0					44 25 14 35	- 11 E 1
74	Batni 1st year.	Aworago - 1887-88 1802-9 3			12 0	4 4		3 11					12 0	- -
	(Last "	1807-08					5 (3	1 6					5 15	"i 5 1
		Total Average			12 0	+ 4 	5 to 1 32	$\begin{array}{c c} & 1 & 6 \\ \hline + & 0 & 7 \end{array}$					17 15 5 32	1 (
76	Chach Dars { 1st year. 6th, Last	1887-88 1892-95 1897-98			9 5 4 15	2 8 1 2							9 5 4 15	 2 1
		Total			13 1.0	3 10		.,.					13 20	3 1
		Average		-	4 20	1 3			.,,				4 10	1
7 8	Gungado { 1st year 6th ,, Last ,,	1897-88 1892-08 1897-98	***		8 20 8 5 1 0	2 2 2 0 0 4			•••		•••	•••	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 2 0
		Total	.,.		17 25	4 6	11.						17 25	4
	(1st year.	Average 1887-88		-	5 85 9 20	1 7	ļ 						5 35 9 20	$\frac{1}{2}$
79	Bunbalo (6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98				2 7	28 5	68					28 b	6
		Total			9 20	2 7	28 5	6 8		ļ			87 25 	8 1
	Tanda Clatycor.	Average 1887-88	•••		18 5	$\frac{0.13}{4.9}$	9 15	$-\frac{2}{3}$	·/				12 22 18 5	\$ 4
80	Lundo 6th , Machharo, Last ,,	1852-93 1897-98			·		8 20	20					8 20	ž
		Total			18 5	4 9	8 20	2 0			.,.		26 25	6
		Average		-	6 2	1 8	2 30	0 11					8 35	<u> </u>
<u>\$</u> 1	Shahkapur. { lst year the strain of the stra	1892-93 1897-98	***		10 10	2 9	3 15 6 0 5 30	0 14 2 12 1 8					13. 25 6 0 5 30	3 2 1 1
		Total		- · · · ·	10 10	2 9	15 5	5 2					25 15	7 1
		Average			3 16	0 14	5 2	1 11]			8 18	2

								DUBAL	RI RABI			_		
	Name of Village.	Year.	Gard &	ENS,	FLO	w.	Пав	r.		IDED BY	BAR	.▲NI.	Тот	A I.
			Area.	Assess- ment.	Aron.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assuss- ment.	Area.	Assessment.
	3rd Group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	А. у.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a
,	Wadibari (1st year oth, Last ,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	•••		 7 15	1 11	***			• • •			7 15	i t
		Total		,.	7 15	1 14							7 15	1 1
		Average			2 18	6 10							2.6	U 2
	Pat Makra $\begin{cases} 1_{t_0} \text{ year} \\ 0 \text{ or } \end{cases}$	1887÷8 1992-92 1897 98			11 2	2 13 1 4	5 30	1 8					11 2 5 36 2 50	2 3
		Total			15 87	4, 1	5 30	1 8					19 27	5
1		Average			4 25	3 6	1 ::7	0 8					0 22	1
	Menki (1st year	1 3 3 (2 10)			17 35	4.9							17 35 15 10	4
	Meuki thin ,, Last ,,	1897-98		-	5 35	1 8	5 10	1 5	4 5	1 1			15 10 	3 8
		Total		-	23 30	6 1	5 10	1 5	4 5	1 1			11 2	2
	Clat nous	Average			7 37 	6 14	1 39	0 7	1 15	0 6			27 15	6
	$ ext{Sariheji} = egin{cases} ext{lst year} \ ext{6th} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	1896-93 1897-98					201	5						
	Chast .,	Total		-	27 15	6 14							27 15	6
		Average		-	9 5	2 5				·			9	<u></u>
1	(lat year	1847-88			124 25	46 12	9 -3	1 7		·			131 6	48
,	Kharik {6th ,, tast ,.	1897-98 1897-98				712	26 15 22 20	6 8					26 15 22 20	- គ - ថ
		l'otal			124 23	13 12	58 18	16 15		·			183 1	60
		Average			41 11	14 9	10 10	5 10			:		61 0	20
		1857-78			8 10	3 6	8 39 47 0	2 !I 11 4					17 0 47 0	6 11
	Kochar Cast	1892-93 1897-98				स्य	4-0	1.1						
		Total			8 10	3 6	55 30	13 15					64 0	17
		Average			2 30	1 3	18 23	4 10					21 13	5
•	Sar \dots $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ yea} \\ 6tn & ., \\ Last & ,, \end{cases}$	r. 1°87-88 1890-93 1597-98					11 20 17 20	2 12 4 7				1	11 20 17 20	2 4
		Total					29 0	7 3	\ 				29 0	7_
		Average					9 27	2 6	-				9 17	2
	Dar \begin{cases} \text{lstyea} & \text{oth} & \text{oth} & \text{oth} & \text{last} & \text{oth} & \text{last} & \text{oth} & \tex	r. 1887-88 1892-93 1897-98					 5 0	1 10			***		5 0	ï
Ì		Total					5 0		-				5 0	1
}		Average					1 27						1 27	0
	Total of 3rd { 1st yea 6th { Last	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98			301 10 48 25 25 35	92 11 13 0 7 2	32 23 176 10 142 20	+53 - 4	1 5	I 1			333 33 224 35 172 20	103 65 45
	4th Group.	Total			375 30	112 13	-					-	731 8	-214
Ì	me a . a	Average		_	125 10	37 10	\ 	-	·				248 29	71
2	Makhiaro fist yea	1892-98					13 5	4 13					13 5	 4
	Jaco. (hast.,	1897-98 Total	 				13 5		-	-		-	13 5	4
		Average	\			\ <u></u>	4 15		-	-	\	-	4 15	1
	∫1st yes	_			4 25				-	-		-	4 25	1
3	Jekri 6th	1~92-98	:											
		Total			1 25	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-			-\	4 25	1
	1	Averag			1 22	·	-}		-				1 22	0

endix								DUBA	RI RAE	sī.			an tron Pathagon , arthugony	
No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village,	Yeat.	GARL		FLO	W,	Lit	т.		DED BY	Вая	RANI.	To	TAL.
No. a			Are;s.	A seesa-	Ares.	Assess- ment.	Aren.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess-	Атеа.	Assess- niont	Area.	Assess- ment.
	#th Group -contd.		A. g.	R ₃ , a,	A. g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	lis, a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	ks a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
105	Clatycar. Khado 6th ,	1887-88 1893-53 1897-98	 				4 30	10			***		4 3 0	ï o
		Total		<u> </u>			3 30	1 0			•••		1 30	1 0
103	Malhia Sizyear	Arange 1887-18 2800-98 1997-98			55 0	i3 14	1 24	0 5			•••		1 23 55 0	0 5
	(Canada II	Total		-	55 ()	IS 14					•••		\$5 0	13 14
!		Average			18 13	± 10							18 13	4 10
107	Hasaui . [lityear fair	1857-88 1692-93 1697-68					5 (5 5 (5	2 8					9 25	2 8
		Total		-		\triangle	3 5	0 13					9 25	2 8
108	Bahca (latyear chart, last,	1987-98 1992-93 1897-92					4 :3 79 1 68 9	1 2 19 6 17 8					3 8 4 18 79 1 68 9	0 13 1 2 19 6 17 8
		Total					151 23	38 0	<u>-</u>				151 23	38 0
		Average	! [ļ <u>.</u>			50 21	[2 7]					50 21	12 11
110	Chanden (1st year, oth , Last ,	1.887-68 1.892-93 1.897-98					28 37 78 25	31 8 19 13			•••		28 37 78 25	31 8 19 13
		Total Average	ļ				107 22	51 5					107 22	51 5
.311	Cnjhro { lst year.	1887-88 1893-93					35 34 6 0 24 0	3 0 6 0					6 0 24 0	17 2 3 0 6 0
	(Last ,,	1897-98 Total					55 5 85 5	13 15 -22 15					55 5 85 5	13 15 22 15
		Average		,	,		28 15	7 10			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		28 15	7 10
112	Khath Bhangar. [Stycar, 6tb., i.ast.,	1892-93 1897-98			1 15 5 10	0 4 I 9	28 15 19 20	7 0 5 1					29 30 24 30	7 4 6 10
,		Total		···	6 25	1 (3	47 35	13 1					54 20	13 14
,	Total of { 1st year. 6th Last	Average 1887-88 1892-93			2 8 59 25 1 15	15 1 0 4	15 38 16 13 265 3	4 0 1 2 61 14			•••		18 6 69 28 266 18	4 10 19 3 65 2
İ	Last,	1897-98 Total			5 10	$\frac{1}{16.14}$	244 9 519 25	63 10					249 19 585 3 5	65 3
		Average		,	22 3	5 10	173 8	44 3	•				195 11	49 13
!	Tutal of the Sth Last	1987-88 1892-93 1897-98	95 0 25 25 4 5		1,142 28 415 37 259 6	352 11 108 4 68 11	83 22 1,213 28 658 9	36 3 316 14 172 13	267	79	17 10	40	1.321 10 1.672 20 942 27	368 14 429 2 249 1
		Total	124 30		1,817 31	529 10	1,950 19	525 14	26 7	7 9	17 10	4 0	3,936 17	1,067 1
		Average	41 28		605 37	176 9	650 6	175 4	8 29	2 9	5 30	1 5	1,312 6	355 11

L. W. SEYMOUR,

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Demands and Realisations in the Jati Taluka for the years 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Year.		Gross	Remissions.	Ræv	ENUE FOR COLLEG	TION.
4. Car.		Demand.	ACIGISSIONS.	Collected	A rrears.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	•	78,246	989	76,673	5 8 4	77,257
1888-89	•••	75,666	188	73,259	2,219	75,478
L889-90 L890-91		85,877	7,672	78,205	•••	78,205
1891-92	• • • •	78,120	9,378	68,155	587	65,742
895-93 -	• • •	$99,119 \\ 93,564$	$18,407 \\ 31,302$	79,572	1,140	80,712
898-94		56,125	17,874	62.168 $66,360$	40	62,262
593-95		90,315	28,000	67,285	2,191	68,551 e= acz
595-96		82,700	6,671	75,813	217	$\begin{array}{c} 67,285 \\ 76,029 \end{array}$
896-97		82,775	211	82,247	317	82.564
.867-98	•••	1,08,069	28,516	77,104	2,149	79,253
Total		9,60,876	1,14,538	8,06,840	9,498	8,16,338
Lverage	•	87, .52	13,140	73,349	863	74,213

L. W. SEYMOUR,

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Results of the proposed Rates as compared with the of five years from

Ž	} 								к н	ARIF.							
z 111-	Name of Vil	lage.	G	VRDR	rs.	Втев	UNDER	*LOW.		HER CR			Lirr.		LI	FLOW.	D BY
pendix III-E.			Area.	Rate.	sfess-	Ares.	Rate.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-	Area.	Rate.	Assess.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-
	Dehs proposed to from Group II to	be raised Group I.	Aeres,	Rs. a	Rs.	Acres.	R3. a.	Re.	Aeres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs. a.	Tis	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs
1-1	Tai $\frac{1}{2}$	Kisting Frament, Foposod Essessment,	i 5	3 4		365	3 0	1,695	}	2 8		\ \ \ \ \ \	2 0		{	2 8	
15	Ket Jagir {	Do Do	{	3 & 3 8		74 5	3 0	222	{	2 8			2 0 2 4		1	2 8 2 12	
ic	Chach Baraho {	Do Do	{	3 4 3 8		925 }	3 0	2,775 3,006	{	2 5 2 12		{	2 11 2 4		{	2 8 2 12	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
17	Drigh Rahi {	Do, Do,	10 {	3 4 3 8	33	568 {	3 0	1.704	;	3 8		18 {	2 0 2 4	36	{	3 8 2 12	
	Total of Deha proposed to be raised from Group H to Group 1	Do	10	3 4	33	2,132	. 0	6,396	}	2 8		18	2 0	36		2 8	
	Dris proposed to from Group III to	be raised				838	3 4	6, 929	13	2 12			2 4	40 		3 12	·
58	Buhar §	Do	{	3 0		135	3 13	371	5	2 4			1 12		ς:	3 4	,
w)	Khiara {	Do Do	{	3 4 3 0 3 4		220 {	2 12	405 605	{	2 4		5 {	1 12	9	{	2 8	
60	Menki {	Do Do	5 5	3 0 3 4	15	1,342 {	3 0	3,416	1 {	2 6	2	5 {	1 12	10 n	{	2 8	
ភ ម្	Saribeji {	Do Do	{	3 0 3 4	16	736	3 0	3,726 2,106	В.,	2 8	3	(2 0 1 12			2 8	
	Total of Dehs	Do		3 0	15	-	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 & 0 \\ \hline 2 & 13 \end{array}$	6,498	··· ¿	2 4	2		1 12	18	··· {	2 8 3 4	
	be raised	Dq	5	3 4	16	2,363	3 0	7,089	1 { 	2 8	3	104	3 0	20	{	2 8	
	Dehs proposed to from Group IV to 6	he raised iroup LLI.								•							
101	Pahchari {	Do Do	{	2 12 3 0		335 {	2 8 2 12	838 921	{	2 0 2 4		{	1 8 1 12	 	{	2 0 2 4	•••
U 3	Weki {	Do Do	{	2 12 8 0		582 {	2 8 2 13	1,455 1,601	{	2 0 2 4		{	1 8		{	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$	
68	Malhia {	ро Do	{	2 12 3 0		5 01 {	2 8 2 12	1,252 1,378	{	2 0 2 4		{	1 8 1 12		{	3 0 2 4	
3.5	Kha h Bhan- {	Do Do	{	$\begin{smallmatrix}2&12\\3&0\end{smallmatrix}$		325 {	2 8 2 13	850 850	{	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$		49 {	1 8 1 12	74 86	5 {	2 0 2 4	10 11
R9	Hasani {	Do Do	{	2 12 3 0		288 {	2 8 2 13	720 792	{	2 0 2 4		11 {	1 B 1 12	16 19	{	2 0	
93	Gujhro {	Da, Da	{	2 12 3 0		210 {	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$	525 577	{	3 0 2 4		53 {	1 8 1 12	80 93	{	2 0 2 4	
	Total of Dehs (proposed to be raised) from Group IV to Group	₽о	{	2 12		2,244	2 8	5,610	{	2 0		113	1 8	170	5.	2 0	10
	Dehs proposed to b	Do		3 0		<u>_</u>	2 12	6,171		2 4			1 12	198		2 4	11
Ī	from Group 11 to 6 Maraho Bula (Toup III. Do	٥	3 4			3 0	104						}			
	Khan Jagir. (Do	{	3 0	 3	\$5 {	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 12 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	105 96 114	s	2 8 2 4 2 8		{	2 0 1 12		[2 8 3 4	•••
```	Kinjhar { Total of Dehs (	Do	1 {	3 0	3 3	38 {	2 13	105		2 4		9 {	2 0	18	}	2 8 3 4	•••
	proposed to be lowered from Group H to Group HI.	Do	1	3 4	3	73	2 19	201		2 8		9	2 0	- 1	}	2 8	
	GBAND TOTAL	Do	16 }		∆1 54	6,812 {		18,733 20,390	1 {		2 3	150 {	1 12	$\begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 242 \\ 274 \end{bmatrix}$	5 {	3 4	10

XVI.

existing Rates in each Village of the Jati Taluka on the basis of the cultivation 1893-94 to 1897-98.

				eabl.						}			INCBE.	EASS	1001 t
NATU	RAL INUN (Sailabi	DATION	ARTIES	ciat Inu (Bosi).		HABI	II PLANT.	ATIONS).	TOT	AL.			PERC		Affesti
Area.	Bate.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Rate.	Assess- ment.	Area,	Arrens- ment.	Increase.	<b>Decrease.</b>	Incresse	Decrease.	Average Assessment,
Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Aeres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.					Rн. п. р.
{	2 0	111	{	2 0	.,.	21 {	0 10	13	589 <	1,708					2 16 8
(	2 4	•••	(	2 4	***	(	0 12	16	(	1,852	157		8:43		3 2 7
{	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$	•••	{	2 0		{	0 10	***	71 {	222 211	19		8.26		3 4 0
{	2 0 2 4	•	{	2 0 2 4		{	0 10 0 12	,	925 {	2,775 3,006	231		s 32	***	3 4 9
1 {	2 0 2 4	2 2	{	2 0 2 4		{	0 10 0 12		597 {	1,775 1,923	145		8:34		2 15 7
{	2 0	2	1	2 0	•	(	0 10	13	(	6,480				٠	2 15 6
1 {	3 4	2	}	2 4	***	21 {	0 12	16	2,182	7,022	542		8:36		3 3 6
2 {	1 13	3	,	1 12	61	S	0 8	100		374		,			2 11 3
- (	1 12		{	1 12		{	Ch. Stead	#	137 {	409 614	35 		9-36	•••	2 15 9
{ {	1 12	n	{	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 13 \end{vmatrix}$	•	68	0.10		225 }	670 3,453	58		9-12		2 11 3 2 15 a
	2 0	12	{	2 0		1 {	0 10	1	1,260 }	3,768	કાંગ્ર		0.12		2 11 10 3 15 10
{	2 0			2 0		{	0 10		766 }	2,106 2,298	195		9:12		3 0 0
8	1 12	11		1 12		1 \	0 8		2,388	6,847	***				2 11 10
	2 0	16		2 0			0 10	1		7,115	593		0.13		2 75 10
,	1 8	1		}			યમવ	ব্যব্য		000					
··· {	1 12		{	1		3 {	0 8	1	937 }	839 922	หร		0.89		2 7 10 2 11 9
{	1 12			1 8		7 1	0 6	8 3	E90 {	1,458 1,604	1:43		10 01		2 7 7
12 {	1 18	18 21	{	1 8 1 12	:::	1 {	0 6	1	514 {	1,370 1,400	150	:::	10.24		$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 & 6 \\ 2 & 11 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
a {	1 12	13 16	{	1 1 12		{	0 8	:::	391 {	917 1,015	98	-::	10.69		2 5 6
23 {	1 8 1 12	20 23	{	1 8 1 12		{	0 8		312 {	756 831	78		10.32		2 6 9 2 10 0
30 {	$\begin{array}{c c}1&8\\1&12\end{array}$	45 52	2 {	1 8 1 12	3 4	{	0 6 0 8	:::-	295 {	653 726	73	:::	11.18	• •	2 3 5
{	1.8	96		1 8	3		0 6	4		5,893					2 6 8
64	7.10	110	2 4			10		<u> </u>	2,438						
	1 12	112		1 12	4	\	0 8	5		6,501	608		10.32		2 10 8
<b>s</b> {	2 0 1 12	8 8	{	2 0 1 12		{	0 10 0 8		38 {	111 101		<b>1</b> 0		9:0 <b>1</b>	2 14 9 2 10 9
36 {	2 0 1 12	72 63	{	2 0 1 12	-::	{	0 10	:::	84 {	207 187		20		9.66	2 7 5 2 3 7
(	2 0	78	(	2 0		1	0 10			318					2 9 %
39		_				"			122						
312 {	1 12	190	2 {	1 12	* 3	32 {	0 8	17	7 120	19,238		30		9.43	2 5 8
····· {	]	198	2 {		4	34 {		22	7,130 {	20,956	1,718		8 93	}	2 15 6

L. W. SEYMOUR,

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing Cultivation in unsurveyed land in the Jati Taluka on an average of five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98 with the present Rales of Assessment.

						คื	Dubari								Drr.	Derails or	CCLUMNS	NS 4 AND	0 6.							
Name of Deh.		Class of Land.	l. Area.	Rate Per Acre.	Assess- ment.		0 4 0 per Acre,	es	© 83	6	<b>⊕</b>	03	0 0	61	ر د	61	¢ &	नी C)	0	2 0	0	1 12	0	. 1	0	1 4
						Atea,	Aesces- menő.	Area.	Assesse- meat.	Area.	AESGAS-	Arca.	Assess- uent,	A:ea.	-sssssA ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Агеа.	Assess-	Area.	Assess. meat.	Атеа.	Assess-	Area.	Assess-	Area,
64		်း	··	ю	9	7	σο 	ලා 	16		13			15	16	17	18	16	20	[a]	22	ន	24	ig.	26	72
			₩ ₩	124	स स	10   -4   1	6. 6.	€i) •₹	Rs. a	A.	F.S. B.	55 	.as	ත් =1	[편 	<u>}</u> &∂	Be. a.	4. 9.	Rs. a.	80	E is	- 50 - 50	tis, a.	1 50 4	R3. a. A.	S. B.
Munacki		Kacho	82 12	0.1 C-1	82 2	E	:	89 89	21	TP.		्र इत	6 1		:	55	9	5. 5.0	.56 4	:	÷	;	:		2 0	:
Sukhpur	:	Do.	<b>6</b> 3	ं -	6 4.15	<u>:</u>	:	:	:			- i	 1 6		:	:	:	61 FF	-1 co	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Daiki	:-	D	18 21	G-I	5 31	: co	:	:	:	्री Lन	•				. :	r-1 60	£	10 20	23 10	i	:	- · :	:		:	:
Aplarki Nandhi	andbi	Do	67 69 00 0	35 0	3 21 13	13 3 0.35	. 0	:	:	油		Y			:	:	:	9 27	21 13	<u>;</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
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128 Chalko		Unsurveyed	44 24	63	06 0		:	:	:	0.32	6 6	:		:	:	:	:	:		£3 23	87 10	:	:	:	 :	:
Akri	:		0	· •	0	- CO	:	:	· ·	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:			0 9 0
Garabri	:	Do	18 31	<del></del> -	8 28	: no	Ī	: 	:		: 	;	:	:	i	:	:	:	:	i	÷	:	 :	18 31 2	28	 :
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104 Chaubiti	:	Do	1 25	CNI	2 3 10		:	;	:	:	:	:	:	0.24	e e	:	:	 :	:	:	:	 	© 61	;	 :	:
		Total	. 154 37 0 35	22	213 10	3 0 35	0	63 63	12 5	0 35	6 2	ा ा ा	5.	130	1 30	60 60	12	58 24	151 13	43 22	87 10	ب ت	2 0 1	19 3 2	25 10 18	0 8

Note .-- Figures in italies represent dubari cultivation.

# L. W. SEYMOUR,Superintendent,Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

#### APPENDIX XVIII.

#### Price List.

		Rı	CE.					Jam-	
Year.	Bajri.	Sathria	Red.	Barley.	Mung.	Matar.	Sariha.	bho.	Tir.
	Per Maund.	Per Mannd.	Per Maund	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.
. A see a man contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the cont	8s. a.	Rs. a.						Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1887-88 1888-89 1889-90 1890-91 1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-93	2 8 8 6 4 7 8 6 4 5 4 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 0 4 0 3 10 3 8 3 14 3 10 3 8 3 6 3 6 3 7 5 0	5 4 5 4 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 8 1 12 1 8 1 4 1 8 1 10 1 12 1 6 1 8 1 7 1 4	9 12 2 13 9 10 8 11 2 10 2 2 10 2 2 10 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3	1 S 1 8 1 10 1 S 2 8 1 10 1 S 2 10 1 12 1 10	3 8 8 3 4 4 3 12 3 12 4 0 3 0 3 0	2 8 2 8 2 8 2 10 2 2 6 2 2 7 3 10	5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 4 12 4 8

# APPENDIX XIX.

#### List of Land-owners under the protection of the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Stud.

No.	Name of Lond-owner.	Name of Deh in which land is situated.	Area	l,
	or consideration agreement of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the co		A.	g.
1	Lutif Ali Shah wd. Kurban Ali Shah, Savad.	facilities and Blad	466	2
9	Rabilino Shah wd. Alah Baksh Shah	Bhad, Sokhpur, Sayad Alah Bakeh, I dun and Daiki.	535	<b>3</b> 8
Ç.,	Sajan wd. Tinan, Garko		472	32
4,	Echi Ghous wife of Ami Muhammad Sheli,		100	
5	Sumar vd. Muhamud, Kehar	Thorki and Mirpur	677	14
6	Gianchand wd. Chandumal, Luhano		373	37
7	Haji Hashim wd. Budhal, Hingorjo, and Abdulah wd. Haji Hashim.	Tali, thur and Koshi	411	<b>3</b> 0
8	Yusaf wd. Ghulam, Hingorjo	Tali, Hur, Kothi and Rajar	352	9
9	Mir Ali Murad Khan wd. Ahmad Khan, Talpur.		*6,024	
		Total	9,480	24

^{*} Includes 5,821 acres 9 guntas of jagir land.

### L. W. SEYMOUR,

APPENDIX XX.

Return of Births and Deaths and Vaccination in the Jati Taluka during the past 10 years.

	Year			Births.	Deaths.	Vaccii	NATION.
	, Cui:	•	~E	Directs.	Deaths.	Primary.	Re-vac- cination
1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895				1,256 948 824 762 499 385 561 608 758 655	609 1,062 615 526 1,047 327 273 297 525 535	696 211 1,585 1,862 1,564 2,051 1,836 1,836	173 22 106 333 40 656 766 755 886

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind

# APPENDIX XXI.

# Large Land-owners in the Jati Taluka.

No.	Name of Landholder.	Area hel beginning ment,		year of	in the last the Settle- 1897-98.		rence.	Remarks.
*4		Area.	Assess- ment.	Arca.	Assess- ment.	In- eresse.	De- crease.	Management of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Λg.	
1	Khalifo Haji Ghulam Malummad wd. Kha- lifo Makarpio,	3,441 19	6,703 10	3,582 11	8,218 <b>2</b>	140 2		Has inherited land from his father. Increase owing to his having taken up new land.
2	Kuresbi. Seth Pablajrai wd. Shewaram, Bhaitio.	2,742 36	5,169 8	1 2,187 2	4,803 8		555 34	Decreuse owing to sale.
3	Sileman Khan wd. Chhota Khan, Jat.	632 15	650 0	1,207 0	1,596 11	574 25		Has purchased and taken up new land.
4	Choith wd. Shewa. Hindu, Luhano.	<b>70</b> 5 <b>3</b> 5	1,532 2	850 3	1,828 7	144 7		Has inherited land from his father and taken up new land.
5	Parmanand wd. Chan- dumal, Hindu, Luha- no.	1,456 4	2,613 8	918 11	2,179 14	•	507-38	Has inherited laud from his uncle, Assardingmal. Decrease owing to relinquisment and farfeiture of land on account of non-payment
6	Hafiz Wd. Rato, Hingorjo.	627 2	947 8	713 30	1,543 14	86 28		of fallow assessment. Increase owing to new land taken up.
7	Muhammad wd. Arab, Kehar,	688 81	403 14	507 24	304 2	2	181 7	Has inherited land from bis cousin. Pirdino, Kebar. Decrease owing to forfeiture of land on account of non-
8	Lutif Ali Shah wd Kurban Ali Shah,	550 21	588 12	552 6	565 15	1 25		payment of fallow assessment. Has taken up new land.
9	-ayad. Roshan Ali Shah wd. Alabdino Shah, Sayad	599 19	897 10		Pr. III	¥	599 19	Decrease owing to sale.
10	Arisar wd. Abdulah, Hingorjo.	857 13	1,174 5	757 33	1,508 9	<u>_</u>	99 20	Decrease owing to forfeiture of land on account of non-payment of fallow
11	Gal Muhamud wd. Sumar, Rahrio.	574 13	440 14	519 22	1,035 3		54 31	assessment. Has inherited land from his father. Decrease owing to forfeiture of land on account of non-payment of fallow assossment.
12	Sajan wd. Alu, Meno	868 12	1,517 1	351 24	591 10	ते	516 28	Decrease owing to sale.
13	Diwan Ghanshamdas wd. Diwan Parumal, Ami'.	953 12	516 13	656 24	i 1,661 3	•,,.	296 28	Decrease owing to feefoiture of land on account of non-payment of fallow assessment.
14	Sajan wd. Pino, Gar- ho.	756 27	1,105 5	529 34	1,261 0	*	226 33	Đo.
15	Ajaib wd. Pandhi, Sumro.	792 10	337 14	695 39	696 8		96 11	Da.
16	Pir Salah Muhammad Shah wd. Sajan Shab. Pir.	953 5	1,615 15	447 5	340 14		506 0	Decrease owing to sale under the decree of the Civil Court.
17	Sileman wd. Baradio. Hingorjo.	648 10	745 13	97 38	167 11		550 12	Decrease owing to his having parti- tioned his land among his co-sharers.
18	Rahu wd. Chhutan, Malhio.	526 13	786 5	677 30	803 6	151 17		Has inherited land from his cousin Rabdino, Malhio, Increase owing to his having taken up new land.
19	Hashim wd. Muham- mad, Baran.	***	D.u.#	575 17	815 13	575 17		Has now taken up land,
20	Ramchand wd. Karmi- mal, Hindu, Luhano.	-4.		897 25	2,203 13	897 25	•	Has acquired land by inheritance from his uncle. Shewa wd. Hiromal.
21	Kajetomal wd. Kanjhi- mul, Hindu, Luhano.		•••	767 35	1,956 11	767 35	•••	Has purchased and taken up new land.
22	Kalianmal wd. Parpio, Kachi,	•••	•••	1,219 21	2,064 13	1,219 21	•••	Has inherited land from his father. Increase owing to purchase.
23	Mir Alah Baksh Khan wd. Mir Ali Muham- mad Khan, Talpur.			623 20	262 7	623 20	٠.,	Has taken up new land,

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

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APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Coercive Processes adopted for the realisation of Land Revenue in the Jati Taluka for the pust ten years.

					90								
	Occupancy of land remaining with Gov- ernment.	Assessment.	Rs. a. p.	; ;	18,329 8 0 2,197 8 0	20,527 0 0	4,105 6 4	2,624 0 0 2,535 S 0 2,268 S 0 4,544 9 0		<b>⇒</b>   0	α .	6	3,531 15 4
**	Occupar remaining erm	Агея.	A. B.	:	က ထ က ထ	8,348 31	1,669 30	1,106 15 2,413 35 927 4 1.949 24	<del></del>	<del>-</del> -	9	14,745 29	1.474 23
ECTION 1	Forfeited land returned to Dejaulters,	Assess- ment.	Re.	;	911 8	8 446	1:8 14	1 1 1 1		:	:	9#4 8	7 48
INDER S		Area.	A, 8.	ţ	341 11	341 11	68 10	1 1 1 1		:		341 11	34 5
PANCY T	Occupancy of land sold to the public.	-swessy	9. E. B.			-	:	11:::		:	:	:	3
IB OCCT	- 0.0 1.1 y y	t. Area.	P. A.	-	0 0	2	10	000 0		<u>.</u>	e1   :	0	
FORFEITURE OF THE OCCUPANCY UNDER SECTION 153.	Occupancy of land declared forfeited.	Assessment.	Rs. a.	:	19.274 0 2,197 8	21.471 8	4,254 4	2,6% 4 2,6% 8 2,6% 8 2,6% 8	- }	14,792 9	2,958 8	56,264 1	3,626 6
Forfeit	Occupan	Area.	A. 59	•	7,841 4 848 38	8,680 2	1,758 0	1,166 15 2,419 35 397 4	1,014 53	6.206.95	1,279 16	15.087 0	1,508 28
	Arrens on	r in For- feiture was resorted to.	Rs. a. p.	i	19.274 0 0 2,197 S 0	21.471 8 0	4,294 4 10		n n n n n n	15,718 4 0	3,145 10 5	37,189 12 0	8,718 15 7
ett kand s 155.		valised of by Sale. o	Rs. a.		: : <b>:</b> :	353	13	1 232	7		†6	†88 :	<del>                                    </del>
ABLE PROPERTY OTHER THAN LAND UNDER SECTION 155	TS LOSOLEGG	: no busand w olas doidw of	œ		1111			2 1 2 2	:	:	;	:	; ;
		by Sale.	e3'		1111		1	şi	: 	67 12	13 9	67 12	6 12
DISTRAINT AND SALE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 154.	}		Rs. a. Rs.	य	यमेन ज सम्बद्ध			67 12		67 12	6 31	67 12	6 12
DISTRAINT AND 84 VEABLE PROFERTI SECTION 154.	Amount Arrears on	Bs. a.					9 23 : : :	:	523 6	165 1	525 6	6 23	
H ON		C Dishuich o was res.r. Z ted to.				-	:	:   w : : :	:	စ	61	တ	-it
ender 148.	-	Amount Levied.	F					107 ± 55 0 1.10 9	0	305 15	61 2	805 13	G
Penalit under Section 148.		Amount due.	e G				:	:: 414: 0.83 0 0.94 0 0.94 0	13	1,819 9	263 15	1.319 9	124
<u> </u>	3	No. of Ca						: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		SI	8	91	
SECTION 152, V OF 1879.	Amoun	of Notice Fees re-	, p	i i	111212	- - -	- F	193	154	132	3 145	8 1.370	
Notice under Sec Bombay Act V (	Amount of	which Notices	- 1	: 1:	19,727 15 0 19,470 15 0 16,001 15 0 18,727 1 6	l i	2 2	20.142 13 0 6.765 8 6 15.07 1 0		60.315 13 5	12,r63 2 8	1 2	1
NoTIC Bom	,298	No. of Ca			212	3		247 208 308 204 204 27		1.505	301	(82.5)	273
i	Year,			60	18590 18590 18791 18792	E	Total	Average	1897-98	Total			Average of 10 years.

I. W. SEYMOUR, Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

#### APPENDIX XXIII.

#### JATI TALUKA.

#### (a) Working of Canals.

All Government canals in this taluka have been working satisfactorily, and the supply in the Gadap and Sherkhanah canals has much increased during the current settlement. They were not in good order previous to the settlement, as ordinary clearances were not efficiently done.

#### (b) Improvements effected.

No improvements, other than ordinary clearances, have been carried out since the introduction of the current settlement, except the construction of a regulator over the Hajia 52/75, costing Rs. 5,840, and the raising of the road-bridge over the Mirkhanah at its mouth at a cost of Rs. 475.

The road-bridge over the Mickhanah was raised in 1892-93 and the result is that deh Khira now gets a very good supply of water, and the settlement of its rates requires special attention. The regulator over the Hajia was constructed because the canal was taking more water than its requirements, and thereby the Gadap and Sherkhanah canals were suffering from a somewhat deficient supply.

The undermentioned four dehs dependent on the Sherkhanah canal are in receipt of an excellent supply, and will not suffer for want of water, even should the level in the Gungro, which feeds it, be less by two feet than the maximum. The settlement of fresh rates in them therefore calls for special attention. They are :-

1. Lakhi.

2. Sari Belaro.

3. Buhar. 4. Chach Baroh.

#### (c) Expenditure on Clearance and Maintenance.

About Rs. 10,000 are annually spent on the maintenance and repairs of these canals.

#### (d) Proposals for Improvement.

The following improvements are proposed:—

- 1. Widening the tail of the Mirkhanah, cost ...Rs. 400
- Conversion of the road-bridge over the Beginah... " 600
- 3. Embanking Gungri 52/36 ... ,. 900
- 4. Do. do. 52/37 ... , 400

#### (e) Names of Canals.

The canals have no branches. Their names are :--

Gungri 52/36.	Sherkhanah 52/62.
Gungri Ghar 52/37.	Hajia 52/75.
Mirkhanah 52/14.	Tango 52/79.
Beginah 52/54.	Saida 78.
Gadap 52/58.	Mirza 79.
	thro Gungro 52.

# (f) Dehs served.

#### $Gungri\ 52/36.$

		Gungri 52	2/36.	
4.	Waraihi. Lodhi. Bhad.		11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	Modi, Marho Raj, Phuliki, Geri, Bahhai, Kuratar, War,
		Gungri 5	2/37.	
1.	Wariahi.	Marho Bula	2. Khai	Ladho. n.
		Mirkhanah	52/42.	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Khiara. Malhia. Sarheji. Buhra. Hasani.	T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T		Mahhraj. Chhandan. Gujhro. Khado. Khat Bhunjar.
	6	Beginah 52/	54.	
1. 2.	Bhangar Wade Amirji.	, Padhan I	3. 4. Oar.	Kharia. Sur.
	- {	lap 52	/58.	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Moghulbin. Lakhi. Jhariro. Kalri. Sari Belaro. Kachuno. Marho Marmiaro Char. Pahting.	सन्यमेव जयते	10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	Pahchari. Dubi. Weki. Las. Dalrang. Apan. Gadapwah. Mahari. Gatro.
		Sherkhanah	52/62	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Lakhi. Khanto. Sari Balaro. Ket Jagir. Chach Buraho. Buhar.		7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	Ghat. Kur Malik. Korund. Chubati. Chan Belo. Jhim.
		Hajia 52/	75.	
	Kano. Dujo. Hur. Chanhani. Belo. Muharo.	3, Duhar.	7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	Tango. Chamai. Ach. Warai. Kothi. Rajar.

		Tango 52/79.	
1.	Dujo.		
		Ruhiro.	
1.	Raizi.	1 2.	Dubo.
		Saida 78.	
1. 2.	Sukhpur. Sadhpur.	3. 4. 5. Bhad.	Alah Baksh. Palum.
		Mirza 79.	
1. 2. 3. 4.	Uplanki Wadi. Bahadipur. Latifpur. Halai.	5. 6. 7. 8.	Bbarjori.
	Gun	gro 52 below Mirk	han <b>ah.</b>

	27 21		T O	Kachar.
1.	Menki.	1		
2.	Rahri <b>a.</b>		11.	Kundan Jagir.
	Mula.			Moghalbin.
4.	Samarko.	ĺ		Drig Rohi.
5.	Dando.		_	Jhariro.
6.	Satardino.	Ì		Sir Gardo.
7.	Khirsar.	- 1		Tal.
8.	Karatar.	1		Gujo Bari.
	Tauha.	Ì	18,	Khanto.

W. L. STRANGE, Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.

#### APPENDIX No. XXIV.

Remarks of the Assistant Collector, Shahbandar, on the Settlement Report for the Jati Taluka.

Having read the settlement report for the Jati Taluka, I beg to submit a few remarks thereon. These will necessarily be brief, owing to my previous inexperience of settlement work and my comparatively short acquaintance with the taluka. Also, it is with some diffidence that I venture to offer any criticisms on Mr. Seymour's careful report, as my position has been practically that of his pupil in the consultations we have had together on the subject of this settlement, both on the ground and elsewhere.

2. The method adopted for determining the progress made during the course of the settlement seems to have been as follows:—

The gross assessed area is first taken, from this is subtracted "uncultivated portions of cultivated Numbers" and "time-expired fallows," and the "actual cultivated area" thus obtained. Of the fairness of these deductions, there can be no question, for although Government profits by the assessment on uncultivated portions and on fallow Numbers, it is a dead loss to the zamindar and should not therefore be allowed to count in showing an improvement of his condition. For this reason, "actual cultivated area" is a much better criterion than gross demand in estimating progress.

If fallow assessment be abolished, as is proposed, there will be no great objection to considering "gross demand" as the criterion, for the other item for deduction, "uncultivated portions of cultivated Numbers," is now practically stationary.

Having obtained the "actual cultivated area," Mr. Seymour deducts the adventitious cultivation due to floods and obtains the "normal actual cultivated area." This, again, is unexceptionable, for it is hoped that in the future these floods will be prevented and this adventitious cultivation curtailed. It can, therefore, only be looked upon as a temporary increase, and not as a permanent advance in cultivation.

- 3. In paragraph 31 of his report, Mr. Seymour shows that the area of resigned and forfeited land exceeds the area taken up by 7,493 acres, which represents, he says, a loss to Government and to agriculture. This is rather questionable, for it will be observed from his tabulated statement that, at the end of the first 5 years of the settlement, the zamindars relinquished 7,500 acres rather than pay the fallow assessment. This was probably land of very little value, which under the previous system of leases the zamindars had been able to retain without payment, which they had had measured up at the time of survey but which they found they could not cultivate. This can hardly be called a loss to agriculture and to Government. If these 7,500 acres of uncultivable land be left out of count, the amounts taken up and relinquished will be practically equal, and cultivation may be said to be stationary—a conclusion quite in accordance with the rest of Mr. Seymour's report.
- 4. In paragraphs 36 and 37, the "out-turn per acre" and "prices" are considered, but no definite conclusion is arrived at as to the incidence of the assessment. Although agreeing with Mr. Seymour that the data are unreliable, I venture to suggest that this does not remove the obligation of making as good an estimate as is possible under the circumstances. That crop experiments are the only satisfactory basis, and that zamindars are all in league to deceive the Settlement Officer, if possible, I quite agree; but I think there is a danger in quoting a single crop experiment of Mr. Lawrence's, made under most exceptionally favourable circumstances. If Mr. Lawrence's result of 102 kasas per acre be quoted as showing the possibility of very fine crops, it is only fair to mention an experiment made by me in the Shahbandar Division this year, in which the out-turn was less than 6 kusas per acre, and yet the crop had not been considered sufficiently poor to apply for remission, as had been done for several neighbouring Numbers. This may serve as showing the possibility of very poor crops. As to what may be taken as an average crop, Mr. Seymour gives the figures 15-40 kasas, average 271, but says these are probably too low.

After enquiring from many different sources and endeavouring to allow for the zamindar's tendency to depreciate his crop, I would suggest that 30 kasas is about the yield which would neither depress nor elate the zamindar, but with which he would be satisfied as the amount he had a right to expect.

In paragraph 37, Mr. Seymour gives a table of prices obtained from the Revenue authorities. This table I have tested by comparison with the books of Banias and with the records of a ijoining talukas. I believe it to be substantially correct, and certainly not too low. It is to be observed, however, that the prices given are those of cleaned rice at the market town, whilst the zamindar sells rice in the husk on the threshing floor. Also, the estimate for out-turn is for rice in the husk. The average price of the cleaned rice for the last ten years is shown to be Rs. 2-7 per maund at the market town. This would represent a price of about Rs. 2-4 on the threshing floor and a price of about Re. 1-8 for uncleaned rice, for in the process of cleaning the rice loses about 1/3rd of its weight. The price of uncleaned rice may be also shown by statistics to be on the average 2rds of the price of cleaned rice. If, then, 30 kasas at Re. 1-8 per maund (3 kasas) be taken as the average return to the zamindar from 1st class rice land, the assessment would be 3 Rs. 4 anaas on 15 Rupees, or 21.6 per cent. It is, perhaps, necessary to remark that the price of rice has been steadily declining during the last 10 years, and is now only Re. 1 per maund, at which rate the incidence of assessment would be 32.5 per cent. The only cause I can suggest for the fall in the price of rice is the derangement of trade in Cutch and Karachi owing to plague.

In considering the condition of the Jati zamindars with regard to incidence of assessment, it is necessary to remember that they have hitherto been subject to very frequent losses on account of floods.

- 5. As regards the question of hak malkano (occupancy fee) treated by Mr. Seymour in paragraph 50 of his report, I fully agree with all that he says in favour of low malkano. Hitherto, I have simply continued the system I found in force. I would suggest that no absolute maximum and minimum should be fixed, but that the rule should be the hak malkano should not generally exceed annas 8 per acre.
- In paragraph 51, it is suggested that the fallow rules be suspended in the Jati Taluka. I believe this would benefit both the zamindar and Government. There is very little competition for land, so that a zamindar would very soldom hold uncultivated land which another man might cultivate. On the other hand, by retaining the land occasionally cultivable, the zamindars would be able to take advantage of unexpected supplies of water, and Government would profit by the consequent assessment. Under the present rules, if no water has been available during the five years of fallow, remission of fallow assessment is given, and the period of five years commences again. It appears from Mr. Seymour's tables that, out of an average yearly fallow assessment of about Rs. 3,800, about Rs. 3,300 have been remitted. The consequence is that the accounts are unnecessarily encumbered by these figures. The assessable area is fictitiously increased, as is the total of remissions, and these items thus cease to be a measure of the actual cultivation and of the actual damage to crops, respectively. The suspension of the fallow rules therefore greatly simplify the accounts. Finally, as regards Mr. Seymour's proposals, they seem unexceptionable, if the new settlement is to be made simply on the results of the old one. Although there has been no increase on Colonel Anderson's estimate for the old settlement, and although, owing to floods, the amount collected by Government has fallen a little below that estimate, this is not in itself a sufficient reason for recommending a reduction of rates, for, as Mr. Seymour shows, an increase could only have been obtained by bringing the higher land under cultivation, as almost all the low-lying land was cultivated from the first.

The reasons advanced for putting up certain dehs into higher groups seem conclusive. The dehs in question have all been improved by expenditure on their water-supply and have given proof of their improvement by a large increase in cultivated area. The apparent exception, Degrai, receives more

water than formerly on account of the improved drainage of the Sujawal dhands into the Dhoro Nangan, and it has increased more rapidly even than the others.

If any general revision of rates of all the delta talukas be proposed, the question of the Jati rates may be somewhat altered. In the Shahbandar Division, the talukas fall into three classes: (1) Mirpur Batora, (2) Sujawal and Jati, (3) Shahbandar. At present, the maximum rice rates are as follow:—

Mirpur Batora	4		Rs. 3-4
Jati	N. Service		,, 3-4
Sujawal		MY	,, 3-2
Shahbanda <b>r</b>		101	,, 3-0

It may be questioned whether Sujawal ought to be any lower than Jati, but it can hardly be questioned that both should be lower than Mirpur Batora.

A re-examination of the proposals already submitted to Government for the talukas of Mirpur Batora and Sujawal is now being undertaken by Mr. Seymour, who will doubtless make proposals to differentiate these talukas satisfactorily.

> G. H. CROSS, Assistant Collector, Shahbandar.

Sujawal, 7th April 1899.

## SHAHBANDAR TALUKA SETTLEMENT REPORT.

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Superintendent's Office, Camp Sando Bandar, 24th January 1899.

From

RAO BAMADUR DIWAN CHOITRAM,

Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind,

To

"HE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

The current irrigational settlement in taluka Shahbandar of the Karachi District was introduced with effect from 1887-88 under Government sanction conveyed by Government Resolution No. 3598 of 11th June 1887. For reasons explained in paragraph 2 of your report No. 2204, dated 13th June 1893, to Government, it was left open; but as it had remained in operation for 11 years (the usual term for which a settlement in Sind is guaranteed being 10 years), it was directed in your office No. 4109, dated 23rd August 1898, that the taluka should be re-examined this cold weather and proposals for revision should be submitted. I have finished the requisite examination of the taluka village by village, and beg to submit my report as under.

2. Shahbandar is bounded on the north by the Jati Taluka of the same district and by the River Indus, on the east by Description of the Taluka. Juti, on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Sind Desert, and on the west by the River Indus. It lies in the extreme southern boundary of the Sind Province and presents an irregular shape. Its extreme length from north to south is 20 miles and its extreme breadth from east to west is 40 miles. It has an area of 1,388 01 square miles. It consists of 124 villages, none of which is entirely jagir, but land alienations of sorts are found in 10 of them. Its soil consists of the usual alluvial river loam, containing an admixture of sand. In the extreme south, towards the sea-coast, however, where the out-flowing water of the Indus mouths meets the in-coming tidal waves of the sea, a deposit of soil takes place, which consists of a soft, slimy mud, and which is locally named as "bhal." But the main feature of the country is that, where the silt-laden water of the Indus ceases to flow for a year or two, the soil rapidly turns into "kalar" (i. e., salt), and "kalar" lands become cultivable when the river extends its bounty to them regularly for at least two seasons. When the current settlement was introduced, the headquarters of the taluka were situated at the historical town of Shahbandar, of which a short account was given in the settlement report, which need not be repeated here. In December 1892, this was given up, and the head-quarters were removed to Ladeon, which has a population of 128 souls. Here are now situated the Mukhtyarkar's office, a bungalow for the use of District officers, and Police lines. There is also a dharamsala for the accommodation of travel. lers. The Vernacular Local Board School and the Post office are located in private houses secured at a rental. But it may be noted that the location of the head-quarters at Ladeon has in no way stimulated its expansion or added to its importance. On the other hand, the removal of head quarters from Shahbandar, containing about 678 souls, has not contributed to its already declining condition to any appreciable degree. The people live almost entirely in senttered tribal hamlets. The only other villages in the taluka worth noticing are Chuhar Jamali, Gungani and Kadirdino Shah, containing 510, 334 and 221 souls, respectively.

Population.

3. The population of the taluka according to the three decennial census returns was as under:—

1871 ... 21,046 souls. 1881 ... 27,814 ,, 1891 ... 28,246 ,,

The foregoing figures show progressive increase of one decade over another. which is satisfactory; but the percentage increase of 1881 over 1871 does not appear to have been maintained in the interval between 1881 and 1891. This is explained by the Taluka officials as due to the fact that the floods of 1890-91 drove away many of the inhabitants from the country, all of whom had not returned when the last census was taken in 1891. Whether the figures of 1891 are less r liable than those of 1881, the fact remains that the increase in the resident population in 20 years was 34.21 per cent., which seems to be very fair, remembering that the male population in the delta is always in excess of the female population. Of the total population according to the last census returns, 15,348 are males, of whom 4.41 per cent. can only read and write, and all the rest are illiterate, and the females number 12,898 souls. The census figures for 1891 further work out to a density of 20:35 to the square mile on the total area of the taluka; but assuming roughly that nearly half the taluka is uninhabited, the true density should be nearly 40.37 to the square mile of the inhabited area. Emigration or immigration in its true sense is unknown But people from Cutch often visit the taluka in quest of labour when reaping of crops commences or canal clearances, &c., begin, and as soon as these fields of labour close they return to their own country.

- 4. The details of agricultural stock of the taluka are given in Appendix

  Agricultural Stock Statistics.

  No. X. The figures of the last year 1897-98 as compared with 1889-90 or with 1892-93, when Village Form No. 13 was introduced and a more systematic method of enumeration of cattle was ordered, show progressive increase under all heads, excepting horses and donkeys. The taluka is noted for its wealth in cattle, and the increase, which is no doubt gratifying, is due to the multiplication of their numbers and also to new purchases. The decrease in horses and donkeys is ascribed to a number of them having been sold to outside purchasers. Cattle disease prevailed in the years 1891-92 and 1895-96, and a number of them died, but the losses were gradually made up in the subsequent years.
- communications. Ed with water, and, excepting the road between Ladeon and Chuhar Jamali, which remains open for road traffic throughout the year, communication between villages—and to a certain extent even between homesteads and fields—during that season is carried on by means of boats or reed canoes. The taluka, however, has a river frontage of about 40 miles, and is supplied with a fair number of roads, as shown on the map (vide Appendix No. I), connecting important centres, which are annually cleared, at the cost of the Taluka Local Board, in the beginning of the cold season and made available for road traffic during that season. But owing to the quantity of salt present in the soil and to the heavy fogs and dews which prevail in the climate, the roads more or less often become so slippery in the mornings as to be impassable for camels, which alone are employed as beasts of burden.
- 6. There are no regularly established markets here for the disposal of produce, as is the case in other parts of the Presidency proper. The grower sells his produce on the threshing-floor to local dealers or to Native branch agencies established in the taluka, having head offices outside it, at such a reduction in the current rates prevailing at the local centres as would cover the cost of carriage from the threshing-floor to the local centre in each case. Camels alone are employed in the carriage of grain from place to place within the limits of the taluka, and the cost for the carriage of one kharar per mile averages between 3 and 4 annas. The staple export produce consists chiefly of rice, other kinds of grain produced in the taluka being barely sufficient for local requirements, and also of ghi. Surplus produce is conveyed from local centres to the river bank and thence by

boat partly to Keti Bandar and Karachi and partly to Gidu Bandar and Matiari. The cost of boat carriage is usually as follows:—

		Per kharai	r.
		Rs. a.	
From Sumar Jamadar to Keti Bandar		1 0	
Do. to the river bank opposite Matia	ıri	<b>2</b> 8	
Do. to Gidu Bandar		<b>2</b> = <b>0</b>	
From Hundaldas to Keti Bandar		1 0	
Do. Bagana to do		0 12	
Do. Bagana to do Do. to Karachi <i>viá</i> river and sea		2 8	
Do. Kharo Chan to Keti Bandar		0 8	
Do. Mutni and Got Dhanji Hindu to Keti Bandar		0 8	

The imports consist of the following:-

From Karachi—Wheat flour, pulses of different kinds, sugar, salt, spices, thread, cloth and kerosine oil, tin and iron wares, dried cocoanuts, and dates and betelnuts.

From Matiari in the Hyder- Tobacco, jambho oil, country cloth, indigo and sakur. abad District.

From Moro in the Hyder- Wheat, tobacco, garlie, jambho oil.

abad District.)

From the town of Hyderabad—Cloth, wheat, jellies, salt and fuller's earth. There are two Pirs' shrines in the taluka at which fairs are held: one is that of Shah Yakik, which is situated in deh Kacho Marho, and the other of Haji Ibrahim, which is situated in deh Ladha Lipata in the Runn towards the sea coast. At the former, an annual fair on a large scale is held in the end of March or beginning of April, which is attended to by about 3,000 persons, and shops are opened for business transactions, and the shop tax collected this year amounted to Rs. 138-6-0. Besides the annual gathering, a monthly fair on a small scale is also held in honour of this Pir on the first Sunday (of the Sindhi month), when about 500 persons assemble and shops for the sale of sundry articles of food and clothing are opened, but no shop tax is levied. People in the country side have an immense faith in the curative power of this Pir. When I visited the shrine while examining deh Kacho Marho, I found a Bania suffering from bleeding piles living within its precincts as a supplicant for the cure of his disease. The fair in honour of the other Pir is an annual one, and is held in the beginning of March. At this fair, about 500 people assemble, but no business is transacted thereat. Besides these, there is also a third shrine of Mian Usman, in deh Islam Garh. No fair is held here, but his murids, i.e., devotees, from different parts visit the shrine as occasions arise.

7. The taluka has no manufactures or industries of any kind. The Manufactures and Industries, and the state of Education in the Taluka. The schools in the taluka, with the attendance of pupils on the 31st March 1898, and the average daily attendance during the five years ending 1897-98:—

			ATTENDANCE ON 31st MARCH 1898.				AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN				
		r.	Boys.		GIRLS.						
Nature of Schools.		Number of Schools.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus,	Muhammadans.	1893-94.	1894-35.	1895-96,	1896-97.	1897-98.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Local Board Schools	•••	3	52	34	•••	•••	50	40	42	56	77

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi, who has supplied these figures, states that the schools in this taluka, and especially the one at Shahbandar, show a considerable improvement. This is satisfactory in itself, no doubt, so far as it goes. But the census figures of 1891 show that, of the total male population of Hindus and Muhammadans in the taluka, the number of Hindus is only 1,286, while Muhammadans number 13,371. Of the very small total Hindu male population, 52 lads appear to be at school, while of the 13,371 male Muhammadans only 34 lads are under instruction. This is eminently unsatisfactory, and it appears that education is not yet appreciated by the Muhammadan population in the taluka. It further appears from the returns furnished by the Educational Department that the 6 indigenous schools which existed in the taluka in 1893-94 diminished to 4 in 1894-95 and to I in 1895-96, and that one also disappeared in 1896-97. The reason assigned for their closure is that during the last two years indigenous schools had to be given up as the masters in their charge declined to give secular education to their pupils, which they were required to do by the head of the Educational Department.

- The climate, viewed from a European stand-point, is temperate and on the whole salubrious, but if looked at from Climate and Rainfall. a Native point of view it is eminently unhealthy, as both the air and the soil contain too much moisture. The country affords a fruitful bed for malaria. If it is true that the climate has some influence on the formation of the constitution of individuals, the unsalubriousness of the climate of this country is obvious from the general feeble constitution of the people resident in it, who are widely known to be physically and morally inferior to those living in Central or Upper Sind, which has a drier and healthier climate. The "lar" people are proverbially lazy, foolish and indifferent, and this is ascribed to the climate in which they live. The amount of rainfall, as registered by the Taluka officials for the past 11 years of the current settlement, is shown in Appendix No. IV. It will be seen that the average annual fall during the whole period for which statistics are given is  $11.26_{15}^{15}$  inches and for the 5 years ending 1896-97  $11.63_{15}^{3}$ . The heaviest recorded rainfall was  $24_{15}^{15}$  inches and for the 5 years ending 1896-97  $11.63_{15}^{3}$ . The heaviest recorded rainfall was  $24_{15}^{15}$ inches 60 cents, in July 1894. Rain is mostly expected in June, July and August, and again in December, January and February. Rainfall, when it comes in sufficient and well distributed quantity during the periods mentioned, is beneficial to the then growing crops. But when it comes out of season, or in torrents at once, as it did in July 1898, it proves harmful and necessitates remissions.
- 9. A copy of the Note received from the Executive Engineer, Karachi
  Canals, describing the irrigation of the taluka, is
  attached as Appendix No. XXIII. It is, however,
  reproduced below for easy reference:—

"I.—KOKAWARI CANALS.

(a) Working of the canals.

These canals are: Panjgazo 97, Panjgazo 97-1, Kodario 97-2, Rajwah 97-8 and Chagazo 98. At the time of the last settlement, the suoply of these canals was not under control, but since then it has been much improved, partly from the improvements effected, and partly from the set of the river having become more favourable. All zamindars dependent on these canals can get enough water for their wants, even should the Kotri gauge fall to 16 feet. Durities, the supply in these canals was more than sufficient.

(b) Improvements effected.

In 1887, regulators were constructed over Panjgazo 97, Panjgazo 97-1 and Chagazo 98; probable cost about Rs. 2,000 each.

(c) Expenditure on clearance.

The average expenditure is about Rs. 1,500.

(d) Proposals for improvements.

#### (f) Dehs served.

1 Fatch Khan, 2 Jamal Jatoi, 3 Imam Baksh, 4 Bagwah, 5 Haja, 6 Baksh Ali, 7 Chothi, 8 Khanani, 9 Bagna, 10 Chothi.* Of these, the settlement of rates for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 10 require special attention.

#### II.—OTHER CANALS, SHAHBANDAR.

#### (a) Working of the canals.

The above is the old classification of these canals. Their names are Jhorwah and Pirwali 91. Since 1895, they have been struck off the Government list of canals. They were not in good condition at the time of the last settlement, but, subsequently, they were improved, and the supply was sufficient for requirements when they were handed over to the zamindars. The results this year have not been recorded, but it is believed they are satisfactory.

#### (b) Improvements effected.

In 1887, the canals were provided with regulators at their heads, and the Kokawari band was extended to the north in order to protect cultivation dependent on them from the floods of the River Indus.

(c) Expenditure on clearance.

Nil.

#### (d) Proposals for improvements.

Nil. The canals have not been maintained since 1895.

(f) Delis served.

1 Ubhakapo, 2 Magsi, 3 Pahlu Hindu.

#### III .- SATTAH 80, KHANTO 82 AND GHAR 81.

#### (a) Working of the canals.

This has been generally fairly good. The "Kohri," which feeds the first two canals, is silted up, and consequently they do not bring water enough for the present cultivation, which is increasing every year. On this account, the supply has been somewhat deficient this year.

#### (b) Improvements effected.

The following works were constructed in 1895-96 to protect lands of Jati and Shahbandar Talukas:—

1	Regulator on	Khanto 82		412		Rs	15,837
2	Do.	Sattah 80	***	***		,,	21,328
8	Do.	Ghar 81		•••		٠, ,	•
4	Khanto Righ	t embankment	•••	9 * *			$22,\!263$
	Bahadipur L		410			,,	1,03,833
				Tota	1.	Rs.	1,70,116

The supply is now regulated satisfactorily, and there is little chance of danger on account of breaches. These improvements have encouraged the cultivators, who bring more land under the plough every year.

#### (c) Expenditure on clearance.

On an average, from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 are annually spent on these canals, including their branches.

#### (d) Proposals for improvements.

It is proposed to---

- (1) Clear the "Kohri," which feeds the Sattah and Khanto, at a cost of about Rs. 9,000.
- (2) Widen Sattah and its branch Rajwah and construct masonry heads over their karias. The exact cost cannot be given at present, as the project is under preparation, but it will probably be about Rs. 70,000.

^{*} Note. - There are no such dehs in the taluka. Probably Chotki and Chorgujo are meant.

#### (e) Branches of the canals

Sattah 80.

Khanto 82.

Ghar 81.

Rajwah 80/4.

Bhurwah 82/6.

Nil.

Mirwah 82/7.

(f) Dehs served.

Sattah 80.

1 Chuhar Jamali, 2 Dutri, 3 Kur, 4 Landhi, 5 Karna, 6 Kacho Marho, 7 Lakhi, 8 Dham, 9 Ladiun, 10 Pirani, 11 Kothi, 12 Khir Duho, 13 Inayatpur, 14 Desra, 15 Chach, 16 * Ali Khan, 17 Belo Gulbabir, 18 Shekhano, 19 Datura, 20 Kathor, 21 Bagh Bahar, 22 Babali, 23 Shah Miaro, 24 † Takio, 25 Sinho Shah, 26 Doho, 27 Charkhi, 28 Kothi, 29 Mirpur, 30 ‡ Alteria, 31 Khudi, 32 Hetmah, 33 Thorki, 34 Dero Purano, Islam Garh.§

#### Khanto 82.

1 Ratol, 2 Machhi, 3 Bachal Jamali, 4 Amir Baksh Jamali, 5 Sangharki, 6 Karimdino Shah, 7 Marufani, 8 Jungo Jalbani, 9 ¶ Bhagun, 10 Nabi Baksh Jalbani, 11 Ukerpur, 12 Umerjawan, 13 Alahdino Wado, 14 Jhor Chowki, 15 Gujo, 16 Shahbandar, 17 Gul Muhammad Jalbani, 18 Navazio Jalbani.

#### Ghar 81.

1 Ratol, 2 Chuhar Jamali, 3 Kur, 4 Bachal Jamali, 5 Rai, 6 || Charkhi, 7 Karimdino Shah, 8 Patari, 9 Nawazio Jalbani, 10 Warai, 11 Jhalion, 12 Wari, Karsia."

It may be noted here that, while I was examining the country in the neighbourhood of deh Nabi Baksh Jalbani, I heard loud complaints from the zamindars that the amount of annual clearance in the tail of the Khanto wah was inadequate, and consequently its supply below deh Nabi Baksh Jalbani was altogether insufficient, and that the extreme tail of the canal below the 19th mile had been practically abandoned. The Mukhtyarkar, who was with me, corroborated this statement, and my personal observations showed me that these complaints were well founded. Further, it was pointed out to me that the old private karias ex Khanta, which existed for the irrigation of o cupied lands in dehs Singharki, Jungo Jalbani and Bhagdev, had been shut out by the Khanto protective band built in 1896 as a part of the scheme under which the river embankment between the mouth of the Khanta and Kadirdino Shah was aban-It was further stated that the owners of the karias had made repeated requests to the Engineering Department for permission to re-open them, but that they were told that, unless they constructed masonry heads to them, no permission could be granted. The abandonment of the canal below the 19th mile is, perhaps, due to the river floods, which, after striking against the Khanta protective band above this point, sweep over the tail. But the zamindars argue that if they get water at the tail of the canal early in the season sufficient for transplanting their rice seedlings, they can successfully combat with the floods. Again, there is no doubt that, unless the private karias which have been closed by the Engineering Department are provided with masonry heads, the risk of the Indus floods which escape between the mouth of the Khanto canal and deh Achh Marho, breaching the Khanto protective embankment and crossing over the Khanta canal and flooding all cultivation to the east of the canal, is immense. But the zamindars argue that their karias existed in working order before it was decided to give up the river protective band below the mouth of the Khanta canal and to put up a protective band on the western bank of the Khanta canal instead, and that, this being so, if the karias now require to be provided with masonry heads, the cost should be borne by Government and not by them. They seemed to look upon this as a great grievance and as an encroachment upon their vested rights, as they are unable now to cultivate their ancestral lands. With regard to the Sattah system, it may be added that the supply in it below the bridge at Ladeon is now inadequate for the lands dependent on it below that point, and that its branch, the Rajwah, which irrigates villages in tapa Chachh, requires special attention.

^{*}This probably stands for Ali Kehar.

[†] Takio Sinhu Shah is one village, and not two villages.

[§] Islam Garh is one village, and not two villages. This probably stands for Athria.

This probably stands for Bhagdev.

^{||} This probably stands for Chakri.

The following table shows the amount of actual average cultivation on the various Government canals and the river for the past 11 years. These figures exclude cultivation in the 18 villages which were not included in the proposals for the current settlement:—

Name of Canal.	18 <b>87-8</b> 8, first year of the settlement.	5 years from	Average of the last 5 years from 1893-94 to 1897-98.	10 years from	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sattah Wah No. 80	6,117	7,030	7,646	7,338	
Raj Wah No, 84	639	908	1,204	1,056	
Ghar Wah No. 81	854	1,160	1,838	1,499	
Khanto Wah No. 82	0 = 0.4	3,758	3,245	3,502	
Bhor Wah No. 82	907	420	427	424	
Mir Wah Wado No. 82	່ ຄວວ	269	417	343	
Mir Wah Khanto No. 33	107	186	533	359	į
Panjgazo Wado No. 97	430	\$67	380	374	ļ
Panjgazo Nandho No. 97	1 701	144	149	146	
Kodiaro No. 및	1 -10	1,857	1,402	1,629	1
Raj Wah No. %7	7 000	743	710	726	
Chaugazo No. %	1505	373	385	379	
Malh No. '99	640	58 <b>2</b>	596	590	
Mutni No. 103	1 040	1,551	1,502	1,526	
Protective embankment	1 1		1,205	602	
Kohri Magsi No. 105	301	691	132	412	Given up in 1895, and is no longer maintained by Govern- ment.
Pir Wah No. 91	133	170	<b>9</b> 8	134	Given up in 1895, and are
Jhor Wah	419	- FEFFER		*	ho longer maintained
Tigazo No. 96	207	202	76	139	by Government. Do. do.
River Indus	5,157	4,504	4,199	4.352	) 20, 110
Kohri Kadirdinoshah	100	614	201	408	Do, do.
Pir Wah Gungani No. 85	199	197	77	137	Do. do.
Dang Wah No. 88		69	36	52	Do. do.
Dang Wah No. 82	414	403	144	273	
Hasanali Wah No. 83	270	373	<b>12</b> 6	250	Do, do.
Total	24,159	26,571	26,728	26,650	
Barani		17	5	11	
GRAND TOTAL	24,159	<b>2</b> 6,588.	26,733	26,651	

It will appear from the above table that the average irrigated area during the 5 years ending 1892-93 exceeded that of the first year of the current settlement by about 2,400 acres, and that this increase has been more than sustained during the last 5 years ending 1897-98, and the average for the 10 years is nearly equal to that of the two periods of 5 years. Individual canals, of course, display variations such as every Indus canal in Sind is apt to show under ordinary circumstances owing to fluctuations in the height of the inundation, but with respect to the Rajwah (No.  $\frac{8.0}{4}$ ) ex Sattah I may mention that the increase shown by it is chiefly due to rabi cultivation undertaken on it during the last 5 years owing to floods, for even in the kharif of the Revenue year now current an area of 385 acres on it has suffered from drought, and remissions to the extent of Rs. 594 have been recommended.

10. Appendix No. XI shows the requisite statistics relating to wells.

There were 10 wells (9 out of repair or disused and 1 in working order) when the current settlement was introduced. There are now 14 wells, out of which 9 are used for drinking purposes, 4 are disused, and 1 in deh Shahbandar is utilised, with the aid of canal water, for purposes of cultivation. The area cultivated by these means during the past 11 years was acres 8—19 on an average, which is a negligible quantity. Generally, water is found throughout the taluka at a depth of 17 to 20 feet below the surface of the ground, and although the cost of making a well is moderate, yet this source of irrigation is not resorted to for purposes of cultivation.

11. Previous to the introduction of the current settlement, the taluka was managed under a lease system, popularly known as Mr. Mansfield's rough settlement. In a few cases in which it was not possible to arrange for leases, lands were allowed to

be held on a "bigoti tenure," under which assessment had to be levied on actual cultivation annually measured. The amount of rent fixed for each lease was calculated on the average cultivation for the previous 5 years in the occupant's holding, and 5 per cent. over and above it was added to compensate Government for any possible extension of cultivation during the currency of the lease. But as time went on, the extension and contraction of cultivation in lease-holds, owing to constant changes in the set of the Indus and to fluctuations in the height of the inundation, were so large that, while one deh was paying only 4 to 5 annas per acre under its lease, another was paying as much as Rs. 14 per acre. On the other hand, the following fixed rates continued to be assessed in the case of bigoti lands in a majority of cases:—

						Per a	cre.
						${ m Rs.}$	a.
Sailabi Mok	•••				• • •	3	0
Sailabi	•••		•••	•••	•••	1	8
Wheel	•••					<b>2</b>	0
Mahsuli	•••		•••		•••	4	0
Barani	•••	***	* * *	•••		1	0

Under this system, the revenue derived from the taluka was as under:-

	Demand. Rs.	Remissions. Rs.	Collections. Rs.
Average of 20 years from 1866-67 to 1885-86 Average of last 5 years from 1881-82	76,429	12,610	63,819
to 1885-86	76,920	5,960	70,960

Current Settlement. Which, after receiving Government sanction in the Resolution quoted in the opening paragraph of this report, was introduced with effect from 1887-88. Lieut-Colonel Ward excluded from his settlement the 18 villages (not 16) lying towards the sea coast, for which he promised to submit separate proposals (vide paragraph 12 of his report No. 238, dated 16th March 1887, printed in Government Selections No. CXC-11—New Series)—a promise which, for reasons which cannot now be discovered, he was obviously unable to fulfil, and suggested that, until he made separate proposals, the existing arrangements regarding them (i. e., the lease system then current) should not be disturbed. The rest of the taluka was surveyed and re-formed into 106 villages. For purposes of assessment, he divided the taluka into 3 groups (for details of groups, vide Appendix III) with rates as shown below:—

			1st Group of 40* villages.		2nd Group of 38 villages.		3rd Group of 28 villages.			
					Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
	Khari	f.								
Gardens and Rice under fl	ow-irrigati	on	***	, 	3 3	8 0	3 2	$egin{array}{c} 4 \\ 12 \end{array}$	3 2	0 8
All other cro aided by fle Lift irrigation	w	wana .	 	gation	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$	8 0	2	4 12	2 1	8
Babul groves	••	•	•••	•••	0	12	0	10	0	8
	Rabi						}			
Artificial and and sailabi			ion, i.e. lift or		2	0	1	12	1	8
Do. and perenr					2	8	2	4.	2	0
	Barar	ıi.				,				
Kharif Rabi		•	•••	•••	1	4 8	1	0 4	1 1	0 4

Note.—Dubari cultivation is charged 4 annas per acre.

* Includes Ladeon, which was placed in the 2nd Group by the Survey Officer, but which the Collector suggested should be in this group, which was agreed to and sanctioned.

The actual cultivation of 1886-87, i. e., acres 28,392, as found by the Survey Classing establishment, was taken as the probable future annual cultivation of the surveyed portion of the taluka, and on this basis Lieut.-Colonel Ward calculated the revenue to be derived from the taluka by the application of the foregoing rates at Rs. 75,844 against the then existing revenue of the tract in question, amounting to Rs. 60,184, or an increase of 29 per cent. But the actual results for the whole period of the settlement are exhibited in the following table:—

	C	)ccupind		(TECLUSIV KOCHAN).	H OF RENT	·-			ASS	ESSME:	NT.		
ľ		eulti-						-nG		REVENUE	FOB CO	LECTION.	
Toar.	Actual Cultivation.	Uncullivated portions of e vated Burvey Numbers.	Time-expired Fallows.	Total assessed Area.	Fallows exempt.	Total coupied Ares.	Twice-cropped Area.	Tetal Demand, inclusive of Du- bari Rate.	Deduct Pasuli Remissions.	Actual Collections.	Ontetandings,	Total.	Remares.
	Acres.	Aeres,	Aeres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	25,423	34,347		59,770	•••	59,770	1,398	58,645	2,389	54,408	1,848	56,256	Last year of the pre- settlement period.
ļ	28,392			28,392				75,844		75,814		75,814	Survey estimate.
1887-88	25,159	1,988		27,147	22,629	49,776	2,997	74,270	3,298	65,893	5,079	70,972	First year of the
1888-89 1889-90 1890-91 1891-92 1892-93	24,978 26,929 28,422 27,875 24,741	434 492 623 468 77	100 67 12 5,115 1,385	25,507 27,487 29,057 33,458 26,203	24,070 22,763 20,139 14,904 19,740	49,577 50,250 49,194 48,362 45,943	1,900 1,893 2,916 2,151 2,900	68,708 72,796 78,165 88,120 68,787	1,042 13,709 11,410 11,639	68,164 70,161 63,031 75,613 55,948	2,544 1,593 1,426 1,097 1,200	68,708 71,754 64,456 76,710 67,148	dirent sectioned.
Total	132,939	2,094	6,679	141,712	101,616	243,328	11,760	8,76,576	37,800	3,30,917	7,859	3,38,776	
Average	26,588	419	1,336	28,343	20,323	48,666	2,352	75,315	7,560	66,183	1,572	67,755	
1893-94 1694-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	31,409 29,116 21,990 23,250 27,901	116 230 174 363 301	924 840 1,353 145 1,140	32,449 36,186 23,517 23,758 29,342	17,213 19,652 12,954 12,496 11,753	49,662 49,838 36,471 38,254 41,095	3,100 3,077 2,225 2,020 2,833	80,721 73,207 62,158 64,643 79,352	27,619 28,320 5,176 555 10,508	52,703 44,146 56,756 64,088 68,684	399 741 223  160	53,102 44,887 56,983 64,089 68,844	
Total	139,466	1,184	4,402	139,252	74,068	213,320	13,255	3,60,081	72,178	2,86,377	1,526	2,87,903	
Average of last 5 years	26,733	237	880	27,850	14,814	42,664	2,651	72,016	14,436	<b>5</b> 7,275	305	57,580	
Average of 10 years.	26,661	328	1,108	28,097	17,568	45,6/15	2,501	73,666	10,998	61,729	939	62,668	

It will be seen from the above figures that the occupied area, which stood at 59,770 acres immediately before the settlement, fell to 49,776 acres when the settlement was introduced. The reason is that large areas which were included in lease-holds, being unprofitable to the holders, were surrendered at the time of the survey. The average occupied area (viz., 48,666 acres) for the first 5 years, however, does not display any material falling-off requiring comment. The decrease of nearly 7,000 acres in the last decade of 5 years is explained by the fact that a number of villages between the Khanta canal and the River Indus have had to be thrown out of the settlement owing to the abandonment of the river protective embankment and the consequent difficulty in maintaining survey boundary marks, which are now treated as unsurveyed, and lands in them are held on bigoti tenure, under which assessment is levied on the area actually cultivated, which is ascertained annually by actual measurements and which alone is entered in the accounts as occupied. The actual area cultivated would seem to have never reached the survey estimate (acres 28,392), excepting in the year 1890-91, during the first period of 5 years, and in 1893-94 and 1894-95, during the last decade of 5 years. But it will be noticed that, though it varied from year to year, which is not extraordinary in a taluka situated as this is, the average cultivation either in the first 5 years or in the last 5 years, or in the last 10 years, has remained stationary at 26,000 acres in round figures, and is about 1,500 acres in excess of the first year of the settlement. The total demand according to the survey estimate was Rs. 75,844. This was exceeded in 1890-91 and 1891-92, during the first 5 years, the average of which nearly approached the survey estimate. In the last 5 years, the figures for 1893-94 and 1897-98 compare favourably with the survey estimate, but the effects of the floods of

the last 2 years of the first decade of 5 years as well as those of 1893-94 and 1894-95 have reduced the average of the last decade of 5 years as well as of 10 years. The actual collections have been affected to the extent of the loss by remissions, due mostly to floods and in some degree to other causes, but the average collections (i. e., Rs. 66,183) for the first 5 years are better than those (i. e., Rs. 65,893) of the first year (1887-88) of the settlement or the last year of the pre-settlement period, and those of the last 5 years (i. e., Rs. 57,275) compare favourably only with the latter (i. e., Rs. 54,408).

The subjoined statement shows the amount of remissions granted and the causes thereof during the eleven years of the current settlement:—

Year.	Drought and insufficient raossture.	Floods.	Presence of excessive saline matter in the soil preventing growth of crops.	Remissions on time-expired Fallows.	Poverty of occupants.	Rats.	Area affected.	Amount of Remisers	REMARKS
1	_ <u></u>	3	4		6	7	8	9	10
1887-88 1888-89 1889-90 1890-91 1891-92	Rs. 2,267	Rs. 1,031 938 4,278 171	Rs	Rs	Rs 104	Rs 9,431	Acres. 1,536 436 6,543 * 5,286	Rs.  3,298 1,042 13,709 11,410	* Of this, acres 5,115 represent time-ex-
1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	1,498 1,150 1,327 102 74	8,416 20,561 25,228 1,069  6,691	  16	3,223 2,225 1,942 2,780  2,551	*** *** *** d **	437 1,192	* 4,785 * 10,864 * 10,414 * 2,575 297 * 4,355	11,639 27,619 28,320 5,176 555 10,508	pired fallows.  * Do. 1,385 do.  * Do. 924 do.  * Do. 840 do.  * Do. 1,353 do.  * Do. 1,140 do.
Total	6,358	68,383 ired fallov	16	23,960	104	14,455	47,091 10,757	1,13,276	10,757
Remain	-	affected,	on which		ons to the	extent of			

The heaviest remissions occur under the head of floods, which are the curse of the country. The crops are also more or less liable to injury by rats. Excluding time-expired fallows (vide details in column 10), the figures in column 8 indicate the extent to which cultivated area received injury from all the other causes combined during the currency of the settlement in 11 years.

The total outstandings during the 11 years amounted to Rs. 14,464. Of this, Rs. 2,932 were remitted for sufficient reasons; Rs. 10,961 were collected. The balances now amount to Rs. 571 only, which are due by the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind.

Under the orders contained in your Special Circular No. 72, the 13. settlement statistics are now recorded by the Measures taken for the revision of Taluka Revenue officials, and the appendices to settlement. this report have been prepared in the forms prescribed by the same Circular from the tables furnished by the Mukhtyarkar. Other information regarding the nature of water-supply, the crops grown and the average out-turn thereof, current prices, the disposal of produce, the relation existing between landlord and tenants, and the general condition of the cultivating classes has been obtained by me during the course of my travelling throughout the taluka. The Mukhtyarkar, R. S. Wadhumal, who has held charge of the taluka continuously since 1890-91, who knows every nook and corner of his charge thoroughly and the people intimately, and who for his strong sympathetic attitude towards the land-owning classes has won their confidence, love and esteem, joined my camp on my arrival in the taluka and

travelled with me over the whole taluka, pointing out to me what was necessary to come to a right conclusion about the revision of the settlement in his taluka.

14. The taluka originally contained 91 settled and 15 unsettled villages. Appendix No. XIII, according to the orders laid down in your special Circular No. 72, deals only Arable Area. with surveyed and settled villages. During the course of the settlement, 24 of the 91 settled villages had to be thrown out of the settlement for reasons explained elsewhere in this report. Appendix No. XIII has therefore been prepared in two parts, viz., A and B. Part A shows all villages (67 in number) which are still under settlement, while Part B shows statistics relating to the 24 villages which are no longer under settlement for the 1st and the 6th years when they were still settled. It will be taking up time unnecessarily in commenting upon part B, as the lands in the villages shown in it are now held on bigoti tenure, under which no account of areas is taken excepting that which is annually cultivated and paid for. Part A shows that the unoccupied area in 1887-88, the first year of the settlement, was 59.54 per cent. of the total cultivable area; in 1892-93, the sixth year, the percentage rose to 64 03; and in 1897.98 it fell to 31.99. These results are due entirely to the operation of the fallow rules and are of little significance, for time-expired fallows, when surrendered in preference to payment of assessment due on them, are easily reobtained by the zamindars with or without payment of the back assessment, according to the circumstances of each case.

15. A map, showing in different colours the distribution of flow and lift cultivation under each kind of irrigation. cultivation over the taluka, accompanies this report as Appendix II. Cultivation returns for the last five years exhibit the following results:—

	Cur	KOLLYAI	UNDER E	LOW, 1	ACLUDE	NO SAL	LABI AND	BOST.		CULTIVA	TION U	NDER 131	PT.	no aci	cols, 14
Description.	Gardens,	Rice flor.	Other flow and lift aided by flow.	Rabi dow,	Rabi sailabi.	Rabi bosl.	Total.	Percentage on totali cultivation, i. e., of cul. 8 on col. 14.	Kharif lift.	Rebi lift, including gardens under lift.	Total.	Percentage on total eultivation, i. e., of eol, 12 on eol, 14.	Total of cols, 8 and 13.	Barani, s. e., cultivation rainfall.	Grand Total, i. e., eq
1	2	3	4	5,	6	7	8 =	9	10	11	13	13	11	15	16
Five yeurs' average	Acres.	Δeres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Aeres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Aeres.	Acres.	Acres.	Астен
as per Appendix No. XIV	226	16,835	190	G	3,204	198	20,650	59:92	2,399	37 } 88 }	2,524	7.32	23,183	6	23,189
Do. do. do. No XVII	0.0	10,461	13	<b>!</b> {	741		11,238	32.60	26	29	55	0.16	11,293		11,393
Total	249	27,296	203	6	3,94%	195	81,397	92.52	2,425	151	2,579	7:48	34,476	6	34,482

16. Variations in cultivation under each kind of irrigation in the various Increase and Decrease in Cultivation villages of the taluka are shown in Appendix under different modes of irrigation.

No. XIV, Parts A and B. Fluctuations in the same for the whole period of the settlement are exhibited below:—

		1	KHABIF,					RABT.			BAR	ANI.		
Year.	Gardens,	Rice.	Ofluer flow,	Lift,	Lift aided by flow.	Flow.	Lilfe.	Sailabi.	Bosi.	Babul planta- tions.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total,	Rematers,
1	2	3	*	5	હ	7	-3	9	30	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
887-88 888-89 889-90 890-91 891-92 892-93 493-94 894-95 896-97 897-98	375 397 411 415 258 231	23,106 21,086 21,827 23,317 26,675 19,366 20,603 17,546 11,991 12,876 21,171	468 472 876 515 515 714 304 249 157 141	2,381 2,823 3,218 2,676 3,806 3,806 2,862 2,862 2,530 1,871 1,996	14 6	12 19	20	691 548 1,477 1,499 1,517 2,042 6,821 7,730 470 146 853	445 266 151 69 58	278	76 	10      	26,906 25,857 27,207 28,743 33,016 25,616 31,520 29,682 15,353 15,348 24,644	These figures inclused as a settled will ges as they sto during this period by Do. 57 do. Do. 67 do.

Note.—The figures in col. 14 of this table exclude unsurveyed areas, which are dealt with in Appendix No. XVII under standing orders. They will not, therefore, agree with the column "Total assessed area" in the tuble under paragraph 12 of this report.

The figures in the above table up to 1894-95 nepict the whole of the settled portion of the taluka. The principal mode of irrigation in it is flow rice. The survey estimate of rice flow set down in the report of the current settlement at acres 24,537 was only exceeded by about 2,000 acres in 1891-92, which was a very good year. In all other years, rice flow has been below the estimate, and an increase in lift has taken place, not because the latter is more remunerative, but because some of the rice lands have been spoilt by recurring floods and because high-level lands have been unable to get a supply in good time. The large increase in sailab is chiefly due to floods.

17. The area grown with each of the various kinds of crops during the past five years and the average during that period as contrasted with that of the preceding 5 years are shown in the subjoined table. It should be noted that the figures represent cultivation in the whole taluka, including 18 unsurveyed villages towards the sea-coast, as in the taluka returns these are mixed up with those surveyed and settled and cannot be separated without immense labour:—

Descrip	otion.	Cro	ps,		]8 <b>93</b> -94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97,	1897-98.	A verage of 5 years ending 1897-98.	Average of pre- ceding 5 years ending 1892.93.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	٢	Juari	•••		34	3	2	14	13	13	28
	1	Bajri			2,634	2,598	1,965	1,582	1,690	2,094	2,628
	]	Rice		,	26,104	24,528	24,155	26,372	31,638	26,559	25,758
	} :	Tilseed	***		53	45	126	102	71	79	174
Kharif	ر ۲۰۰۶	Mung	•••	٠,,	257	233	116	181	72	172	724
	1	Tobacco	•••		11	4	6	5	11	7.	16
	[ ]	Sugarcane		•••	152	168	150	146	89	141	113
	- 1	Garden#	•••		85	29	42	48	38	49	<b>6</b> 8
	Ų	Minor Crops	•••	•••	92	75	98	84	60	82	261
			Tötal	1	29,422	27,683	26,658	28,534	83,682	29,196	29,770
	(	Tarley	***		3,256	3,910	320	48	313	1,569	239
	1	Mung	•••		468	723	201	201	95	338	200
	- 11	Manh		4	400	411	131	95	37	215	87
	[ ]	Muhar	***	***	400	477	200	118	147	268	149
D.12	11	Matar	•••		188	266	108	44	33	128	214
Rabi	••• 🐧	Abur	***	• • • •	•••	538	573	228	379	344	53
	11	Sariah		•••	485	372	6	28	92	197	113
	1	Jambho		•••	2,430	1,728	239	91	289	955	186
	- ( )	Gardens		•••	161	208	146	114	118	149	155
	()	Minor Crops	•••		7	1	7	3	12	6	23
			Tot	<b>a</b> l	7,795	8,634	1,931	970	1,515	4,169	1,419
		GRANE	TOTAL	•••	37,217	36,317	28,589	29,504	35,197	33,365	31,189

The total average cultivation for the past 5 years was acres 33,365 against acres 31,189, the total average of the preceding 5 years ending 1892-93, giving an excess of 2,000 acres in round figures. The taluka is pre-eminently a kharif taluka, as no finer rabi crops thrive in it owing to climatic conditions being adverse to their growth. The large increase noticeable in the rabi crops in 1893-94 and 1894-95 is due to large areas, flooded in those years, having been sown with barley and oilseeds as an experiment, which proved costly, as the return was barely equal to the Government rent. The staple crop is a coarse kind of rice, which covers no less than 81.04 per cent., and bajri takes up 7.31 per cent. of the total cultivated area. I have had an opportunity of seeing some samples of bajri produced in the taluka. It appeared to me to be of inferior quality to that produced either in Guni or Badin of the Hyderabad District.

18. Prices of produce which have ruled in the taluka during the decade Prices and Outsturn of Crops. are shown in Appendix No. XIX. The follow-

ing abstract contains a summary of them regarding principal crops:--

		36 01	ending	AVERAGE PRE AC		ding		Det	рист	
Сгора.	1887-88	Average of next 5 years ending 1892-93.	Arerage of next 5 years end 1897-36.	Казан.	Maunds.	Value of yield per acre according to last 5 years' average prices.	Land- holder's share,	Expenses of seed, clearance of bands, &c., borne by the zaminder per ecre.	Average areassment paid by zamindar according to present rates per acre.	Net amount remaining with zamindar por acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice red cleaned  Bajir  Til good (sesame)  Barley  Mung  Jambho (oilseeds)	2 11 6 0 1 4 2 6 1 6	Per Md.  Rs. a. p.  2 5 0 2 5 9 6 10 5 1 8 0 2 7 0 1 4 10 2 0 0	Per Md. Rs. a. p. 2 5 7 2 10 0 6 6 5 1 5 7 2 10 5 1 7 3 2 0 10	30 in husk 15 6 30 8 8 7	7 cleaned 6 2 10 3} 3} 2}	Rs. a, p.  16 7 1 15 11 0 10 12 10 13 7 10 9 4 5 5 1 1 6 2 1	Rs, a, p, 10 15 5 5 3 8 3 9 7 8 15 11 6 2 11 3 6 1 3 6 9	Rs. a. p.  4 4 0 1 4 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	Rs. a. p.  2 13 0 1 8 5 1 8 5 1 13 0 1 13 0 1 13 0 1 13 0	Rs. 2. P.  3 14 5 2 7 3 0 14 2 5 2 11 3 9 11 1 1 1 1 1 9

The record of prices of produce is maintained by the Taluka officials. This has been heretofore imperfectly kept, and it is difficult to explain at this distance of time the fluctuations in prices year by year or the difference between the prices obtained locally and those which ruled in the neighbouring talukas. Now that you have ordered the introduction of Taluka Form No. 38 in Sind, this difficulty will have no longer to be faced at future revisions. As far, however, as I can ascertain, the fluctuations in local prices have followed the course of general trade. In years of good harvests and brisk outside demand, the prices have ruled higher than those in which the harvest has been poor and the outside demand has been limited. Rice is the staple crop, and this shows that the average price for it during the 5 years ending 1892-93 ruled higher than that which obtained in the first year of the current settlement, and again that for the last 5 years was slightly better than the preceding decade, although I must not omit to mention here that during the year now current it has fallen as low as Rs. 20 a kharar of 20 maunds, and there are no purchasers to be found, and the zamindars feel embarrassed in meeting the Government demand. Bajri and tilseed, on the other hand, show a slight falling-off as compared with the year 1887-88. Barley, mung, muhar and jambho show a slight improvement.

No crop experiments appear to have been undertaken in the taluka, and consequently no reliable data are available for framing an accurate estimate of the yield per acre of the different kinds of crops under various modes of irrigation. But after examining the ground and the crops collected on the threshing floors during the course of my tour, after questioning the zamindars themselves on the spot and carefully studying the Mukhtyarkar's private notes which he had collected during his long stay in the taluka, I have framed an approximately correct estimate, which I have entered in column 5 of the foregoing table, which I have endeavoured to amplify by showing how much a zamindar saves, on the outside, on every acre of his land after defraying all expenses incidental to agriculture, including the Government rent which he pays according to the present scale.

19. Appendices VII and IX show to what extent agricultural lands have been sold and mortgaged during the currency of the settlement. The average value of land as

recorded in them is shown in the subjoined table:

I.—SALES.

Year	۲.	Minimum Rate per Acre.			Maximi per	A-Rate	verag per .		No. of Cases of Sale.		
	<del>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </del>	Rs.	a.	р.	Rs	. a.	р.	Rs	. a.	p.	
1888		1	5	8	1	5	8	1	5	8	14
1889	•••	5	<b>4</b>	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	29
1890		3	4	9	41	10	0	3	9	3	14
1891	•••	1	4	4	*96	0	0	3	4	9	26
1892		5	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	25
1893		5	6	3	5	6	3	5	6	3	37
1894	,	2	8	4	2	8	4	2	8	4	39
1895		1	9	8	†266	10	8	1	10	4	50
1896		3	7	4	22	13	9	3	10	5	60
1897	•••	4	13	5	33	9	10	5	1	1	95
1091	•••	4	19	J	20		10	3	.‡		95

This relates to the sale of two garden plots, measuring 1 acre 10 guntas, sold for Rs. 120. The plots have been eroded.

This has been deduced from one transaction relating to the sale of garden land, measuring 12 guntas, in deh Bachal Jamali, sold for Rs. 80.

These figures represent an area of 29,021-7 acres sold for Rs. 83,123-8, which gives an average sale rate of Rs. 2-13-10 per acre. This is, indeed, very low, and presumably represents the rate at which lands with pre-existing incumbrances pass from the hands of the debtor to his creditor. But when bond fide sales take place, it appears that inferior land fetches Rs. 2, good land Rs. 5, and the best land Rs. 15 per acre.

II.—Mortgages.

Year	•	Minimum Rate per Acre.		Maximum Rate per Acre.				erag per 1		No. of Cases mortgaged		
		Rs.	a.	<b>p</b> .	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
1888		2	7	9	2	7	9	2	7	9	10	
1889		1 0	9	<b>2</b>	2	9	2	2	9	2	6	
1890		5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	2	
1891			6	1	3	6	1	3	6	1	25	
1892		2	6	1	2	6	1	2	6	1	11	
1893		1			ļ · · · ·			}	•••			
1894		4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	17	
1895		4	6	1	4	6	1	4	6	1	7	
1896		3	2	10	3	<b>2</b>	10	3	2	10	17	
1897		2	4	7	2	4	7	2	4	7	8	

The area mortgaged during the currency of the settlement is shown to be acres 32,715-35. These figures as well as those relating to sales are misleading, as they obviously include repeated transactions in respect to the same land.

The net area which passed by way of sale from Muhammadans to Hindus was acres 10,444-5, and that mortgaged was as under:—

With possession Without possession	•••		•••	 Acres 4,520 23,832	
William Possion	***	•••	_	28,353	

Tenures. 20. The number of present holdings and their areas are exhibited helow:—

Up to 5 a	cres		*** **	•• ••• ••		143
Exceeding		acres,	but not e	exceeding 10	acres	103
"	10	,,	,,	20		120
"	20	,,	,,	30	• •	61
,,	30	>>	33	50		71
55	50	75	,,	100	,,	$\dots$ 79
**	100	33	33	300	,,	71
37	300	33	<b>73</b>	500	) ,,	17
,,	500	55	29	1,000		12
<b>3</b> 7	1,000	"	,,	2,000		4
,,	2,000	,,	23	3,000	,,	1
						<u> </u>
					Total	$\dots 682$

A nominal roll of large land-holders is attached to this report as Appendix No. XXI. This shows that, of the 24 persons included in it, 18 are Muhammadans and 6 are Hindus. Of the 6 Hindus, one—Naraindas—has acquired land during the currency of the settlement in unsettled villages on the seacoast, but the remaining five appear to be old hereditary zamindars. Of the Muhammadan zamindars, Wadero Dital Khan has extended his estate by 348 acres and Ghulam Nabi Shah by 650 acres.

The following table exhibits the account as it now stands of surveyed settled and unsurveyed lands in the taluka:—

				MEASURED.		Unmeasured.		
Year.	No. of Villages.	Total Area.	Survey No.	Area.	Average Size of Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Area.	
1897-98	124	Government 887,0 Inam 1,2 Total 888,3	8,927 65 109	Acres. 39,272 400 39,672	Acres.    \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	Nos. 1,020 18 1,038	Acres. 847,784 865	

The land is cultivated by small land-holders in person and by large owners through haris annually engaged. The rate of batai is almost identical throughout the taluka, but it varies according to the mode of irrigation, as shown below:—

On Mok—Out of 13 shares, 9 shares—which include 1 share for the village artizans—go to the zamindar and the hari gets 4 shares.

On lift—Out of 3 shares, 2 go to the hari and 1 to the zamindar.

On Sailabi and Bosi—Batai is the same as on Mok

Excepting on lift lands in which the cost of clearance and seed is borne by the zamindar and the remainder is provided by the hari, in all other cases the zamindar not only provides the seed and pays cash for all karia clearances and band repairs, but he also supplies the plough cattle and advances cash or grain without interest to keep the hari going. And in a few instances where all this has to be done by the zamindar even in the case of lift irrigation, the rate of batai is the same as on mok lands.

21. Although the Registration returns (Appendices VII and IX) include repeated transactions in regard to the same land during the decade of 10 years, and thus do not afford exact information of the area sold or mort-

gaged, there is no doubt that, of the total average occupied area of the whole taluka (51,281 acres), no less than acres 10,444 have changed hands by way of sale from agriculturalists to non-agriculturalists, and acres 28,353 have had to be encumbered from time to time to the tune of Rs. 90,033. From my personal enquiries during the course of my tour and from information supplied by the Mukhtyarkar, who, as I have said elsewhere in this report, knows his zamindars intimately, I find that, of the total number of khatedars (682), one—Tikamdas

is a wealthy person, and 19, among whom 8 only are Muhammadans, are free from debt, and all the rest are more or less involved. Tikamdas has amassed his wealth not so much from his lands as from following his trade as a general merchant and money lender. Wadero Dital Khan, who is the only one leading zamindar of the taluka and who I am assured by the Mukhtyarkar lives in a most frugal manner, and who is the only one proud possessor of an estate exceeding 2,000 acres, was about to fall when, only a few years ago, the Assistant Collector and the Mukhtyarkar interested themselves in his behalf and saved him from utter ruin by wisely procuring him a loan from Government, which he has endeavoured to repay by cartailing his already simple way of living, and has still a balance of Rs. 2,000 to repay at the present moment. Of the indebted zamindars (vide Appendix No. XVIII), 8, holding nearly 10,000 acres between them, have already sought relief under the Sind Incumbered Estates Act, and if the assessment limit were not in their way, many more would follow suit. My calculations (vide columns 5 to 11 in the table under paragraph 18 supra) will show that, after defraying all expenses of agriculture, a zamindar's net profit per acre in this taluka in the average run of years is only a triffe more than the rent he pays to Government. So when a season proves disastrous—and disasters do frequently visit them, as remission figures prove—the zamindars are unable to keep their heads up and thus continue to remain poor. The taluka, however, is very fortunate in having R. S. Wadhumal as Mukbtyarkar (and it will be a matter of great regret if this valuable officer of Government, who possesses good physique and who has still some years of service in him, is allowed to retire as he contemplates), who has thrown his heart into the welfare of his zamindars and materially helped in keeping them going by annually obtaining for them large sums of takavi from Government, without any risk of loss as shown below ;-

1890-91	***	***	Rs.	10,960
1891-92	•••	,	37	1,475
1892-93	•-•	***	,,	21,220
1893-94	•••	***	**	11,729
1894-95 1895-96	• • •	,,,	**	12,255
	•••	•••	,,	11,000 15,700
-				10,103
7-47 05	***	• • • •	"	
		Total Rs.	***	94,442
1896-97 1897-98	•••	•••	)) )) )q	15,7 10,1

22. Pressure exercised in the recovery of revenue during the past 11 years is exhibited in Appendix No. XXII. It will be seen that the average annual number of cases in which notices of demand had to be issued under

Section 152 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code was 304; distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154 of the Code was resorted to in 35 cases during the first 4 years of the decade and none whatever in the last 7 years;

no case of distraint and sale of immoveable property other than the land on which arrears accrued occurred, while the average number of cases in which time-expired fallows on which the holders chose to withhold payment and surrender them under the operation of the fallow rules was 83. It was in 5 cases in 1887-88 that 603 acres were sold in satisfaction of the Government demand, amounting to Rs. 511. There have been no cases of penalty under Section 148 or of arrest and imprisonment under Section 157 of the Code.

For purposes of description, the taluka may be divided into three zones, the first comprising the tract shown at present on the map as undivided waste, the second comprising the mapped villages between the Khanta canal and the river, and the third lying between the Khanta canal and the boundary between this and

Betri. Nindh, Padhwari. Takro. Joshiwari. Eracho. Kalikot. Kinjhire 10. Lyari. Saltanpur. Tango. Sukhpur. Khambati. 15. Lakhoghot. Warriaso. 16. Thul.

Ladhalipta.

the Jati Taluka. The first zone consists of 18 unsurveyed villages named on the margin. These were omitted from the current settlement, as Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Ward, then Superintendent of Revenue Survey, intended to formulate separate proposals for them. They were then under a lease system, and it was suggested by Lieut. Colonel Ward that that system should not be disturbed for the present. But as no proposals were made by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, the then existing revenue system in them was dropped on the introduction of the current settlement, and bigoti rates equal to those

shown on the margin came to be levied on actual cultivation, after obtaining the Collector's sanction, year by year. Now that the survey work proper is entrusted to the Revenue authorities, Thave requested the Collector of Karachi to depute a survey-trained Tapadar to survey the boundaries of each of these dehs as they are recognised on the ground. The Mukhtyarkar, however, informs me that the portion of the taluka under reference has been surveyed by the Topographical Survey party working in

	Khar	if.		
			Rs.	a.
Rice			2	12
Other flow			-27	4
Lift	145	•••	1	12
	Rabi	i.		
Gardens			3	4
Rabi lift			2	4
Sailabi			1	12
Babul groves	•••	•••	0	10

If this is so, no further survey by Tapadars will be necessary. When the Topographical Survey sheet for this taluka is received, the gap which now appears in our taluka map will be filled up. The tract was visited by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, late Assistant Collector, Shahbandar, in January 1897, and I cannot do better than describe it in his words:—

- "At the point where the boundaries of dehs Bablo and Nindh meet, there is a sharp division between the characteristics of the lands to the north and south. In dehs Bablo, Darsi, Joshiwari and the north portions of delts Betri and Takro, the land where low enough to be inundated with silt-bearing water is always fertile, while the higher patches are entirely salt; moist grounds are densely overgrown with the reed grass (pan), and tamarisks are seen dotted here and there, with, perhaps, rare and stunted babuls.
- "Below this line, stretches an unbroken expanse of open plain, without a tree or bush or reed; not that, at least within reach of the moisture from the river and its innumerable creeks and channels, it is sandy or arid—far from it, for it is thickly covered with a low grass called purr, prized for its power of extracting milk from childless buffaloes, and the sunhun, which grows to a height of two feet, and is the giant of the bhal vegetation. On this plain, graze herd upon herd of buffaloes, and numerous flocks of sheep, while ponies also are plentiful. Goats, oxen and camels are conspicuously absent, but their loss to the artistic aspect of the scene is more than compensated by the presence of myriads of wild fowl of species more than I can identify, ducks and teal of every kind, curlews, geese, cranes, herons, gulls, pelicans and flamingoes.

- "The cause of these different features are the ocean tides, which, whe at the spring, overflow the whole country for 30 miles up to th line I have mentioned, with a depth varying from 6 inches t 2 feet.
- "It seems incredible that, within the influence of this tide, cultivation should flourish; but the tract is full of wonders, anomalies an impossibilities. Here and there are patches of cultivation, protecte on the south by a moderate band against the advance of the so water, and surrounded by a low band on the other sides to allow the sweet water to flow in and be retained. Ploughs are unknown seeds are first germinated in matting and are then sown broadcast in the foot prints of the buffaloes, which at once serve the purpos of supplying nurture beds and of exposing the subsoil to the beneficient influence of the atmosphere. The people live in huts of grass of the rudest description I have ever seen; no doubt, huts of mu would be exposed to destruction by flood or by salt.

Some portions of the tract in question being difficult of access and the opportunities for concealment of stray cultivation being immense, and consequently the risk of fraud upon the Government revenue being obvious, the Collector of Karachi in his endorsement No. 5333 of 30th June 1897 recommended to you that the following 7 dehs be managed on a lease system and the remaining 11 should continue to be held on a bigoti tenure on existing rates:

- 1. Bablo. 2. Nindl
  - Nindh. 3. Padhwari.
- 4. Takro.
- 5. Joshiwari. 6. Eracho.
- 7. Kalikot.

The Collector added that the proposed leases should run for 5 year only, and the amount payable for each year on the lands comprised in the leases should be fixed at the annual average revenue paid during the 5 year ending 1895-96 plus 10 per cent. on the average thus arrived at for probable future expansion of cultivation in them. The revenue to be paid annually for the 7 villages above mentioned under the lease system was fixe at Rs. 15,883, and the arrangement was sanctioned in your office No. 383 of 22nd July 1897 for 5 years with effect from 1897-98. The remaining 1 villages of this tract are managed on a bigoti tenure with the rates shown if the marginal note in paragraph 23 above, and their revenue collections for the past 5 years have been as under:—

Name of Del	۱.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	$oldsymbol{\Lambda}$ verage.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Betri		1,952	2,111	1,775	1,212	1,130	1,636	This was first proposed a lease, but the zaminds declined the arrang ment.
2 Kinjhir			46	134	75	65	64	
3 Lyari 4 Sultanpur 5 Tango	•••		4.4	13 10	19 5	22 24	12 9	
6 Sukhpur	• • •							
7 Khambati 8 Lakho ghot 9 Warriaso		27	155	70	86	83	84	
10 Thul 11 Ladhalipta							23	
Total	•••	2,039	2,378	2,003	1,405	1,328	1,831	+ Lease money Rs. 15,88 Rs. 17,714=total ann revenue of villages the sea coast.

No other Revenue arrangement is possible in these villages, and I hav the honour to propose that the present system and the rates should continu undisturbed.

The second zone lying between the Khanto canal and the river was surveyed and settled by Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Ward. It was divided into groups as under:—

- 1st Group.—(1) Ratol, (2) Saindad Jamali, (3) Pir Muhammad Shah, (4) Alah Baksh Shah, (5) Balu Jamali, (6) Baranki, (7) Gungani, (8) Machhki, (9) Amir Baksh Jamali, (10) Mauledino Shah, (11) Achh Marho, (12) Budhani, (13) Kadirdino Shah, (14) Bhahalki, (15) Singharki, (16) Jao, (17) Bhalti, (18) Daulatpur, (19) Chaubandi, (20) Pir Rajan Shah, (21) Ubhakappo, (22) Umar Juwan, (23) Pahlu Hindu, (24) Bagwah, (25) Magsi, (26) Pir Suleman Shah, (27) Jamal Jatoi, (28) Fateh Khan, (29) Bagana.
- 2nd Group.—(30) Jungo Jalbani, (31) Bhagdev, (32) Alahdina Wadda, (33) Shahbandar, (34) Larh Sanhro, (35) Kasim Sumro, (36) Haja, (37) Imam Baksh Zangejo, (38) Khanani, (39) Baksh Ali Kalhoro, (40) Musa, (41) Palki, (42) Atarki, (43) Rappar, (44) Mutni, (45) Babio, (46) Dolo Sholani, (47) Morchhadai, (48) Mirewari, (49) Bet Muhar, (50) Darsi, (51) Tharewari.
- 3rd Group.—(52) Chotki, (53) Chor Gujo, (54) Lipato, (55) Lalpur, (56) Shor, (57) Thori, (58) Kadaran, (59) Karphuli.

In regard to the third group, Lieut.-Colonel Ward wrote:-

"The villages, 8 in number, along the banks of the river Mall, are at present in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to the defective state of the river. From their position, they should be in the 2nd class, and would have been placed therein had such a course seemed possible. But under existing circumstances they are in danger of being thrown out of cultivation altogether, and I have therefore placed them for the time being in the lowest group. Again, four villages—(1) Mutni, (2) Babio, (3) Dolo, (4) Morchhadai—in the extreme west, lying immediately under the Dhoro Phito, would have been included in the 1st group, but that for the past 2 years they have been considerably damaged by floods coming from the Ghorabari Taluka."

The river Mall has improved within the last 2 years, as a new mouth to it was cleared. It was flowing with sweet water in the middle of November 1898 when I crossed it by a boat. The Mukhtyarkar informed me that no reliance on the satisfactory working of the Mall river should be placed. Portions of dehs Musa and Karphuli have been already eroded, and the action of the river is still active at this point. I went over these villages carefully, and was not favourably impressed with their present conditions. (54) Lipato, (55) Lalpur, (56) Shor, (57) Thori and portions of (52) Chotki are now swept over by floods, and as Survey boundary marks in them have been obliterated, they have already been, with your sanction, thrown out of the current settlement. Their present cultivation as compared with the Survey estimate is shown below:—

		l cultíva- Area.	al average ccupied rrea.	esti- culti-	sar's 8 cul-	Actual cultivation in					
Names of Dehs.		Total cu ble Ar	Tetal av o ceu Area.	Survey mate vation	1st yea 1887 88 tivation.	1893-94.	1594-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
(52) Chotki		3,082	272	159	223	142	64	66	96	122	
(53) Chor Gujo	••,	2,782	318	<b>2</b> 61	217	171	106	161	186	195	
(54) Lipato		17			10	9		15	24	34	
(55) Lalpur		$\tilde{19}$				13	28	19	11	24	
(56) Shor	• • • •	0 5 5 9	8						10	14	
(57) Thori	• • • •	1,963	l`	Ì	8	1	2	24	24	27	
(58) Kadaran	•••	1,231	260	176	140	151	112	142	151	144	
(59) Karphuli	•••	131	61	60	64	90	126	59	67	71	

It will be seen from the above figures that there is yet no justification in raising these villages to a higher group. Turning to (44) Mutni, (45) Babio, (46) Dolo Sholani and (47) Morchhadai, situated in the island between the Kalandri and the Mutni rivers, which Lieut.-Colonel Ward said could be raised to the first group at some future time, I may mention that they have continued to be swept over by floods, the zamindari protective bands which formerly existed have disappeared, the Survey boundary marks have been obliterated, and consequently they have been withdrawn from the current settlement, with your sanction, and the Survey occupancies in them have been turned into bigoti tenures, but they continue to pay 2nd group rates on the area actually cultivated according to annual measurements. The present state of cultivation in them may be judged from the following figures:-

Deh.	Cultivable Area.	Average occupied Area.	Survey estimate.	1st year's cultiva- tion 1857-88.	Caltivation in 1893-94.	Cultivation in 1894-95.	Cultivation in 1895-96.	Cultivation in 1896-97.	Cultiva- tion in 1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(44) Mutni (45) Babio (46) Dolo Sholani (47) Morchhadai	1,949	239 243 199 236	546 296 370 426	379 184 175 317	110 142 46 204	25 90 20 244	42 111 38 73	17 202 53 83	35 215 192 191

It is quite obvious that the existing arrangements in these villages cannot But Palki, which is situated to the south of Mutni on the eastern bank of the river, is a fine deh. It is still under settlement, and its present general condition and situation justify its being raised to the 1st group. In my opinion, in which the Mukhtyarkar concurs, this should be raised accordingly. The cultivation figures of this deh are as shown below :--

	Cuiturable Area.	Average occupied Area.	Survey estimate.	Cultivation 1st year's 1887-88.	Cultivation in 1893-94.	Cultivation in 1894-95.	Cultivation in 1895-96.	Cultivation in 1896-97.	Cultiva- tion in 1897-98.
(41) D.U.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 489	Acres.
(41) Palki	848	606	229	204	357	472	465	409	

The second zone, which lies between the Khanta canal and the river, was the richest part of the district when the current settlement was proposed as it was more or less protected from the Khanta mouth to the mouth of the Mall river, with a small gap of 5 miles, called the Kadirdino Shah gap. After the flood of 1894, it was decided to abandon river protective embankment south of the Khanto canal in the taluka, with the exception of the bit, about 10 miles

Ist Group,

- Achh Marho.
- Budhani.
- Daulatpur. Pir Rajan Shah.
- Magsi.
- Pir Suleman Shah.
- Jamal Jatoi,
- Fatch Khan Zangejo.
- Bagana.

2nd Group.

- 19. Palki.
- Bakshali Kalhoro.
- lmam Baksh Zangejo. 3rd Group.
- 13. Karphuli.
- Chor Gujo.

Chotki.

in length, locally known as the Kokawari band (a portion of which, by the bye, opposite Got Kothi in deh Bagana I found eroded during my examination of that deh), with a view to allowing the river free scope and lightening the pressure of the river inundation against the river embankments north of the Khanto mouth, which gave protection to a more extensive, rich and populous tract of country. The result is that large areas in this tract have been turned into swamps unfit for cultivation, and the settlement has, with the exception of villages noted on the margin, been abardoned, with your sanction, as Survey boundary marks have disappeared. The zamindars have, however, shown their tenacity of purpose in clinging to their lands and adapted themselves to the changed conditions of things. They now know the exact course of the floods, and by putting up strong bands of their own at great expense around their fields and by commencing their field operations early in the season, continue to till such areas as are available for cultivation from year to year. The loss and gain of the several villages affected by the floods in the matter of the soil previously cultivable having been rendered uncultivable and that which was previously uncultivable having been turned into cultivable, and of its relative richness, are so equal that it is difficult to make any distinction between their present condition with a view to changing their present grouping. The Mukhtyarkar thinks that the present grouping should remain unaltered, and after carefully examining the actual condition of each deh in this zone on the spot, I have come to the same conclusion. The only change which I would advocate is in the case of deh Palki, to which I have adverted above.

The third zone, which lies between the Khanto and the Jati boundary, and which comprises 11 villages towards the north of the road from Jungo Jalbani to Ladeon of the 1st group, 16 villages of the 2nd group and 20 villages of the 3rd group, suffered heavily from the bursting of the Bahadipur band in 1894-95, and portions lying to the north and east of the Satah wah again suffered by the bursting of the Munarki band in 1897-98. It is watered by the Satah, the Ghar and the Khanta systems. The river, which was close to the mouths of these canals, has receded about 3 miles to the west on the Ghorabari side. The mouth of the Kohri, which used to feed these canals, has been silted up, and not always early flow of water prevents rice seedlings being prepared and transplanted early enough to prevent mishaps of the seasons. The building of the regulators on the mouths of these canals, and the arrangement by which no water higher than 11 feet at their heads is allowed to flow in in order to prevent their banks bursting, is not looked upon by the zamindars as an unmixed blessing, as it prevents high-level lands from being cultivated, and the dehs below the bridge over the Satah near Ladeon do not always get sufficient water. It is true that the Engineering Department contemplates giving a good mouth to the Kohri and widening the Satah wah so as to increase its irrigating capacity and to allow water for very good lands which are now lying idle in the Chachh Tapa, unprofitable both to the State and to their owners. It should be noted that the deficiency of water at the tail of the Satah wah is explained by the Executive Engineer in his note as due to the rice cultivation having increased in the upper reaches of the canal in later times. But this statement is inaccurate, as the following rice figures relating to dehs situated in the upper reaches of the canal will testify:-

Name of Deh.		Survey estimate of rice cultiva- tion which was based on the actuals of 1886-87.	Average cultiva- tion of rice during the 5 years ending 1897-98.
		f Acres.	Acres.
Kur Landhi Dutri Karna	***	316 486 651 605 640 700 468 531 439	263 666 652 350 473 568 598 499 278

The figures representing average rice cultivation during the past 5 years include time-expired fallows, to separate which I have no means at hand.

They, however, show that the average rice cultivation in the upper reaches of the canal has been less by acres 489 than the survey estimate, which was based on the actuals of 1886-87. It seems altogether that this zone has not much prospered during the decade, and the relative position of each village has not undergone such a change as to justify alteration in the grouping, which appears to have been very carefully arranged. But there is one deh, Pir Karimdino Shah, which has the Khanto wah on one side and the Ghar on the other, which I would recommend to be raised to the 1st group. It commands a good supply. and is by no means inferior to deh Bachal Jamali of the first group either in situation or general condition. There is also another deh, Desra, irrigated by the Satah canal, which is now in the 2nd group, but which can bear raising to the first group and should, I think, be raised to that group. Its low-level situation, which is a distinct advantage to be assessed, enables it to draw off a larger share of the insufficient Satah supply, and its crops are therefore finer than those of the other 2nd group villages in its neighbourhood. The statistics about these dehs are as under:

Name of Deh.	Culturable Area.	Average occupied Area.	Survey estimate.	Cultivation in first year 1857-88.	Cultivation in 1893-94.	Cultivation in 1894-95.	Cultivation in 1895-96.	Cultivation in 1896-97.	Cultivation in 1897-98.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Pir Karimdino Shah	1,608	775	402	<b>3</b> 45	489	460	637	583	672	It is entirely a rice village.
Desra	712	606	401	165	418	423	407	540	581	The average rice cultivation in this deh during the past 5 years has been acres 419 against acres 267, the survey estimate.

The Mukhtyarkar agrees in the change respecting deh Desra, but he seemed opposed to the raising of deh Pir Karimdino Shah. His ground was that the village is infested with rats, and the crops are liable to injury by those pests. The remission statements show that, within the past 5 years, the remissions on account of rats in this deh amounted to Rs. 33 on an area of 16 acres in 1893-94 and Rs. 5 on 2 acres in 1897-98. But injury from rats occasionally occurs throughout the taluka, and is by no means a valid reason for keeping a really good village in a lower group. The only change which I would therefore recommend in the present grouping of the villages of this taluka is that dehs Palki, Pir Karimdino Shah and Desra be raised from the 2nd to the 1st group.

24. I have carefully considered the question about the rates. As pointed

| Density of population, | 130 8 | Sujawal | 110 5 | Jati | ... | 43 49 | Shahbandar | ... | 40 37

out elsewhere in this report, the taluka produces chiefly rice of a coarse kind. It is more sparsely populated than Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal and Jati. There is no internal evidence of prosperity in the taluka. The haris are at best lazy and indolent, and more or less independent of the zamindars, and they impose their own terms on

the latter. The expenses on canal clearance and bands are growing yearly as the rates of labour rise. The yield per acre of the staple crop (i.e., rice) as shown in columns 5 to 11 of the table under paragraph 18 leaves a profit just a trifle over the present rates of assessment. This is hardly sufficient to enable the zamindars to face adverse seasons, which occur occasionally, without help from Government in the shape of takavi advances. It is true that profits from some of the rabi crops are sometimes higher. But lands fit for growing rabi crops are few, and the chances of their failure owing to climatic conditions far too many, which account for this species of cultivation not expanding in spite of larger returns. In its present condition, the taluka cannot well bear any higher rates than it does now. On rice, the staple crop of the taluka, the

grower saves just a trifle over the Government assessment, and any settlement which curtails that profit will, in my humble judgment, be extremely unwise. It might be argued that the villages thrown out of the settlement should, in principle, pay larger rents than those still under it, for, while the obligation to pay rent by Survey Numbers, whether wholly or partially cultivated, and to maintain survey boundary marks remains attached to survey occupancies, it is withdrawn in the case of the latter. The answer to such an argument is obvious. The expenses of undertaking cultivation and the risks attending it in a tract such as this, exposed to floods, counterbalance the benefits derived from the withdrawal of the obligation mentioned. Then, it might be argued that, as the protection to a large portion of the country against floods has been withdrawn, why should no reduction in the existing rates be allowed. But the fact is that in the tracts open to floods the crops are a bit finer, and the net result to the grower, after deducting his heavier expenses and allowing for risks, is seldom less than in the protected villages. Further, the prevailing rates on rice flow and lift, the two principal modes of irrigation throughout the taluka in its unprotected condition in the pre-settlement period, were Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 an acre, respectively, and this precludes the idea of granting any reduction, even if my calculations of the net profit as shown in the table under paragraph 18 be put aside.

It will be noticed that in his note, Appendix XXIII, the Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals, singles out dehs Fatch Khan, Jamal Jatoi, Imam Baksh, Baksh Ali, Bagana and Chotki in the whole taluka for my special attention in regard to their assessment rates. I had, therefore, to examine these villages with greater care. These are mostly rice villages, and the state of actual cultivation in them may be judged from the following figures:—

Name of	Dehs.	Total culturable Area.	Average occupied	Cultivation in first year 1887-88.	Cultivation in 1893-94.	Cultivation in 1894-95.	Cultivation in 1895-96.	Cultivation in 1896-97.	Cultivation in 1897-98.	Survey estimate.
Fateh Khan Jamal Jatoi Imam Baksh Baksh Ali Bagana Chotki	    Total	 Acres.  1,832 1,462 2,634 790 1,625 3,082  11,425	Acres.  1,430 741 1,257 580 1,037 272  5,317	Acres.  1,204 606 986 586 607 223  4,212	Acres.  1,001 642 982 352 719 142  3,838	Acres.  1,163 696 1,123 837 519 64  3,902	Acres.  1,048 469 724 307 549 66  3,163	Acres.  927 471 864 348 667 96  3,373	Acres.  1,157 577 929 455 696 122  3,936	Acres.  1,461 475 1,004 607 504 159  4,210

The extent to which these villages have suffered during the decade is shown in the subjoined table:—

<del></del>	188	7-88,	1838	-89.	1889	-90.	189	0-91.	1891	-92.	189	2.93,	189	3-94.	189	4-95.	189	5-96.	1896	-97.	1897	-98.
Names of Dehs,	Area affected.	Remissions,	Ares affected.	Remissions,	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions,	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions,	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affecțed.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.
	Acres,	Bs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Астов	Rs,	Acres	Rs.	Acres,	Rs.	Aeres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs,	Acres.	ks.	Acres.	Rs.
Fateh Khan	907	D&F 488					293	R 637			263	F 569	446	R & D 1,065	143	F 326	78	D 117				
Jamal Jatoi							33	R 79					251	R & F 624	481	F 1,336						٠,.
Imam Baksh							67	R 126		ļ }	19	F 48	593	R & F 1,385	826	F 2,123				   '		٠.,
Baksh Ali							128	R 283			53	F 128	252	R & F 515	222	F 540						
Bagana	229	D 509		.,.	,		203	R 448			201	F 517	400	R F D 942	21	F 37	29	D 45	12	D 24		
Chotki							41	R 84					98	R & F 215	56	F 132						
	436	997	<u>-</u>				755	1,657			535	1,262	2,040	4,746	1,749	4,494	107	162	12	24		•••
<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	Desert	`				Dan	D			<b>E</b> _ E	long em	e Floor	7.0							_

It will be seen that, while the total actual cultivation in these villages has seldom been equal to the survey estimate, which was based on the actuals of 1886-\$7, the amount of injury during the period of the settlement has been large. But putting this aside, the average yield of rice per acre here, as elsewhere in the taluka, is, as I have said before in the report, only a trifle more than the present rate of assessment. It is therefore inexpedient to raise it. For these reasons, I am of opinion that the existing rates in the taluka as shown in the table at paragraph 12 of this report should continue to be levied for a further period of 10 years. Looking to the condition of the people in this taluka, Government should be satisfied with the present revenue and recoup itself of the contemplated expenditure on improvements, if carried out, by the increase of revenue which is sure to follow from the expansion of cultivation on the Satah canal system, for which there is plenty of scope below deh Ladeon. The small measure of change which I have recommended in the grouping will increase the existing revenue of the taluka by about Rs. 381.

25. In your office No. 6182 of 16th December 1898, my attention was drawn to the orders contained in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 2172 of 6th April 1887 on the Jati settlement, regarding the disposal of grazing in Government waste lands, and I was required to include my proposals about it in my settlement report. If my memory serves me, this question was settled when Sir Charles Pritchard was Commissioner. The Assistant Collector in charge of the division was required to fix up-set prices on the grazing in each village and, after obtaining the Collector's sanction to this, to offer the grazing to the principal zamindar. The Jati arrangements will be examined along with its settlement. In the Shahbandar Taluka, however, areas fit for "rakhs" have already been acquired by the Forest Department, as shown below:—

$\mathbf{D}$ eh	Achh Marho		P	$\Lambda$ cres	1,971
**	Alah Baksh			,,	859
23	Pir Muhammad	Shah	***	,,	563
	¥ )	10040			
	J.J.	Tota	1 A	cres	3,393
	200000	STATE OF THE PARTY.			

There is a small piece of land in deh Budhani fit to be added to the Forest reserve in deh Achh Marho, with which it is connected, and the Forest officials expressed a desire orally to the Mukhtyarkar that it should be acquired. In the opinion of the Mukhtyarkar, it will be a hardship to the zamindars of the deh if that bit were reserved, as that was the only available place there for the village cattle to graze. During my tour through the several villages of the taluka, I came across no such jungles as were fit to be set apart as "rakhs," and the Mukhtyarkar knows of no such spot. The up-set prices on ordinary grazing in each village in this taluka as originally fixed were revised not long ago by Mr. H. S. Lawrence after personal examination, and these are now levied. The maximum price per village in the taluka is Rs. 300 and the minimum Rs. 10, according to the quantity of grazing available in each deh, and the sums realised during the last 5 years are shown below:—

				$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$
1894-95	***		•••	3,154
1895-96		•••	•••	3,244
1896-97	•••	***	•••	3,080
1897-98	***	4 4 4	•••	3,060
1898-99	***	•••	•••	3,035
		Total	0=4	15,573
		Average	•••	3,115
				-

The "Maldars" (i.e., cattle owners) mostly form the tenantry of the taluka, and although the arrangement was intended to reach them, this additional burden falls practically on the zamindars, as, unless they provide free grazing to their tenants, they would not stay with them. When the scheme was first introduced and the grazing was given to the chief zamindar of the deh, he allowed his own tenants free grazing within his limits and closed it against

others, unless paid for. This created rivalries, irritation and friction among the minor zamindars, whose tenants would serve only him who had the grazing at his command. The Mukhtyarkar, under the wise direction of the late Assistant Collector, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, introduced an arrangement by which all the zamindars were made co-sharers in the farm, contributing their quota to the farm money in proportion to the number of cattle possessed by them and their tenants, and all interested in the grazing of the deh were placed on an equal footing, and all chances of jealousies and friction were removed. This system is well suited to the requirements of the taluka, and it will be a pity if it is altered.

- 26. There are no river kacha lands, properly so called, in this taluka.

  Their places are taken by "bhals," which are cultivated with rice during the kharif season and which are assessed at kharif rates in the ordinary way. Consequently, kacha rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 270, dated 14th January 1888, for universal adoption throughout Sind are never applied.
- There is very little of barani cultivation in the taluka. The returns show that, during the whole period of the current settlement, there were 86 acres in 1888-89 and 28 acres in 1897-98, all told. The present barani rates, therefore, require no change.

Babul Groves. 28. The details of areas under babul groves are as shown below:—

Occupied		•••	Acres	gts, 15
Unoccupied	***	***	684	0
	Tota	3	705	15

There is very little babul growth in the taluka. With a view to encouraging the plantation of groves and their reservation, a portion of the produce from those occupied is taken under the orders contained in your Special Circular No. 4, Part II, of 18th May 1894 (which were issued with Government sanction), instead of the sanctioned fixed light rates. But as even with this concession the area unoccupied is large, I think the present arrangement need not yet be altered.

29. Details of alienated lands are given below. These are all situated in Government villages, and no entire village is held under inam:—

			Acres	g <b>ts.</b>
Jagirs of the 3rd Class	<b>.</b>		82	16
,, 4th Class	1	•••	1,172	14
Personal Inam-Garde			10	6
	Total		1,264	36

Accompaniments.

30. The following prescribed Appendices are attached to the report in the usual way:—

Appendix No. I, showing grouping as slightly modified.

- " No. II, irrigation map.
- " No. III, list of villages.
- Nos. IV to XXIII, vide index to the report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

### CHOITRAM.

Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

Through the Collector of Karachi.

# 180-7



# APPENDIX III.

List of Villages under existing Irrigational Settlement in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

		No.	Names of Villages.
	1st Group.		2nd Group—contd.
1	Alah Baksh Shah.	48	Babio.
$\overline{2}$	Pir Muhammad Shah.	49	Mutni.
3	Saindad Jamali.	50	Palki.
4	Ratol.	51	Atarki.
5	Chuhar Jamali.	52	Musa.
6	Dutri.	53	Baksh Ali Kalhoro.
7	Karna.	54	Imam Baksh Zangejo.
8	Lakhi.	55	Khanani.
9	Damria.	56	Larh Sanhro.
10 11	Kacho Marho. Landhi.	57	I
$\frac{11}{12}$	Kur.	58 59	Haja. Alahdina Wadda.
13		60	Shahbandar.
14		61	Gujo.
15	Machhki.	62	
16		63	Jhor Chaunki.
17	Baranki.	64	
18	Balu Jamali.	65	Bhagdev.
19	Achh Marho.	66	
20	Mauledino Shah.	67	Jungo Jalbani.
$\frac{21}{22}$	Amir Baksh Jamali.	68	
22	Singharki.	69	
23	Bhahalki.   Kadirdino Shah.	70	
$\frac{24}{25}$	T 71 .	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 71\\72\\ \end{array}$	
$\frac{26}{26}$	Budhani. Daulatpur.	73	
27	Bhalti.	74	
$\overline{28}$	Jao.	75	Inayatpur.
29	Ubhakappo.	76	Khirdahi.
30	Pir Rajan Shah.	77	Desra.
31	Chaubandi.	78	Chachh.
<b>32</b>	Pir Suleman Shah.	j	
33	Magsi.	}	3rd Group.
34	Pahlu Hindo. Umar Juwan.	₋ ,	Claratori
35 36	Bag Wah.	<b>7</b> 9   80	Chachri.   Kallar.
37	Jamal Jattoi.	81	Warai.
38	Fatch Khan Zangejo.	82	Gul Muhammad Jalbani.
39	Bagana.	83	Karsia.
40	Ladeon.	84	Ali Sammo.
ļ		85	Shekhano.
	2nd Group.	86	Belo Gul Bahar.
4 15	<b>D</b>	87	Ali Kehar.
41	Rappar.	88	Datura.
<b>4</b> 2	Tharewari.	89	Kathor.
43 44	Darsi, Mirewari,	90	Bagh Bahar.
45	Morchhadai.	$\begin{array}{c} 91 \\ 92 \end{array}$	Babuli.
46	Dolo Sholani.	93	Dero Purano. Islam Garh.
47	Bet Muhar.	94	Shah Miearo.

No.	Names of Villages.	No.	Names of Villages.
	3rd Group—contd.		Sea-coast Villages—contd.
95	Takio Sinhu Shah.	109	Nindh.
96	Wari.	110	Padhwari.
97	Jhaleon.	111	
98	Morlo.	112	
99	Thori.	113	
L00	Chotki.	114	i
.01	Kadaran.	1115	Kinjhir.
102	Karphuli.	116	
L03	Chor Gujo.	1117	Sultanpur,
104	Shor.	1118	
105	Lipato.	1119	Sukhpur.
106	Lalpur.	120	Khambati.
	Sea-coast Villages.	121	Lakho ghot.
		122	
107	Bablo.	123	Thul.
108	Betri,	121	Ladhalipata.

Note .- The only change proposed in the existing grouping is as under:

# CHOITRAM R.,

No. 50 Paiki, No. 70 Pir Karimetino Shah and No. 77 Desra of the 2nd group raised to the 1st group.

² villages, No. 107 and No. 124, which were omitted by Lieut,-Col. T. M. Ward from his proposals for the settlement now current, have been added to complete the list.

APPENDIX IV.

Average Rainfall for eleven years from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Taluka.	Station where registered.		Months.				Aver Raint	
							Inches.	E'ent
			( August			• • •	0	45
	j		December	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	,	0	].(
		1887-88	January				2	4(
			January	•••			1	70
			July	•••		•	2	
					Total	•••	6	6
	1		( August				6	5
			November				0	
		1000 00	<b>February</b>				0	1
		1888-89	March				0	<b>5</b>
	]		June				2	1
			<b>U</b> lly	•••		• • •	2	6
					Total	•••	11	9
			( August			•••	0	-8
		1000 00	<b>F</b> ebruary	•••			0	
		1889-90	) June				0	
		-	( July			•••	2	
			MINAY		Total	•••	2	9
Shahbandar.	Shahbandar.	A	( August				2	
, u	3mc	43	November				3	
138	٦	1000 07	December				0	9
is i	2	1890-91	January	•••			0	8
$\overline{o}_2$	<b>2</b> 2		March				0	1
			Uuly	• • •		•••	2	
					Total	•••	*8	9
			(September	•••		•••	0	5
			January				0	_
	}	1891-92	<b>⊀</b> May			• • •	0	2
			June	• • •			0	_
			( July	•••		•••	15	9
					Total	•••	16	8
		Total of 1st	five years 1887	7-88	<b>1</b> 891-92	·	47	3
		Average of	1st five years 1	887-8	81891	-92.	9	4
			( August	344			0	3
			January			•••	0	4
		1892-93	₹ February	•••			1	
	1		June			•••	2	;
			August January February June July	•••		4	5	1
					Total		9	1

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.				Avera Rainf	ige all.
						Inches.	Cents.
Shalibandar.	Ladiun.	September December January February June July  1894-95 September December January March June July  1895-96 August June July  August January February July  Total of 2nd five years 1894 Average of 2nd five years 1895 Average of 2nd five years 1895 Average of 2nd five years 1895 August September July				11 3 0 0 3 11 4 2 2	2 5 38 7 38 59 49 27 62 81 70 16 4 3 47 70 18 63 64 86
		July	•••	m	***	10	85
		Total of eleven years 188	7 <b>-</b> 88	Total -1897-9	 8	18 12 <b>3</b>	$\frac{35}{91}$
		Average of eleven years 1				ļ <del></del>	$26_1$

# CHOITRAM R.,

APPENDIX V.

Details of Population, 1891.

:		MAI	.68		Fema	LES			CAN	READ AT LEAR	ND WRITI NING.	e or
Taluka.	Caste,			Total Mules.			Totai Females,	Total Popula- tion,	Malks P	ER CENT.	FRMALES	BRK CENT
		Under 15.	Over 15.		Under 12,	Over 12.			No.	Percent-	No.	Percent age.
Shahbandar. {	Hindus Muhammadans Chamars Shikaris Menghwars	5,987 36 288	820 7,384 57 290 15	1,286 13,371 93 578 20	386 4,850 44 262 11	661 6,327 58 282 11	1,047 11,193 102 544 22	2,333 24,554 195 1,122 42	499 177 1	38.80 1.32 1.07 	1 	*** *** *** ***
	Tetal	6,782	8,566	15,348	5,559	7,339	12,898	28,246	677	4.41	1	

#### APPENDIX VI.

# Occupation of People.

	स	प्रमेह ज्याने		,
	No. of surveyed		Num	BER.
Taluka.	Villages.	Occupation.	No.	Per cent.
Shahbandar	91 {	Agricultural Partly agricultural Non-agricultural Total	$2,872 \\ 706 \\ 20,211 \\ \hline *23,789$	12·07 2·97 84·96

^{*}These figures do not include 4,457 souls, the population of 33 unsurveyed and chakbandi villages.

APPENDIX VII.
Statement showing Sales in the Shahbandar Taluka.

				1						Rema	RKS.
Year.		Number of	Санев.		Area.	Total Sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Acre.	Total Assess- ment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Passed into of Hindu Muhamn	s from
										Area.	Assess- ment.
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1888	1 to 10 tir	mes Governm	ent Assessme	nt 14	5,834 8	7,893 0 0	1 5 8	16,190 4	2 12 5	563 30	1,691 5
1889	1 to 10	***	,,	29	1 344 1	7,082 0 0	5 4 0	3,773 15	2 13 0	374 2	1,047 3
	1 to 10	",	,,	13	832 7	2,745 0 0	3 4 9	2,429 2	2 14 8	269 12	807 6
1890	10 to 20	13	,,	1	6 2	250 0 0	41 10 0	18 2	3 0 0	•••	٠
}			Total	14	838 9	2,995 0 0	3 9 3	2,447 4	2 14 8	269 12	807 6
(	1 to 10	. 27	33	24	4,634 25	5,897 0 0	1 4 4	12,830 3	2 12 3	3,913 1	10,787 8
1891	30 to 40	,,	3)	2	1 10	120 0 0	96 0 0	6 6	3 8 0		
			Total	26	4.635 35	6.017 0 0	1 4 9	12,836 9	2 12 4	3,913 1	10,787 8
1892	1 to 10	15	,,	25	1,455 20	7,858 0 0	5 6 4	4,186 0	2 14 0	533 15	1,558 2
1893	1.to 10	**	2)	37	1,867 38	10,072 10 0	5 6 3	5,201 3	2 12 7	862 5	2,456 5
1894	1 to 10	,,	**	•. 39	<b>3,3</b> 18 19	8,446 8 0	2 8 4	8,980 10	2 10 10	2,459 9	6,660 0
را	1 to 10	"	,,	48	4,074 27	6,540 0 0	1 9 8	11,897 2	2 14 9	2,584 22	7,753 9
1895	10 to 20	7 W	<b>97</b>	1	2 9	100 0 0	44 15 1	6 0	2 12 0		
IJ	20 to 30	,,	27	1	0 12	80 0 0	266 10 8	1 0	3 8 0		
			Total	50	4.077 8	6,720 0 0	1 10 4	11,904 2	2 14 9	2,584 22	7,753 9
	1 to 10	3 1	19	58	1.707 33	5,907 <b>6</b> 0	3 7 4	7,539 7	4 6 6	417 15	1,853 13
1896	10 to 20	19	**	2	10 20	365 0 0	22 13 9	31 13	3 0 6		
			Total	60	1,718 13	6,272 6 0	3 10 5	7,571 4	4 6 6	447 15	1,858 13
(	1 to 10	,,	,,	89	3,870 12	18,725 0 0	4 13 5	10,768 2	2 12 6	292 36	822 7
1897 {	10 to 20	37	13	6	31 4	1,042 0 0	33 9 10	91 11	2 15 6		
			Total	95	3,901 16	19,767 0 0	5 1 1	10,859 13	3 12 6	292 36	822 7
		Gr	AND TOTAL	389	29,021 7	83,123 8 0	2 13 10	83,951 0	2 14 3	12,299 27	35,437 10
	Deduct— madans	Passed from		Muham-		4,.	*			1,855 22	5,511 11
	Net from	Muhammada	ans to Hindu	s		•				10,444 5	29,925 15

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### APPENDIX VIII.

# Abstract of Statement of Sub-letting in the Shahbandar Taluka.

Year.			Number	of Cases.		Numb of Act sub-le	res	Sum f which sub-le	h		te j Acre		Total Ass		Avera of Ass per	essn	ient
				ding committee, gramman also dell'ettegs, vanna,		Α.	g.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a,	р.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a,	<u>р</u> .
1888	1 to	5	times Gover	nment Assessment.	. 1	132	0	103	11	0	13	0	396	0	3	0	0
1889	1 to			,,	3	270		468	0	1	12	0	811	4	3	0	0
1890	1 to			,,	3	277	32	753	0	2	0	0	732	1	2	14	0
1891	1 to	5		2)	2	803	27	375	0	0	7	0	2,410	13	3	0	0
1892	1 to	5	,,	,	4	$4^{11}6$	15	775	O	1	11	0	1,219	<b>2</b>	3	0	0
1893	1 to	5	,,	22	8	1,065	4	3,044	0	2	14	0	3,027	3	2	14	0
1894	1 to	5	,,	,,	9	1,059	36	6,460	0	6	<b>2</b>	0	3,121	0	2	15	0
1895	1 to	5	,,	7.9	3	145		180	0	1	4	0	406	14	2	13	0
1896	1 to	5	")	"	3		25	128	12	2	4	0	175		3	•	0
1897	1 to	5	13	,,	1	1,209	0	800	0	0	11	0	3,324	12	2	12	0
				Total	37	5,428	6	13,087	7	2	6	5	15,624	15	2	14	10

## APPENDIX IX.

# Statement showing Mortgages in the Shahbandar Taluka.

i								R E M A	ARKS.	
Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Number	Sum for which	Mortgage	Total	Average Rate of	I	PASSED FROM TO 1	Munammai iindus.	\$ W A C
Ital,	Amager of ( #862	of Acres.	mortgaged,		Assessment.	Assess- ment per Acre.	With	опивению.	Without	possession.
						•	Area.	Assess- ment.	Ares.	Assess- ment.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Re a. p.	Ro. u.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Re. a. p.	A. g.	Re. a. p
1858 1889 1890		5,998 12 168 39 4,523 <b>3</b> 0	8,665 0 15,435 0 900 8 15,306 14	2 7 9 2 9 2 5 5 0 3 6 1	10,063 13 12,935 4 407 0 12,651 6	2 14 3 2 2 6 3 0 0 2 12 9	30 39 529 21 3,166 16	93 0 0 1,550 0 0 8,619 S 0	1,695 7 5,469 31 168 39 1,074 14	4,835 8 0 11,385 4 0 407 0 0 3,152 15 0
1892 1894 1895 1896	I to 10 , , , 17 to 10 , , , 17 to 10 , , , , 17 to 10 , , , , 17 to 10 , , , , 17 to 10 , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , , , , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 18 to 10 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	340 0 9,456 23	5,076 4 29,092 0 1,433 8 7,808 0 12,837 0	2 6 1 4 5 1 4 6 1 3 2 10 2 4 7	9,474 14   15,039 8   933 10   6,965 9   15,554 8	2 12 8 2 3 8 2 12 0 2 13 4 2 12 4	75 20 0 28 250 37 190 9 276 <b>2</b> 5	226 8 0 2 8 0 690 6 0 546 6 0 714 1 0	2,568 27 6,701 2 77 13 818 14 5,259 33	7,182 4 0 14,926 0 0 215 15 0 2,404 7 0 14,625 15 0
	Total 108	32,715 35	99,604 2	3 0 0	84,032 8	2 9 1	4,520 35	12,472 5 0	23,832 20	59,135 4 0
	Peduct-Passel from Hindus to Mahammadans.		···				•••		***	
	Net from Muhammadans to Hindus .						4,530 35	12,472 5 0	23,832 20	59,135 4 0

CHOITRAM R.,

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APPENDIX X.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Shahbandar Taluka.

Year.		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Horses and Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Sheep and Goats.
1889-90		5, <b>3</b> 21	8,276	3,589	20	1,391	576		6,554
1890-91		7,663	8,077	4,342	41	1,515	583	• • •	8,486
1891-92		6,405	10,442	6,257	1,821	1,507	580		11,038
<b>1</b> 89 <b>2</b> -9 <b>3</b>		6,535	10,883	7,588	487	731	507		11,602
1893-94		6,729	12,011	6,658	480	719	418		11,194
1894-95	•••	5,999	9,426	5,334	762	698	377	1	10,157
1895-96	• • •	6,454	10,397	6,525	757	768	410	1	12,579
1896-97		6,773	11,846	7,907	648	529	468		12,957
1897-38		7,236	13,428	9,062	726	875	491		11,686

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing Wells in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Kurachi Collectorate from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Year.		Number of Villages,	Number of Wells used for drinking.	Number of Wells used for irriga- tion.	Number of Wells out of use.	Total Wells.	Area of Cultivation under Wells aided by canals.
1887-88	• • •	4,	4.	2		6	A. g.
188 <b>8</b> -89 1889-90 <b>18</b> 90-91	•••	10 10 10	10 10	2 2	•••	12 12	12 16 12 16
1891-92 189 <b>2-</b> 93	•••	10 10 10	$egin{array}{c} 10 \ 11 \ 11 \end{array}$	2 2		$egin{array}{c} 12 \\ 13 \\ 13 \end{array}$	9 0 9 0
1893-94 1894-95	•••	10 10 11	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$	2 2 2		13 14	9 0 9 0
1895-96 1896-97		11	13 13	1 1	•••	14 14	3 28 3 26
1897-98	•••	11	9	ī	4	14	3 26

APPENDIX XII.

Statement of Crops in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

I		YEA	YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA	IVATED 🞝	REA.				Par		YEARLY (	YEARLY COLTIVATED AREA	D AREA.				Per-	Total		Per-
Crops.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Total.	Average.	centage.	1833-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Total,	Average.	øj	of last 10 years.	Ауегаде.	centage.
Kharif.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.		Acres.	Acres.	
Juari	17	33	43	00	28	27	141	88	60.0	7f8	ಣ	:	4	13	64	13	0.04	205	22	0.07
Bajri Rice in musk	1,790	23.165	24,983	28,613	29.648	2,959 22,378	13,141 128,787	25,758	8.43 82.59	26,104	2,598 24,528	1,965	1,582	31,630	10,469 132,797	2,094 26,559	6.58	23,610 261,584	2,361 : 26,158	81.04
:		300	160	119	145	24 P	07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15 07.15	174 471	90:0	2000 2000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	45	126	102	17-1	397	97.	0.24	1,269	127	66.0 -
Tobacco		23	02	16	5 G	16	82	16	0.02	237	799 T	9	101 73	7 [	5 65	-15	0.05	119	12	0.0
Sugarcane	106	109	103 36	S 33	114 83	146	562 340	113	0.36	15 <u>2</u> 85	168	150	146 48	တ္ဆီ တို	705 242	141 49	0.142	1.267	127	81.0 0.18
Other crops		239	344	185	390	147	1,305	261	68.0	68 68	12	86	85	09	607	32,	0.54	1,714	177	0.53
Total	27,251	27,153	29,410	32,153	35,505	26,626	148,847	29,770	95.45	29,423	27,683	26,658	28.534	35,682	145,979	29,196	87:50	294,826	29,483	91:34
Rabi.								यते												
Barley		115	. <b>G</b> 05	95	693	345	1,197	989	0.77	3,256	3,910	320 200	848	313	7,847	1,569	4.70	9,044	904	2.80 0.84
Manh	108	200	**::	150	200	500 287	9. 4 2. 4 2. 4	0 12 2 20 2 21	0.64 0.25 0.28	468	41.13	131		3 62	1,074	235	0.65	1,511	151	45.0
		:	•	145.	008	000	745	149	87.0	400	1-0	200	118	147	1,342	268	03.0	2,087	209	0-68 27:5
Matar Ahur		36		SI	00 <b>0</b> 0	201	262	53	0.12	138	538	573	228	97.5	1,718	344	1.03	1,980	198	19-0
			161	188	99	149	564	113	0.36	485	64 6 1 7 7 1 7 7	9	% S	61 G	1.83	197	- 600 600	7,547	155	0.48
(lardens		, co	124	204	187	169	777	155	00.0	2,430 161	208	146	114	118	747	149	0.45	1,524	152	LF ()
ado		92	34	ဘ	n	e e	116	88	20-0	1	pet	r~	က	13	30	9	20.0	146	14	₹0.0
Total	788	443	1,496	1,623	1,232	2,302	7,096	1,419	4.05	7,795	8,634	1,931	970	1,515	20,845	4,169	12.50	27,941	2,794	99.8
GRAND TOTAL	28,039	27,596	30,906	33,776	34,737	28,028	155,943	31,189	100.00	37,217	36,317	28,539	29,504	35,197	166,824	33,365	100.00	332,767	32.277	100-00

CHOITEAM R.,

Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

# APPENDIX XIII-A.

Statement showing arable Government land in the surveyed villages of the Shahbandar Taluka for the first, sixth and last year of the current settlement.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village,	Year,	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste,	Cultivable Land	Unoccupied.	Оссирн	ED,	Percentage of unoccupied cul-
Seria							Cultivable,	Fallow.	tivable land to cultiva- ble area.
	Ist Group.		<b>A.</b> g.	A. g.	<b>A.</b> g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
\$	Chuhur Jamali.   1st year   6th   last	1887-88  1892-9 <b>8</b> 189 <b>7-</b> 98	1,422 16 1,589 <b>3</b> 1 1,944 24	565 8 562 11 600 9	357 8 1,027 20 1,314 15	212 32 298 5 462 26	358 36 514 32 624 4	$egin{array}{cccc} 285 & 20 \ 214 & 23 \ 227 & 25 \ \end{array}$	24 33 29 1 35 7
		Tot-1	4,956 31	1,757 28	3,199 3	973 23	1,497 32	727 28	
		Average	1,652 10	585 <b>3</b> 6	1,666 14	324 21 (	499 11	242 22	30 17
6	Dutrí { 1st year 6th	188 <b>7-8</b> 8 1892-93 1897-98	1.794 10 1.794 10 1.794 11	744 23 722 19 698 29	1,049 27   1,671 31   1,100 22	117 84 204 23 192 18	* 495 31 55 <b>3</b> 31	43 <b>6 2</b> 313 17	11 9 19 3
ļ	٩	Total	5.382 31	2,160 31	3,222 0	192 18 514 35	822 21	85 23	17 19
İ		Average	1,794 10	720 10	1,074 0	171 25	$-\frac{1,872}{624}$	$\frac{835}{278 \cdot 14}$	15 39
7	Karra { Ist year (6th ., (last .,	1887-88 1892-93	2,001 35 2,001 35	1,147 38 1,089 20	85 <b>5</b> 37 912 15	50 27	676 13 437 11	177 24 424 17	5 <b>2</b> 2
	( (#SC .,	1897-98	2,001 30	1,053 10	943 20	61 11	805 89	81 10	6 18
		Total,	6,005 20	3,290 28	2,714 32	111 38	1,919 23	683 11	
	(Ist year	Average	2,001 33	1,096 56	904 37	37 13	639 34	227 30	4 4
3	Lakht 6th ,, last ,,	1892-93 1897-98	2,484 1 2,484 1 2,481 10	1.272 3 1,16 <b>3</b> 39 1,081 28	1,311 <b>38</b> 1,320 <b>2</b> 1,399 22	26 25 21 <b>6</b> 5 239 35	731 38 4 <b>31</b> 7 98 <b>3</b> 17	458 15 622 <b>3</b> 0 176 <b>1</b> 0	2 9 17 23 17 5
}	*	Total	7,449 12	<b>3</b> ,517 30	8,931 22	482 25	2,196 22	1,252 15	***
1	/ lei wan-	Average	2,483 4	1,172 23	1,310 21	160 35	782 7	417 19	12 10
•	Dam: is lst year last year last ,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,221 34 2,221 34 2,221 50	154 5 154 5 154 8 <b>8</b>	2,967 29 2,067 29 2,066 37	1,355 15 1,356 21 1,121 24	518 33 441 3 785 33	193 21 270 5 1 <b>5</b> 9 20	65 2 65 <b>3</b> 8 54 10
		Total	6,665 18	4.63 3	6,202 15	3,833 20	1,745 29	623 6	
		Average	<b>3,5</b> 21 32	154 14	2,067 18	1,277 33	581 36	207 29	61 32
10	Kache Marho , { 1st year 6th ,, {ast ,,	1857-88 189 <b>2</b> -93 1897-98	1,596 82 1,596 32 1,596 31	637 7 528 <b>3</b> 3 510 12	959 25 1,067 39 1,086 19	66 27 91 27	583 23 703 22 641 29	376 2 297 30 353 3	6 10 8 17
		Total	4,790 15	1,676 12	3,114 3	158 14	1,928 34	1,026 35	1 1,11
		Average	1,596 32	558 31	1,038 1	52 31	642 38	342 12	5 3
11	Landhi $\begin{cases} 1st \ year \\ 6th \\ n \end{cases}$	1887-88 189 <b>3</b> -98 1897-98 .	1,888 36 1,888 36 1,888 36	404 28 404 28 404 28	1,484 8 1,484 8 1,484 8	280 15 423 28 322 19	578 *20 577 29 920 12	625 18 482 31 241 17	18 3 <b>2</b> 28 21 21 29
		Total	5,666 28	1,214 4	4,452 24	1,026 22	2,076 21	1,349 21	
j		Average	1,888 36	04 28	1,484 8	342 7	692 7	4-19 34	28 2
12	Kur { 1st year 6th ,, last ,,	1887-88 1892-9 <b>3</b> 1897-98	2,381 16 2,380 27 2,389 1 <b>5</b>	232 13 232 13 237 31	2,149 3 2,148 14 2,161 24	1,146 4 1,129 19 1,315 21	522 1 <b>3</b> 642 25 688 13	480 26 876 10 157 30	53 13 52 22 60 34
		Total	7,151 18	692 17	6,459 1	3,591 4	1,853 11	1,014 26	
		Average	2,383 32	230 32	2,153 0	1,197 1	617 30	338 9	55 28
13	Rai   1st year   6th ,,   1ast ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,414 5 1,414 5 1,414 9	311 28 311 28 312 2	1,102 17 1,102 17 1,102 7	1,609 9 1,010 20 967 1	53 10 63 14 91 32	39 38 28 23 43 5	91 22 91 27 87 30
		Total	4,242 19	935 18	3,307 1	2,986 39	208 16	111 26	
		Average	1,414 6	311 33	1,102 13	995 26	69 19	37 8	90 13

dix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area,	Uncultivable	Cultivable	Unoccupied.	Occupie	D.	Percentage of unoccu-
Appendix III.				Waste,	Land,		Cultivable.		land to cultiva- ble area.
1	1st Groupcontd.		A. g.	<b>A</b> . g.	. A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	<b>≜</b> . g.	A. g.
14	Bachal Jamali { 1st year 6th ,, last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,828 0 2,828 0 2,978 <b>3</b> 3	2,234 33 2,182 29 1,949 7	593 7 645 11 1,029 26	14 20 43 30 124 0	381 23 392 22 638 1	197 4 208 39 267 25	2 17 6 31 12 2
	<b>(</b> == <b>,,</b>	Total	8,634 33	6,366 <b>2</b> 9	2,268 4	182 10	1,412 6	673 28	
!		Average	2,878 11	2,122 10	756 1	60 30	470 29	224 22	8 1
19	Achh Marho { 1st year { 6th ,,   last ,,	1892-93	2,989 32 2,989 26 3,614 26	1,36 <b>0</b> 25 1,2 <b>0</b> 4 8 3,128 36	1,629 7 1,785 18 485 30	1,229 4 1,262 13 41 0	343 33 408 0 368 15	56 10 115 5 76 15	75 17 70 28 8 18
		Total	9,594 4	5,693 29	3,900 15	2,532 17	1,120 8	247 <b>3</b> 0	
		Average	3,198 11	1,897 36	1,300 5	844 6	373 16	82 23	64 37
<b>2</b> 5	Budhani { 1st year 6th , last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,514 22 1,564 22 1,564 22	841 17 861 17 861 17	673 5 703 5 703 5	492 15 511 24 522 <b>15</b>	(a) 101 15 124 25 161 0	79 15 56 5 19 30	73 1 <b>0</b> 72 23 74 12
	•	Total	4,643 26	2,564 11	2,079 15	1,526 14	387 0	155 10	
		Average	1,547 35	854 30	693 5	508 31	129 0	51 30	73 16
26	Daulstpur { 1st year 6th ., last .,		4,096 7 4,245 39 4,245 35	529 19 574 0 581 20	3,566 28 3,671 39 3,664 15	2,736 16 2,915 37 2,832 31	(b) 555 19 553 19	454 10 158 0 278 5	76 28 79 14 77 12
		Total	12,588 1	1,684 39	10,903 2	8,485 4	1,485 0	890 15	
	-	Average	4,196 0	561 26	3,634 14	2,828 14	495 0	296 32	77 32
<b>3</b> 0	Pir Rajan Shah { 1st year 6th ., last .,	. 1892-93	3,065 16 3,065 16 3,0 <b>6</b> 5 16	248 15 248 15 248 15	2,817 1 2,817 1 2,817 1	3,514 35 2,560 0 2,525 8	74 15 99 20 146 2	227 31 157 21 145 31	89 12 90 35 89 25
		Total	9,196 8	745 5	8,451 8	7,600 3	319 37	531 3	
		Average	3,065 16	248 15	2,817 1	-	106 26 540 9	$\frac{177}{512} \frac{1}{6}$	89 37
32	Pir Suleman 6th	. 1892-93	2,926 18 3,026 14 3,326 16	1,876 4 1,841 4 1,265 <b>2</b> 9	1,550 14 1,685 10 2,060 27	663 30 903 3	(c) 774 1 (c) 792 83	$\begin{array}{cccc} 247 & 19 \\ 304 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	39 18 4 <b>3</b> 38
•		Total	9,279 8		5,296 11	2,064 32	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,107 & 3 \\ \hline 702 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$	1,063 29 354 23	38 39
	Club wann	Average	3,787 37	-	1,765 17 3,515 24	2,572 38	644 24	298 2	73
<b>3</b> 3	Magai { 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,787 <b>32</b>	274 20	3,513 12	2,764 22	572 12 697 12	176 18 139 6	78 2 76
		Total	11,363 21	821 13	10,549 8	<b>8,</b> 014 14	1,914 8	613 26	
		Average	3,787 34	273 31	3,514 3	2,671 18	638 3	204 .22	76
<b>3</b> 7	Jamal Jatoi { 1st year 6th ., last .,	1892-93		922 19	1,451 10	636 10	636 24 438 22 (d) 487 39	198 38 376 18 112 30	42 2 43 3 53 1
		Total	7,121 7	2,736 28	4,384 19	2,044 12	1,563 5	688 <b>6</b>	
		Average	2,373 29	912 9	1,461 20	681 18	521 2	229 15	46 2
<b>3</b> 8	Fatch Khan { 1st year . 6th ,, . last ,, .	1892-93	.] 2,699 39	1,007 34	1,592	206 30 413 32	1,277 35 648 34 (e) 1,099 34	322 8 836 21 324 36	12 21 3
		Total	8,299 39				3,026 28	1,483 25	
		Average	-		_		$\frac{1,008  34}{(f)  594  6}$	494 22 180 25	-
36	Bagana { 1st year { 6th , , last ,,	1892-93	3,426 24	1,948 11	1,478 15 1,668 25	514 35 558 28	(g) 595 16 (h) 636 29	317 19 364 11	34 8 33 1
		Total.	-		_		1,826 11	862 15 287 19	-
****		Average.	3,425 3		l '	es and 25 guntas	<u> </u>	20, 19	1 00 1

⁽a) Excludes 10 acres and 31 guntas of Kacha lands.
(b) Do. 42 do. 23 do.
(c) Do. 60 do. 27 do.
(d) Do. 88 do. 36 do.
B 190-10

⁽e) Excludes 58 acres and 25 guntas of (f) Do. 12 do. 38 do. (g) Do. 50 do. 23 do. (h) De. 108 do. 35 do.

Appendix III.	Mame of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Occur	i	Percen- tage of unoccu- pied cul- tivable
<u>.                                     </u>				71 860 UC.	±1 m on /∰ 1		Cultivable,	Fallow.	land to cultiva- ble area.
	1st Group-contd.		A. g.	<b>A.</b> g.	A. g.	A. g.	<b>A</b> . g.	A. g.	A. g.
40	Ladeon { lst year 6th ., last .,	1887-88 1892- <b>9</b> 3 1897-98	1,963 35 1,963 35 1,96 <b>3</b> 25	807 22 794 2 753 27	1,156 13 1,169 33 1,209 38	0 21 115 <b>6</b> 134 3	564 16 600 11 585 15	591 16 454 16 490 20	0 2 9 33 11 3
		Total	5,891 15	2,355 11	3,536 4	249 30	1,750 2	1,536 12	
		Average	1,963 32	785 4	1,178 28	83 10	583 14	512 4	7 2
	Total of Styear Sthere is the Group.	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	48,782 7 51,035 18 51,080 15	17,023 28 16,6 <b>\$</b> 9 11 17,889 15	31,758 9 34,896 7 38,191 <b>9</b>	15,535 26 18,372 2 16,296 2	(a) 10,054 19 (b) 9,624 36 (c) 12,530 39	6,154 36 6,295 12 4,048 36	48 <b>3</b> 7 53 17 49
		Total	150,898 0	51,552 24	99,345 16	50,204 Q	32,210 14	16,499 4	
	2nd Group.	Average	<b>5</b> 0,290 13	17,184 8	33,115 5	16,734 27	10,736 31	5,499 28	50 21
41	Rappar     lat year     6th	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,462 37 4,462 37 4,612 37	4,275 12 4,349 28 4,463 12	18 <b>7</b> 25 113 14 149 25	6 30 9 37	97 20 61 10 125 38	90 <b>5</b> 45 14 13 30	5 31 6 2
		Total	13,538 31	13,088 7	450 24	16 27	284 28	149 9	
		<b>▲</b> verage	4,512 37	<b>4,3</b> 62 29	150 8	5 22	94 36	49 30	3 3
14	Mirewarl { lat year 6th ,, last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,330 11 8,330 11 8,330 11	1,964 2 1,886 2 1,881 22	1,366 9 1,444 9 1,448 29	518 25 70 <b>9</b> 19 755 4	557 30 60 <b>9</b> 15 320 15	289 <b>34</b> 125 15 373 1 <b>0</b>	37 3 49 52
		Total	9,990 33	5,731 26	4,259 7	1,983 8	1,487 20	788 19	
		Average	3,330 11	1,910 22	1,419 29	661 3	495 33	262 33	46 2
5	Morchhadai { lst year 6th ,, last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-93	8,107 10 3,112 20 3,112 20	435 18 435 18 480 81	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2,671 & 32 \\ 2,677 & 2 \\ 2,681 & 29 \end{array}$	2,067 28 2,501 9 2,416 0	342 14 59 28 196 4	261 30 116 5 69 25	77 1 93 1 90
		Total	9,332 10	1,301 27	8,030 23	6,984 37	598 6	447 20	
		Average	3,110 30	433 \$6	2,676 34	2,328 12	199 15	149 7	86 8
6	Dolo Sholani { 1st year 6th ., last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,975 38 3,010 38 3,020 \$8	2,352 18 2,253 8 2,270 27	723 20 757 30 750 11	496 82 475 25	(d) 75 25 (c) <b>2</b> 31 23	539 10 162 35 37 25	65 5
		Total	9,007 34	6,776 18	2,231 21	972 17	163 33	739 30 246 23	
17	Bet Muhar { 1st year 6th ., 1ast .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	$\begin{array}{ c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,026 3 1,060 18 1,149 17	743 34 320 4 285 25 621 26	324 6 130 10 116 33 393 11	128 39 99 7 (f) 46 33	60 35 69 25 12 25	40 2 40 3 63 3
	"	Total	4,463 13	3,235 38	1,227 15	640 14	274 39	143 5	,
		Average	1,487 31	1,078 26	409 5	213 18	91 26	47 28	52
8	Babio { lst year 6th ., last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,015 26 2,075 26 2,075 26	126 11 126 11 126 11	1,889 15 1,949 15 1,949 15	1,858 25 1,669 9 1,716 1	(g) 194 29 110 34 214 34	336 1 140 10 18 20	71 85 88
		Total	6,166 38	378 33	5,788 5	4,743 85	520 17	494 31	
		Average	2,055 26	126 11	1,929 15	1,581 12	173 19	164 37	81
19	Mutni { 1st year 6th ,,	1892-93	2,705 8 2,714 36 2,744 36	203 10 311 20 1,025 25	2,501 38 2,403 16 1,719 11	1,767 12 1,854 30 1,541 21	385 6 151 15 (h) 42 0	349 20 397 11 108 25	70 77 89
		Total	8,165 0	1,540 15	6,624 25		192 33	855 16 285 <b>5</b>	77
		Average	2,721 26	2,414 5	2,208 8 652 12			290 20	21
<b>⊈</b> 0	Palki { lat year (6th ,, last ,,	1892-93	3,168 35 3,26 <b>8</b> 34	2,459 23 2,313 13	709 12 955 21	189 4 220 4	(j) 262 21 (k) 491 20	253 37 127 30 672 7	26 23
		Total Average	·		-	_		224 2	23

[.]d 38 gu.. 37 3 18 18 87 (a) Excludes 12 acres at (b) Do. 103 do. (c) Do. \$15 do. (d) Do. 22 do. (e) Do. 5 do. (f) Do. 168 do. ntas of l do. do. do. do. do.

⁽g) Excludes 29 acres a
(h) Do. 27 do.
(i) Do. 0 do.
(j) Do. 3 do.
(k) Do. 116 do. nd 2 guntas of 1 5 do. 25 do. 30 do. 7 do.

ix IIÎ.	Name of Village	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable	Cultivable	Unoccupied.	Occuria	3	Percentage of unoccupied cultivable
Appendix III.	Name of Village.	rear.	A DUBLISH CM.	Waste,	Land,		Cultivable.	Fallow.	land to cultiva- ble area.
	2nd Group—contd.		A. g.	A. g.	<b>≜</b> . g.	A. g.	A. g.	<b>▲</b> . g.	A. g.
52	Musa { 1st year 6th , last ,	1892-93	3,097 28	2,348 7 2,587 7 2,572 13	\$49 24 510 21 525 15	0 3 173 39 243 25	a 224 29 75 35 258 3	112 20 260 36 23 27	0 1 34 6 46 15
		Total	8,893 7	7,507 27	1,385 20	417 18	558 27	<b>197</b> 3	
		Average	2,964 15	2,502 22	461 33	139 6	186 9	132 14	30 5
53	Bakah Ali (ist year . 6th ,, . last ,, .	1892-93	$\frac{1}{1}$ 2,435 35	1,667 12 1,671 4 1,614 89	768 23 764 31 820 36	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	608 11 325 29 6 384 39	154 12 363 0 147 30	0 31 9 37 26 24
	·	Total	7,307 25	4,953 15	<b>2</b> ,35 <b>4</b> 10	300 20	1,318 39	665 2	
		Average	2,485 85	1,651 5	784 30	100 7	439 26	221 27	12 30
54	Imain Baksh Stat year . Section 1. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2. Section 2	1892-93	3,501 87	907 0 908 33 814 35	2,594 33 2,593 4 2,6 <b>\$</b> 7 2	1,088 31 1,071 12 1,582 21	1,019 10 810 18 c 553 17	486 32 711 14 175 35	41 38 41 13 58 35
		Total	10,505 27	2,630 28	7,874 39	3,742 24	2,383 5	1,374 1	
		Average.	3,501 35	876 36	2,624 39	1,247 21	794 15	458 0	47 21
61	1	1887-88 . 189 <b>2</b> -93 . 189 <b>7</b> -98 .	3,456 30	3,379 27	61 39 77 3 83 14	11 22 11 20	28 27 55 33 28 19	21 30 9 30 54 35	18 28 14 36
		Total.	10,370 12	10,147 36	<b>2</b> 22 16	23 2	112 39	86 15	
	<b>}</b>	Average.	3,456 30	<b>2,</b> 382 <b>25</b>	74 5	7 27	37 26	28 32	10 14
52	Pir Jani Shah . { lat year . 6th ,, last ,,	1892-93 .	. 3,085 17	79 23	3,005 34 3,005 34 3,005 34		7 25 33 20 23 29	11 20 7 0 36 30	99 1. 98 2: 97 3:
	"	Total .	9,256 11	238 29	9,017 22	8,897 27	64 25	55 10	
		Average.	3,085 17	79 23	3,005 34	2,965 36	21 22	18 16	98 2
<b>6</b> 3	Jhor Chauaki . { lst year . fith ,, last ,,	1892-93 .	2,470 28	2,194 4	255 32 276 24 329 7	46 25 124 35 97 15	98 28 118 7 217 22	110 19 33 22 7 10	17 1 45 30
		Total.	7,4:2	6,557 18	854 23	268 35	434 17	151 11	
		Average.	2,470 27	2,185 33	284 34	_	144 32	50 17	31 1
54	Ukarpur { lat year 6th ,, last ,,	1887-88 . 1892-93 . 1897-93 .	3,826 22	180 28	3,645 34 3,645 34 3,642 9	3,204 28	324 26 370 25 507 29	279 3 70 21 64 26	83 1 87 3 84 1
		Total .	11,479 21		10,933 37	_	1,203 0	414 10	
		Average.	-		3,644 25		401 0	138 <b>3</b>	85
66	Nabi Baksh Jalbani.    State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State   State	1 - 5000 00	3,627 13	2,723 27 2,58 <b>3 9</b>	904 10 903 26 1 038 33	226 3 166 18	492 38 768 <b>3</b> 0	274 25 103 35	25 16
		Total.		8,035 14	948 36	-	-	782 <b>3</b> 9 260 <b>3</b> 9	16 1
Ç.	Clahwan	Average 1887-88		_				267 1	11 2
<b>6</b> 8	Mairufani { lst year 6th , , last , ,	1892-9 <b>8</b> 1897-98	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 879 25 7 788 15	544 2 635 17	163 26 127 10	210 1 439 39	170 15 68 8 505 24	30 20
		Total		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	_			168 21	20 2
	Vanish (let year	1887-88		2 2,201 36		\$6 30	262 1	312 25	13
69	I Nawazio (	1892-93	2,863 1	2 2,203 14	659 38			229 8 167 6	$\begin{bmatrix} 32\\30 \end{bmatrix}$
		Total		3 6,574 27	2,014 86	508 38	796 39	708 39	
		Average	2,863	7 2,191 22	671 23	169 26	265 26	286 13	25 1

(a) Excludes 12 acres and 12 guntas of Kacha lands.
(b) Do. 69 do. 29 do. do. de.
(c) De. 878 do. 9 do. do. do.

o. as per dix III.	Name of Village,	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable	Cultivable	Unoccupied.	Occupi	esp,	Percentage of unoccupied cul-
Serial Wo. as p Appendix III				Waste.	Land.		Cultivable.	Fallow.	tivable land to cultiva- ble area,
	2nd Group-contd.		A, g.	A, g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
70	Pir Karimdino { 1st year 6th ,, last ,,	1 2000 00	2,053 16 2,053 16 2,050 19	466 22 469 31 422 1	1,586 34 1,583 <b>2</b> 5 1,628 18	880 9 892 1 751 2	389 28 397 24 712 29	316 37 294 0 164 27	55 18 56 14 46 4
		Total	6,157 11	1,358 14	4,798 37	- 2,523 12	1,500 1	775 24	
		Average	2,052 17	452 31	1,599 26	841 4	500 1	258 21	52 23
71	Chakri { lst year { 6th ,,   last ,,	1892-93	4,326 18 4,326 18 4,326 16	65 28 65 28 66 20	4,260 30 4,260 30 4,259 36	4,013 1 4,058 15 4,022 31	164 4 115 10 150 35	83 25 87 5 86 10	93 38 95 1 94 17
		Total	12,979 12	197 86	12,781 16	12,094 7	430 9	257 0	
		Average	4,326 17	65 38	4,260 19	4,031 16	143 16	85 27	94 24
72	Patari (1st year (8sh ., (1sst .,	1892-93	2,141 22 2,141 22 2,141 21	40 25 40 25 40 25	2,100 37 2,100 37 2,100 36	1,982 20 2,001 15 1,996 19	58 22 57 2 99 22	59 35 42 20 4 35	94 15 95 10 95 1
		Total	6,424 25	121 35	6,302 30	5,980 14	215 6	107 10	
		Average	2,141 22	40 25	2,100 37	1,993 18	71 29	<b>3</b> 5 30	94 35
78	Pirani $\begin{cases} 1st \ year \ \\ 6th \ \\ 1ast \ \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,348 5 2,348 2 2,348 3	2,312 12 2,312 12 2,209 3	85 38 85 30 139 0	2 3 11 15	6 5 16 35 67 10	27 25 7 20 71 30	5 <b>3</b> 1 <b>31</b> 32
		Total	7,044 10	6,833 27	210 23	13 18	90 10	106. 35	,
		Average	2,348 3	2,277 35	70 8	4 20	30 3	35 25	6 16
74	Kethi { lst year { th ,   last ,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,691 10 1,690 26 1,690 35	789 7 788 38 754 30	902 <b>3</b> 901 28 936 5	103 13 157 93 151 33	335 27 495 18 662 37	463 3 248 17 121 15	11 20 17 20 16 8
		Total	5,072 31	2,332 35	2,739 36	412 39	1,494 2	832 35	
		Average	1,690 37	777 25	913 12	157 26	498 1	277 25	15 2
75	Inayatpur $\begin{cases} 1st \ year \ \\ 6th \ , \ \\ last \ , \ \end{cases}$	. 1892-93	2,352 34 2,352 31 2,352 20	821 20 820 20 819 12	1,531 14 1,532 11 1,533 8	427 2 499 36 <b>49</b> 4 23	512 8 576 <b>3</b> 0 677 39	592 4 455 25 360 26	27 35 32 24 32 15
,		Total	7,058 5	2,461 12	4,596 33	1,421 21	1,766 37	1,408 15	
		Average	2,352 28	820 17	1,532 11	473 34	588 39	469 18	30 36
76	Khirdahi { 1st year 6th , last ,	1892-93	2,024 31	1,631 26 1,650 14 1,649 32	356 13 374 30 374 39	2 30 22 25 12 5	164 <b>8</b> 236 35 190 14	189 15 115 10 172 20	0 34 6 1 3 9
		Total	6,037 34	1,643 37	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline & 1,106 & 2\\ \hline & 368 & 27\\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	197 6	477 5 159 1	3 15
77	Desra { lst year { 6th ., last .,	. 1892-93	2,324 9 2,324 9	1,738 <b>9</b> 1,750 4	586 0 574 5 816 38	55 10 130 16 89 18	191 29 277 39 592 1	339 1 165 30 135 19	9 17 22 39 10 38
		Total	-]	- <u> </u>	1,977 3	275 4	1,061 20	640 10	
		Average	2,324 6	1,665 5	659 1	91 28	353 36	· 213 17	18 36
78	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1892-93	. 2,732 27	1,149 11 1,145 14 1,037 13	1,584 18 1,587 13 1,694 30	291 6 409 28 403 11	667 18 607 29 684 39	625 34 569 36 60 <b>6</b> 20	18 ³ 15 25 36 23 31
		Total .	. 8,198 19	3,831 38	4,866 21	1,104 5	1,960 6	1,802 10	
		Average		1,110 26	1,622 7	368 2	653 15	<b>6</b> 00 30	22 27
	Total of 2nd $\begin{cases} 1st \ year \\ 6th \end{cases}$ , $\begin{cases} 1st \ year \\ 1st \end{cases}$	1892-93 .,	75,006 10 75,716 6	38,309 6 38,733 21 38,501 0	36,050 4 36,272 29 37,215 6	21,147 6 23,957 20 24,109 38	(a) 7,814 6 (b) 6,832 <b>3</b> 3 (c) 9,006 29	7,075 35 5,427 6 3,335 34	58 26 66 2 64 31
		Total.,	·	1 (5,543 27	1,09,537 39	69,214 24	23,653 28	15,838 35	-
		Average,.	75,027 9	38,514 22	36,512 27	23,071 22	7,884 23	5,279 25	63 8

(a) Excludes 12 acres and 37 guntas of Kacha lands.
(b) Do. 55 do. 10 do.
(c) Do. 762 do. 25 do.

ix III.	Y 6 1711-	Year,	Total Area.	Uncultivable	Cultivable	Unoccupied,	Оссирів	D.	Percentage of unoccupied cultivable
Appendix III.	Name of Village.	iear.	Total Area,	Waste.	Land.	Onoccupion	Cultivable.	Fallow.	land to cultiva- ble Area,
Ì	3rd Group.		A. g.	A, g.	A. g.	A, g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
81	Warai { 1st year 6th ,, last ,,	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,738 18 3,738 18 3,738 16	3,168 33 3,168 33 2,158 16	569 25 569 25 580 0	145 15 188 0	112 35 93 30 298 20	456 30 330 20 93 20	25 21 32 18
		Total	11,215 12	9,496 2	1,719 10	338 15	505 5	880 30	 
		Average	3,738 17	3,165 14	573 3	111 5	168 15	293 23	19 15
\$2	Gul Muham. { 1st year 6th ., last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	4,363 22 4,363 12 4,363 8	3,851 32 3,851 32 3,815 13	511 30 511 20 547 35	0 10 77 15 96 35	263 25 245 5 385 25	247 35 189 0 65 15	15 1 17 27
		Total	13,090 2	11,518 37	1,571 5	174 20	894 15	502 10	
		Average	4,363 14	3,839 26	523 28	58 7	298 5	167 16	11 4
85	Shekhane $ \begin{cases} 1 \text{st year } \dots \\ 6 \text{th } \dots \\ 1 \text{st } \dots \end{cases} $	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,225 5 2,225 6 2,225 1	1,203 20 1,203 21 1,172 6	1,021 25 1,021 25 1,052 35	92 10 258 35 306 15	211 20 180 30 217 10	717 35 582 0 529 10	9 1 25 13 29 1
		Total	6,675 12	3,579 7	3,096 5	657 20	609 20	1,829 5	
		Average	2,225 4	1,193 2	1,032 2	219 7	203 7	609 28	21 9
86	Belo Gul Bahar { lst year last ,,	1887-88 189 <b>2</b> -93 1897-98	1,898 21 1,898 21 1,898 21	190 6 190 6 190 6	1.708 15 1,708 15 1,708 15	437 10 602 30 650 20	303 5 288 35 438 10	968 0 816 30 619 25	25 24 35 11 38 3
		Total	5,695 23	570 18	5,125 5	1,690 20	1,030 10	2,494 15	
		Average	1,898 21	190 6	1,708 15	563 20	843 17	801 18	32 39
87	Ali Kehar $\begin{cases} 1 \text{st year } \dots \\ 6 \text{th } \dots \\ 1 \text{ast } \dots \end{cases}$	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98	3,233 13 3,233 13 3,233 16	2,669 3 2,630 35 2,535 12	564 10 602 18 698 4	69 20 138 0 203 5	117 5 132 28 200 14	377 25 330 30 294 25	12 13 22 36 29 3
		Total	9,700 2	7,835 10	1,864 32	410 25	451 7	1,003 0	
		Average	3,2 <b>3</b> 3 14	2,611 30	621 24	136 35	150 16	334 13	22 1
<b>8</b> 8	Datura \{ \begin{aligned} \text{1st year } \\ 6th \\ \text{last} \end{aligned}	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98		1,510 25 1,420 15 1,036 4	1,128 15 1,218 25 1,599 30	123 0 100 29 180 20	206 35 329 1 263 0	793 20 783 35 1,156 10	10 38 8 12 11 11
		Total	7,903 84	3,967 4	3,936 30	404 9	798 36 ,	2,783 25	
		Average	2,634 25	1,322 15	1,312 10	134 80	266 12	911 8	10 11
89	Kathor   {   1st year   6th	. 1892-98	2,598 20	2,544 15 2,544 15 2,536 5	54 5 51 5 62 15		34 20 14 5 25 35	19 25 40 0 36 20	
		Total	7,795 <b>2</b> 0	7,624 35	170 25		74 20	96 5	ļ
		Average	2,598 20	2,541 25	56 35		24 33	$\frac{32}{}$	_
90	Bagh Bahar { lst year { 6th , last ,,	. 1892-93		1,189 34	480 23 507 20 622 27	30 25	123 3 183 0 162 7	350 0 293 35 482 10	1 2 6 4 2
		Total	5,099 7	3,481 17	1,610 30	66 15	468 10	1,076 5	
		Average	1,697 16	1,160 19	-	_ }	156 3	358 29	- 4
92	Dero Purano   6th ,,	. 1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	. 3,069 28	2,985 13	84 15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11 30 37 30 42 10	41 35 46 25 76 35	6 3
		Total	9,209	8,943 1	266 5	8 37	91 30	165 15	_
		Average	3,069 27	2,981 0	88 27	2 39	30 23	55 5	
93	Islam Garh { 1st year 6th last	1892-93	. 2,382 4		139 36	5 58 35	19 21 37 6 39 11	67 20 43 35 41 30	42
		Total	7,146 1	5 0,728 <b>27</b>	419 28	3 170 25	95 38	153 5	_
		Averago	2,382	5 2,242 9	139 30	56 35	31 39	51 2	-
94	Shah Micaro { 1st year 6th last		3,721	97 31 3 97 31 5 97 31	3,623 15	5 3,268 27	57 35 194 38 79 24	126 20 164 20 269 20	90 1
		Total.	. 11,163 1	7 293 13	10,870	9,976 37	332 17	560 30	_
		Averago	. 3,721	97 31	3,623 1	5 3,825 26	110 32	186 37	91 8

vo, as per lix HI-A.	Name	of Village.		Year.	Total A	rea.	Uncultivabl		ivable	e	Unoccup	ied.	0	ccuri	ED.		Percage unoc	of cul- cul-
Serial No. 1 Appendix 1							Waste.	La	na.				Cultivable	е.	Fallow	- 1	tiva lanc cult ble a	l to iva-
	3rd Gro	up—contd.			A.	g.	<b>A.</b> g	A	. 8	g.	A.	g.	<b>A</b> .	g.	A.	g.	Å.	g.
95	Takio Sin h Shah.	lst year 6th ,, last ,,	 	188 <b>7-</b> 88 1892- <b>9</b> 3 1897-98	2,503 2,50 <b>3</b> 2,50 <b>8</b>	6 6 <b>6</b>	2,396 11 2,396 11 2,327 36	1	)6 3	5 5	31 59	25 20	7 7 <b>3</b> 9	15 15 0	99 67 76	20 35 30	29 <b>3</b> 3	24 38
				Total	7,509	18	7,120 18	38	39	0	91	5	\$3	30	244	5		
				Average,	2,503	6	2,373 19	1:	29 2	7	30	15	17	37	81 	15	2 <b>3</b>	17
96	Wari	{lst year 6th ,, last ,,	 	1887-88 18 <b>92-93</b> 1897-98	2,190 2,190 2,190	38 32 32	82 17 82 17 82 17	2,10	98 1	5 5	1,730 1,760 1,620	1 35 20	61 112 171	0 0	317 235 316	20 20 <b>3</b> 5	82 83 76	$\frac{1}{20}$ 34
			i	Total	6,572	22	217 11	6,3:	15 1	1	5,111	16	3 <b>4</b> 4	0	869	35		***
				Average	<b>2,</b> 190	34	82 17	2,1	)8 1	7	1,703	82	114	27	289	3გ	80	<b>3</b> 2
97	Jhaleon	$\dots \begin{cases} 1\text{st year} \\ 6\text{th} \\ \text{last} \end{cases},$	r	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,755 2,755 2,755	$\frac{20}{14}$ $\frac{23}{23}$	85 34 85 34	2,60	i9 £	6 :0 !9	2,582 2,512 2,457	31 0 20	31 106 108	30 15 4	55 51 104	5 5 5	96 94 92	$\frac{29}{4}$
			:	Total	8,266	17	257 22	8,00	18 3	5	7,552	11	246	9	210	15		,
			!	Average	2,755	19	85 34	2,66	39 2	5	2,517	17	82	3	70	5	94	12
9#	Morlo	$$ { lat year $\left\{\begin{array}{ll} \text{1st year} \\ \text{6th} \\ \text{last} \end{array}\right\}$	····	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,828 2,82 <b>8</b> 2,828	22 22 22	28 29 28 29 28 29	2,80	00	0 0 0	2,796 2,796 2,796	10 10 10	 3	30	3  3	30 30	99	34 34 34
,				Total	8,485	26	85 26	8,10	00	0	8,388	30	3	30	7	20		
				Average	2,83\$	22	28 21	2,8	00	0	2,796	10	1	10	2	20	99	34
100	Chotki	{ 1st year 6th ,, last ,,		1887-88 18 <b>92</b> -83 1897-98	3,645 3,645 3,645	28 13 13	568 19 568 19 568 19	3,0	81 3	9 84 84	2,791 2,771 2,841	5 29 27	229 77 151	30 10	61 2 <b>32</b> 89	14 35 0	90 89 91	$\frac{22}{38}$
				Total	10,936	14	1,690 17	9,2	45 3	37	8,404	21	458	7	383	9		
				Average	3,645	18	503 10	3,0	81 2	39	2,801	<b>?</b> 0	152	2:	127	30	90	36
101	Kadaran	$\dots \begin{cases} 1st \ yes \\ 6th \\ 1ast  \end{cases}$	r 	18 <b>87</b> -88 1892-93 1897-98	2,630 2,630 2,630	38 38 <b>3</b> 8	1,449 8 1,449 3 1,449 3	1,3	31	7 7	911 961 97 <b>9</b>	10 0 0	141 81 189	33 5 25	178 189 62	27 2 22	74 78 79	0 3 20
				Total	8,042	34	4,348 30	3,6	94	4	2,851	10	412	23	430	11		
				Average	2,630	38	1,449 2	1,2	31 1	15	950	17	137	21	143	17	77	8
102	Karphuli	$\dots \begin{cases} 1 \text{st year} \\ 6 \text{th} \\ 1 \text{ass} \end{cases},$	r	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	1,400 1,500 1,700	38 37 37	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1,314 & 2 \\ 1,418 & 2 \\ 1,592 & 2 \end{array}$	जयत	82 1	14 10 10	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 6 \\ 22 \end{array}$	31 25 10	a 53 b 18 c 43	15 20 10	19 <b>5</b> 0 10	25 25 10	3 8 20	
				Total	4,602	32	4,325 3	3 2	7G (	4.	51	26	115	Б	80	20		•••
				Average	1,534	10	1,441 3	)	92	11	. 10	22	38	15	26	33	11	17
103	Chor Gujo	$\dots egin{cases}  ext{1st year} \  ext{6th} \  ext{,} \  ext{last} \  ext{,} \end{cases}$	r	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,969 2,969 2,969	3 <b>7</b> 0 0	187	3 2,7 3 2,7 2,7	81 3	34 37 37	2,349 2,428 <b>2,4</b> 57	7 3 2	218 110 238	26 9 0	215 243 86	25 <b>3</b> 5	87	17 11 13
	[			Total	8,907	87	561	8,8	46 2	28	7,234	12	560	35	545	21		
				Average	2,969	12	187	3 2,7	82	9	2,411	17	188	39	181	33	86	27
104	Shor	$\dots \begin{cases} 1st \text{ yea} \\ 6th \\ 1ast \end{cases},$		1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	2,662 2,662 2,662	23 23 23	109	2,5	53	17 17 17	2,540 2,550 2,5 <b>3</b> 6	5 7 4		3	13 3 3	12 10 10	99	19 35 12
				Total	7,937	29	327 1	3 7,6	60	11	7,626	16	14	3	19	32		
				Average	2,652	23	109	θ <b>2,</b> 5	5 <b>3</b>	17	2,542	5	4	28	6	24	99	22
	Total of a Group.	$\operatorname{Brd} \left\{ egin{array}{ll}  ext{lst yea} \  ext{6th} & ,, \  ext{lsst} & ,, \end{array}  ight.$		1892-93		4 8 4	27,927 3 27,846 1 27,926 3	4 } 27,/	51	12 34 16	19,925 20,494 20,7 <b>6</b> 5	7 25 18	d 2,205 e 2,254 f 3,106	32	5,130 1,695 4, <b>3</b> 68	37		26 18
				Total	165,998	16	83,001	0 82,	97	16	61,185	10	7,566	30	14,195	33		
				Average	55,332	32	27,667	0 27,0	65	<b>3</b> 2	20,395	3	2,522	10	4,741	38	73	29
	Total	$\dots \begin{cases} \text{lst year} \\ 6\text{th} \\ \text{last} \end{cases},$	r	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	178,341 181,339 182,296	21 36 25		6 95,0 6 98,1 9 <b>9</b> 8,6	20	25 30 16	56,608 62,824 61,171	9 7 18	g 20,074 h 18,712 i 24,644	21 3	18,361 16,418 11,753	15	64	) 21 l 39
				Total	541,978	2	250,097 1	1 291,8	80	31	180,603	34	63,430	32	46,533	32		
			,	Average	189,659	14	8 <b>3,365 3</b>	97,2	98	24	60,201	11	21,143	24	15,511	11	61	34

(b) Do. 6 do. 20 do. (c) Do. 32 do. 20 do. (d) Po. 10 do. 23 do. (e) In. 6 do. 30 do. (f) Excludes 32 acres and 20 guntas of Kacha lands (g) Po. 36 do. 19 do. (h) Po. 165 do. 27 do.

## APPENDIX XIII-B.

Statement showing arable Government land in the originally surveyed but now unsurveyed villages of the Shahbandar Taluka for the first and sixth years of the current settlement.

E per							Occus	PIED.	Percent-
Serial No. as per	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	occupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
	1st Group.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	<b>A</b> . g.	A. g.	A. g.	Å. g.
1	Alah Baksh Shah. Shah. Sth ,,	1987-88 1892-93	3,137 3 3,319 38	1,412 27 1,465 29	1,724 16 $1,854$ 9	991 31 1,061 30	599 21 529 22	$\begin{array}{ccc} 133 & 4 \\ 262 & 37 \end{array}$	57 20 57 10
1	Pir Muham- 1st year.	1887-88 1892-93	2,278 10 1,278 10	340 5 3 <b>4</b> 0 5	1,938 5 1,938 5	1,506 36 1,582 25	235 24 276 15	$\begin{array}{ccc} 195 & 25 \\ 79 & 5 \end{array}$	77 30 81 26
3	Spindad Ja- {1st year. mali, {6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	2,954 16 3,25 <b>8</b> 33	1,757 11 1,731 15	$^{1,197}_{1,522}$ $^{5}_{18}$	578 <b>37</b> 856 <b>2</b> 5	362 3 405 11	$\begin{array}{cc} 256 & 5 \\ 260 & 22 \end{array}$	48 14 56 10
4	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Ratol} & \dots & \begin{cases} \text{1st year.} \\ \text{6th} & \dots \end{cases}$	1897-88 1892-93	2,330 29 2,330 29	1,124 13 1,130 3	$^{1,206\ 16}_{1,200\ 26}$	167 18 368 38	$\begin{array}{ccc} 689 & -1 \\ 542 & 6 \end{array}$	349 17 289 22	13 34 30 29
15	Machhki { lst year. 6th ,,	1887-83 1892-93	2,311 24 2,311 24	1,493 34 1,496 22	$817 \ 30 \ 815 \ 2$	6 35 91 27	507 21 483 16	303 14 289 <b>3</b> 9	0 34 11 9
16	Gungani { 1st year. 6th ,,	1887-38 1892-93	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2,902 & 5 \\ 2,902 & 0 \end{array}$	$2,250 \ 11 \ 2,246 \ 16$	$\begin{array}{c} 651 \ 34 \\ 655 \ 24 \end{array}$	57 37 220 22	197 18 289 7	396 19 145 35	8 85 33 27
17	Baranki { 1st year. 6th	1887-88 1892-93	2,835 2 2,834 3 <b>2</b>	2,623 23 2,625 21	211 19 209 11	2 2 18 30	90 34 155 11	118 23 35 10	0 38 8 28
18	Balu Jamali { 1st year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	1,588 23 1,708 21	<b>73</b> 6 2 <b>3</b> 935 39	* 852 0 772 22	61 16 59 0	653 10 642 20	$\begin{array}{ccc} 137 & 14 \\ 71 & 2 \end{array}$	7 8 7 25
20	Maulolino { 1st year. Sheh. { 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	$egin{array}{ccc} 2,003 & 2 \ 2,003 & 2 \end{array}$	110 16 110 16	1,893 <b>26</b> 1,892 <b>26</b>	1,458 5 1,420 30	305 26 311 31	$\frac{128}{160} \frac{35}{5}$	7 <b>7</b> 1 75 2
21	Amir Bakhsh   1st year.   Jamaii.   6th   ,,	188 <b>7-</b> 88 1892-93	3,098 34 3,098 34	2,132 5 2,127 10	966 29 971 24	24 80 182 25	475 35 382 31	$\frac{466}{406}$ $\frac{4}{5}$	2 22 18 31
22	Singharki { lst year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	3,236 10 3,236 35	,236 28 2,237 8	999 22 999 27	92 19 218 35	$\begin{vmatrix} 431 & 28 \\ 351 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	475 15 429 80	9 10 21 35
24	Kadirdino Shah. Shah. Shah.	188 <b>7-</b> 88 1892-9 <b>3</b>	1,896 11 2,269 25	1,569 0 <b>1,</b> 595 <b>3</b> 0	327 11 673 <b>3</b> 5	204 5	274 31 353 30	$\begin{array}{cc} 52 & 20 \\ 116 & 0 \end{array}$	30 11
27	Bhalti { lst year. 6th ,,	1887-88 ` 1892-93	2,566 10 2,566 8	189 15 189 15	2,376 35 2,376 33	1,761 20 1,797 18	415 30 485 25	199 25 93 30	74 5 75 25
29	Ubhakapo { lst year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	4,511 2 4,511 0	87 24 87 24	4,423 18 4,423 16	4,276 37 4,321 8	65 8 50 <b>3</b> 0	81 13 48 18	96 27 97 30
31	Chaulmandi { 1st year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	2,366 5 2,365 <b>37</b>	243 37 243 37	2,122 8 2,122 0	1,993 35 1,938 20	$\begin{bmatrix} 111 & 23 \\ 161 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	16 30 22 20	93 <b>37</b> 91 <b>4</b>
34	Pahlu Hindu., \begin{cases} 1st year. \\ 6th  ,,	1887-88 1892-93	2,340 27 2,340 27	2,273 7 2,273 7	67 20 67 20	3 5 25 5	26 25 17 10	43 30 25 5	4 25 37 8
35	Umar Juwan . { 1st year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	2.408 24 2,408 24	2,255 24 2,250 7	153 0 158 17	46 25 85 19	11 26 51 28	94 29 21 10	30 19 53 58
36	Bag Wah \ 1st year.	1887-88 1892-93	2,467 17 2,467 14	2,366 17 2,209 12	101 0 258 2	0 3 1 25	71 3 205 18	29 34 50 39	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&3\\0&25\end{smallmatrix}$
	Total of 1st 1st year, Group. 6th ,, 2nd Group.	1887-88 1892-93	47,226 9 46,516 22	25,203 0 25,185 20	22,023 9 21,331 2	12,098 16 13,087 37	5,519 27 5,641 36	3,510 6 2,648 9	59 0 61 5
57	Kasim Sumro. { 1st year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	2,205 12 $2,205$ 4	1,980 18 1,917 39	$\frac{224}{287} \frac{34}{5}$	0 8 5 5	170 16 193 35	54 10 88 5	0 4 1 31
58	Haja { lst year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	1.939 5 1,939 6	1,580 32 1,548 1	358 13 391 5	7 25 89 25	231 28 195 15	$     \begin{array}{ccc}       119 & 0 \\       106 & 5     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 5 \\ 22 & 36 \end{array}$
59	Alahdina { let year. Wada. { 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-9 <b>3</b>	2,414 2 <b>7</b> 2,414 25	2,130 24 2,130 39	284 3 283 26	18 22 49 12	$\begin{array}{ccc} 136 & 0 \\ 129 & 26 \end{array}$	129 21 104 28	6 20 17 15
60	Shahbandar { 1st year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	2,184 22 2,184 22	2,179 28 2,179 28	4 34 4 34	"i o	3 34 3 34	1 0	2 <b>0</b> 20
<b>6</b> 5	Bhagdev \{ \frac{1st year.}{6th} ,,	1887-88 1892-93	2,991 2 2,991 2	333 39 333 39	2,657 8 2,657 3	1,976 17 2,021 19	522 29 459 21	15 <b>7</b> 37 176 3	74 15 76 3
57	Jungo Jalbani. { 1st year. 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	1,874 22 1,874 17	1,310 24 1,312 5	563 38 562 12	21 0 87 0	247 38 276 27	$\frac{295}{198}  \frac{0}{25}$	3 29 15 19
	Total of 2nd {1st year. Group, 6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93	13,609 10 13,608 36	9,516 5 9,422 31	4,093 5 4,186 5	2,023 32 2,253 21	1,312 25 1,258 38	756 28 673 26	49 18 53 33
	Total $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year.} \\ 6th \end{cases}$	1887-88 1892-93	60,835 19 60,125 18	34,719 5 34,608 11	26,116 14 25,51 <b>7</b> 7	15,017 8 15,291 18	6.832 12 6,903 34	4,266 34 3,321 35	57 20 59 37

APPENDIX Statement showing cultivated Land in each Surveyed Village of taluka Shahbandar under assessment thereon.

Per ?										KHARI	F.			
Serial No. as per Appendix 111.	Name o	of Village.		Year.	GARDE	INB, &C.	Rice un	DER FLOW,	Отпык	FLOW.	Lı	PT.	Ван.	ANI.
Seria]					Атеа.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.
	186	Group.			A. g.	Rs. a.	Л. g.	Re. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
5	Chuhar Jamali	6th Last		1892-93 1897-95	27 3 56 36 41 30	94 12 198 0 146 2	303 25 359 19 570 8	892 4 1,045 8 1,678 4	6 25 26 5 6 0	16 9 69 8 15 0	0 33 27 20 3 35	1 10 55 0 7 12		
		Ayer	otal age		125 29 41 36	438 14 146 5	1,233 5	3,616 0 1,205 5	38 30 12 37	33 11	10 30	64 6 21 7		
6	Dutri	(1st y 6th Last	13	. 1892-93	0 83 1 17	3 0 5 1	363 10 364 11 636 32	1,048 12 1,050 8 1,882 12	77 31 16 35 	183 10 39 8	54 30 9 30 6 20	98 5 162 8 11 6		
		To (Aver	otal nge	\	0 30	8 1 2 11	1,364 18 454 31	3,932 0 1,310 10	94 26 31 22	223 2 74 6	71 0 23 27	272 3 90 12		•
	12	(1st y 6th Last		, 1892-93 , .	3 11 3 11 1 16	11 7 11 0 4 14	666 17 386 10 604 23	1,921 1 1,115 8 2,328 12			6 25 31 0	13 4 63 0		
	Karna	To	otai	\————	7 38	27 5 9 2	1,857 10	5,365 5			37 25 12 22	76 4 25 7		
		(1st y 6th Lust	ear	, 1887-88 1892-93	0 7 0 7 0 7	0 10 0 8 0 10	710 26 409 30 983 10	2,098 14 1,188 0 2,855 8	12 29 4 10	31 13 11 0	8 16 55 0	16 13 110 0		***
ક્ષ	Lakhi	••≺	tal		0 21	1 12	2,103 26 701 9	6,142 6	16 39	42 13	63 16	126 13		
		(lst y 6th Last	ear	1887-89 1892-93	0 II 0 II 0 II 0 II	0 15 1 0 0 15	487 5 403 2 780 12	1,374 10 1,135 0 2,201 2			23 10 5 10	41 14		
9	Damria,	≺	ntal		0 33	2 14 0 15	1,670 19 556 33	4,710 12			28 20	51 · I 17 1		,
		(1st y 6th Last	enr	1887-88	5 7 5 7	18 1 17 8	403 6 509 25 594 29	1,358 9 1,484 0 1,744 2	21 5 2 30 9 30	52 10 7 0 24 6	79 25 64 0 9 15	159 4 126 0 18 12	 20 35	 26 2
10	Kacho Marho	••• <b>·</b> ···	ıtal		10 14	35 9 11 14	1,567 20	4,586 11 1,528 15	33 26	84 0	153 O	304 0 101 5	20 35 6 39	26 2 8 11
		(lst you 6th Last	car	1887-88 1892-93	10 20 10 29 19 14	37 3 37 0 67 12	501 10 495 10 896 38	1,462 2 1,435 0 2,617 5	49 15 17 0 4 0	117 1 43 0 9 10	97 30 	74 8		
11	Landhi	To	tal		40 23 I3 21	141 15	1,893 18	5,514 7	70 15	169 14	37 30 12 23	74 8		
		(1st ye	ear	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98	5 3 5 3 2 8	17 11 18 0 7 10	435 5 577 10 683 0	1,291 8 1,694 8 2,041 6	64 35 48 27 3 5	162 3 109 8 7 13	17 10 16 25	34 8 33 0	···	
12	Kur .,,	To	ta]		12 14	43 5	1,695 15	5,027 6	111 27 37 9	279 8 93 3	33 35	67 8 22 8		
		∫1st yo	,,	1887-88 1892-93	1 24 1 24	5 9 5 12	48 I 60 10	144 1 179 0	3 25 1 20	9 1 3 8	:::			***
13	Rai	Last To		1897-98	4 32	16 14	198 19	592 3	5 5	12 0				
		(Avera		1897-89	0 18	1 9	344 06	1,034 11	36 9	90 9				···
14	Bachal Jamali	6th Last	,, ,,	1892-93 1897-98	$\begin{array}{c c}  & 1 & 18 \\  & 0 & 18 \\ \hline  & 2 & 14 \end{array}$	8 2	383 29 636 23 1,365 8	1,142 o 1,009 7 4,086 2	4 10	101 9	3 5	6 0  8 0		
		Avern			0 31	2 11	455 3	1,362 0	13 20	33 14	1 2	2 0		
19	Achhmarho	$\begin{cases} 1st & ye \\ 6th \\ Last \end{cases}$		1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	34 30	123 0 	335 21 250 25 360 5	1,006 9 749 0 1,074 13	41 30	105 0	43 20	86 8 	:::	 
	achugiath)	Tot			34 30 11 23	123 0 41 0	946 11 315 17	2,830 6 943 7	41 30 13 37	105 0 35 0	43 20 14 20	28 13		
1		1st ye	,,	1892-93[			101 15 124 25 161 0	295 4 961 0 468 13					:::	 :::
25	Budhani		tal				387 0	1,125 1						
		(Avera)	ьс			•••	120 0	210 0			]			}

XIV-A. each kind of irrigation, for the first, middle and last year of the current settlement with the

FAB.	Тот			,		RABI.			,				
		NI.	Bara	FI.	Во	ABI.	SAIL	OW,		FT.	Lı	ow.	Fı
<b>Ангента</b>	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Атса.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,	≜rea.
Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	<b>A</b> . g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	k. g.
1,04 1,45	358-36 514-32	:::				41 8 87 0	20 30 44 39					:::	:
1,85	624 4			4 8	2 11				::_				
4,35	1,497 32			4 8	2 11	128 8	65 29			—···			
1,45	499 11			1 8	0 30	42 14	21 36						
1,33 1,41	495 31 472 31	::: }	:::		;	155 8 355 10	$\begin{array}{c c} 81 & 2 \\ 177 & 32 \end{array}$		•••		:::		
4,91	1,791 3					511 2	258 34						
1,64	597 1					170 6	86 11						
1,94	676 13				***								
1,22 2,33	437 11 805 39					32 0	16 30						
5,50	1,919 23					32 0	16 30						
1,83	639 34					10 11	5 23						
	731 38					***							
2,14 1,33 2,85	$\begin{array}{c c} 481 & 7 \\ 983 & 17 \end{array}$	:::			***	23 0	12 0	:::		:::	:::		
6,33	2,196 22				0	23 0	12 0						
2,11	732 7			111	23.3	7 11	4, 0						
1,43	518 33					16 6 71 0	8 7 37 30						
1,20 2,21	441 3 785 33			***	5000 III								
4,85	1,745 29				₩	87 6	45 37						
1,61	581 36					29 2	15 12			···			
1,61 1,87	583 23 703 22				77	29 0 239 8	$14 20 \\ 122 0$						
1,82	641 29	10 8	7 0		55.74	···	· · · · · · · ·						
5,31	1,928 34	10 8	7 0			268 8	186 20			:			
1,77	642 38	3 8	2 13			89 8	45 20		***				
1,65 1,62	578 20 577 29	:::			식데	34. 12 32. 8	17 15 17 0			•••			
2,69	920 12					67 4	94.15						
5,96	2,076 21					22 7	34 15 11 18	<del></del>  -					
1,98	692 7											<u> </u>	
1,50 1,85 2,05	523 13   642 25 688 13											-::	
5,41	1,853 11												
1,80	617 30												
1,100	017 07												
15 18	53 10 63 14	:::											
27	91 32							<del></del>					
62	208 16										_==		
20	60 19			<u> </u>				<del></del>  -					
1,126	381 23		.,.										
1,16- 1,91	392 22 638 1			2 0	ï o				•••				
4,20	1,412 6			2 0	1 0								
1,40	470 29			0 11	0 13								
1,02	343 33					16 9	8 12			•••			
1,13: 1,09	408 0 368 15	:::	:::			76 0 16 8	37 15 8 10						
3,25	1,120 8					109 1	53 37					,	
1,08	373 16					36 6	17 39						
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29 36	101 15 124 25				•		:::					:::	
40	161 0												
1,124	387 0												
376	129 0							•••					•••

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dix i	Name of Vi	llage.	Year.	Gabder	s, &o,	RICH UND	ER PLOW.	Отнев 1	Low.	L	FT.	BARA	NI.
Appendix 111.				Area.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	1st Group-	vontd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1		(1st year 6th	1887-88 1892-93		·	326 16 508 00	968 14 1,507 0	12 5	30 o				***
6	Daulatpur	1,48t ,, .	1897-98		***	587 15	1,600 4						
		Total				1,372 21 457 20	1,258 11	$-\frac{12}{4}\frac{5}{2}$	30 0	<del></del>			
		(Average .	1897-88			55 10	165 12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		***			
		6th ,	1592-93 1897-98		•••	45 10 93 55	157 0 290 10						
0	Pir Rajan Shah					107 15	ap3 6						
		_/.verzge				65 : 9	197 13						
1		flat year	1587-63 1893-93	0 6 1! 15	0 8 40 0	445 83 565 15	1,863 15 1,85 · o	10 30	28 0	7 20	ii o	***	
2	Pir Suleman Shah	Last   .	1807-68			\$65.03	2,245 14	5 15	13 7				
		1	···	3 33	13 8	1,507780	5,563 To 1 787 To	5 15	39 7	$\frac{7}{2} \frac{20}{20}$	15 0 5 0		1.1
-		(Average	15/4/83	() B	0 11	0.31	1.836 8	77.0					
		6th	1892-05	0 3 	0.12	553 10 681 17	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 20	6 0	5 35 5 35	12 0 11 12		
3 ! 	Magsi	Total		0.10	1 7	1,501 7	5.630 5	2 20	C 0	() 59	23 12		
		Average		e 5	0 S	650 16	1,877 7	0.83	2 0	\$ 17	7 15		
		(1st year	1857-89 1352-93	1 3 1 15	8 13 4 14	6.7 35 457 7	1,578 i 1,597 8	:::	,		···,		
7	Jamal Jatot	Last , .	18.7-93	2 11	7 15	85.28	1.450 13						
		}		4 20	16 9	1,5a0 19	1,636 5						
		(1st year	1887-83	$\frac{123}{011}$	1 4	1,240 17	3,774 13		<del></del>				
		eth ,	1887-93 1892-93 157-93	8 20 9 14	30 4 18 13	462 B	1,550 g 5,281 8	33 3	82 0		•••		
8	Fateh Khan Zan- gejo.	Total		18 17	59 4	2,798 10	8,369 13	33 3	83 0				
		LAverage		6 6	16 13	932 6	r,789 15	11 1	27 B				
			1807-88 1892-93			588 16 4:0 18	1,715 5 1, 70 8	 2 23	 7 0	78 15	33 )	***	,.,
9	Bagana	Last ,,	1/37-98			616 4	1,823 13			20 25	40 11		
		1				1,6:9 33	4,805 10	3 10	7 0		76 11	***************************************	
		(Average (1st year	1887-33	3 31	13 4	421 35	1,23 9	$-\frac{0}{2}\frac{57}{15}$	5 11	15; 35	272 1		
		6th	1887-93 1801-91 1697-97	8 31 3 31	12 12 13 4	317 :0	1,0 5 0 1,4 8 12	8 25	21 0	18c 30 53 30	566 8 103 8		
0	Ladeon			11 13	50 4		3, 17 5	11 0	26 11	377 5	711 1		
		LAverage		3 31	13 1	437 1.9	1,239 2	5 27	8 14	125-28	217 0		
			19: 7-88 18:2-93	69 G 145 97	207 <u>d</u> 503 S	1 9,6%) 08   7,752 %)	\$6.972 B 23,000 d	274-29 218 - 0	669 <b>3</b> 571 0	327 14 587 80	637 11 1,136 0		
	Total of 1st Group	Last	1897-98	نائ	250 1	11,935-12	15,104 0	2S 10	70 4	165-10	202 0	20 35	26
	•	(Cotal		292 34		1:8,851 27	83,716 6	500 19	1,310 7	1,020 14	1.995 11	20 35	23
		€V4010E9		56 11	41 175	9,610 23	28,208 13	177 · o (	406 13	340 5	G61 15	6 38	8 1
	2nd Group.												
		61h ,.	1887-58 1892-93	***		97 20 53 5	203 9 155 0	8 5	18 0			·	
1	Rappar	Last ,. Total	18º7-98		·	263 5	724 6	10 17	41 7	$\frac{3}{3}\frac{1}{1}$	5 5 5 E		
		1.				87 29	241 7	6 7	13 14	1 0	1 12		
		(6th ,,	1867-88 1862-93			557 20 523 70	1,571 7 1,640 8		1-4		:::	***	
4	Mirewari .	Last Total	1807-93			1, 176 25	4,051 0	···	***				
		Average		<del></del> -		492 8	1,051 5						
						-							
		6th ,,	1887-88 1802-93 1897-98	16 2 15 13 5 18	F2 3 49 8 17 11	40 0	883 8   111 0   522 2		•••				
\$5	Morchhadai .	Last " Total	1837-98	35 33	119 6	-,							:-
		l.		12 11	39 13		506 9		•••				
						1== 3=	467 0						
	1	(lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98			177 15 72 0 218 23	467 0 187 0 567 8	8 25 6 0	7 0 13 8			•••	
le	Dolo Sholani .	Total	1897-85			467 38	1,221 6	9 25	20 8				
						155 39	407 2	3 9	6 13				

PAL.	Ton						RABI.						
		NI.	Вана	B1.	Bo	LABI,	Sati	OW.	LIFT AI	FT.	Lı	»w.	FLO
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Ra,	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	А, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.
1,0 <b>6</b> 1,60 1,63	376 2 555 10 553 10					99 5 68 0 32 3	49 26 34 24 16 4				***		
4,30	1,485 0					100 8	100 14					,,,	
1,43	495 0					66 8	33 18	,					
20- 208 384	75 15 99 20 146 2			:::	:::	38 4 101 8 95 0	19 5   53 30   49 7						}
928	319 37					201 (2	123 8						
373	160-26		.,,			783 ds	40.37						···
1,484 2,161	540 9 77± 1			***		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	111 10 111 1						
	792 37 2,107 3					- 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	243 7						
1,679	70: 14					160 7	81 10						
1,913 1,693	614 24 572 12					16 18	8 15						
2,072	697 12												
5,680 1,898	1,904 S					16 13 5 9	2 (2 )						
1,9/8	606 24		,	,,.		17 0	7 37						
1,303 1, 58	4.8 2: 487 30												
4,639	1,363 5					17 0	7 27						
1,653	1,277 25				3d-3	67.3	93 3 F						···
3,800 1,760 3,300	648 24 1,099 34					207 B	134 85						
8,866	3,026 23				<i>99</i>	301 11	173 23						
2,955	1,068 54					721 9	5 ) 21						
1,737 1,601	591 6 595 78 636 29		***	:::	7	253 B	193 38 193 38						
1,864 5,203	1,826 11					310 8	155 28						
1,731	608-50					103 8	51 23						
1,514 1,510	504-16 600-11	***	:::	}	यते :::	163 s	89 52	:::	:::	:			
1,63t 4,956	1,75) 2					103 8	6 16						
1,552	580 14					44 3	22 19						<del></del>
£3,905 26,699	10,651 19 9,624 36				***	619 9 1,701 0	309-21 810-33						
36,429	12,530 39	10 8	7 0	6 8	3 11 -	570 5	<u>537 0</u> .						
92,035 30,678	10,736 31	3 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 & 0 \\ \hline 2 & 13 \end{array}$		3 11	2,983 12 994 10	063 18				:		
00,174	10,700 01									<u>'</u> -			
268 164	97 20 61 10	:::		:::		•				:::			
338 771	281 28												<u></u>
257	94.36												···
I,531 1,658	557 30 609 15					is o	 10 85		:::				
4,072	320 16 1,497 20					18 0	10 33				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1,357	495-33					6 0	3 25	-,					-
946	342 14			.,,		7 11	4 15						
108 541	59 28 106 4					8 0 1 10	4 15 0 38						
1,856 552	598 6 190 15		•			17 5 5 12	9 28						
						[-	-						-
479 194 593	184 10 75 25 231 23	:::	:::			12 1 13 4	6 35	:::	:::	:::	:::		:
1,268	401 18					24 5	13 35						<u></u>
422	163 33					8 2	4 25						<u>-</u>

				GARDE	nв, &c.				KHAR	1.F.		,	
me of Vil	lage.		Year,			RICE UN	DER FLOW.	Отнев	FLOW.	L	FT.	BAR	MANI,
				Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Arca.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess.
Group—	contd,			Λ. g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	R9, a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
	1st year 6th ,, Last ,,		1897-88 1892-93 1897-98 .		,,,	120 13 82 17 45 3	331 5 225 0 124 2	6 10	ii 0	5 25	iö o		
	Total		1007-09 .			247 33	680 7	6 10	14 0	5 25	10 0		
	Average					82 24	226 15	2 3	4 11	1 35	3 5		
	1st year 6th		1887-88 1892-93	37 24 54 4	122 5 175 0	134 20 46 20	313 S 118 S	 10 10	21 0	22 25 	42 3	***	
	Last ,,	,	1897-98	36 34	119 14	178 0	461 5			<u></u> .	•,,		
	Total Average	•••		128 22 42 34	417 3	359 0 119 26	923 5	3 17	7 0	22 25 7 22	$-\frac{42}{14}\frac{3}{1}$	<del></del>	
	(lst year		1887-88		,	385 6	1,012 11						
	Last ,,		1892-93 1897-98			79 15 42 0	309 8 107 13	•···				***	
	Total					506 21	1,300 0						
	(Average	•••	1.00E-00		•••	168 34	413 5		<u></u>				
	(1st year   6th ,,   Last ,,	•••	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98			203 20 213 25 458 9	556 4 582 8 1,252 15	38 20 3 5	85 0 7 1	10 26	18 10		
•		,				875 14	2,391 11	41 35	92 1	10 26	18 10		- <del></del>
	Average					201 32	797 4	13 35	30 11	3 22	6 3		,
	1st year	•••	1887-88 1892-93 ,	4 39	ii 8	219 20 60 35	586 3 162 0						
,	Last ,	•••	1897-98	4.80		228 28	606 2						
	Total (Average			1 26	15 8 5 3	169 28	1,354 5						
	(lst year		1887-88	0 4	0 5	608 7	1,645 8						<u></u> -
. 13	Last ,,		1893-93 1897-98	0 4	0 4	322 20 384 35	873 8 1,011 13	3 5	7 0				•••
llhoro	Total	•…		0 12	0 14	1,315 22	3,563-13	3 5	7 0			,	
	Average			0 4	0 5	43s 20	1,187 15	1 2	2 5				
	1st year 6th Last ,,	***		1 23 2 13 1 23	5 2 7 12 5 2	1,014 37 808 5 551 34	$egin{array}{ccc} 2.730 & 3 \ 2.176 & 0 \ 1.498 & 1 \ \end{array}$		:::				
h Zan-	Total	•••		5 19	18 0	2,371 36	6,404 4						
	(Average			1 33	6 0	791 25	2,134 13						
	1st year 6th		1887-88 1892-93	18 7 18 7	47 12 59 0	सहाम	্বিচন			10 20 37 26	18 6 65 8		
•••	Last ,,	•••		17 2	55 8	6 27	18 7						
	Total Average			53 16 17 33	162 4	6 27	6 3			48 6	27 15		
	CHACISSO	•••			54 1					16 2	27 13		
	]6th ,,		1892-93	***	•••		:::		:::	7 25   31 13	13 6 53 8		***
h			1897-98							62 18	108 0		
	Average									20 33	36 0		
	(1st year		1887-88	6 13	20 10	88 8	241 6	4 7	9 6				
	6th Last		1892-93 1897-98	6 13 6 13	19 12 20 10	42 33 173 25	116 8 471 5	8 39	21 0	12 15 8 5	21 8 13 2	***	
ζί·	Total			18 39	61 0	304 26	829 3	13 6	30 6	20 20	34 10		
	L Average	•••		6 13	20 5	101 22	276 6	4 15	10 2	6 33	11 9		
	(Ist year			0 25	2 0 2 0	295 21	805 6	23 15	52 10	5 5	9 0	,	•••
	Last ,	•••	1892-93 1897-98	0 25 0 25	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}$	305 6 504 9	728 0 1,379 5	33 25	74 8	1 30	3 0		
	Total	•••		1 35	6 1	1,104 36	3,012 11	57 0	127 2	6 35	12 0		
	(Average			0 25	2 0	368 12	1,004 4	19 0	42 6		4 0		
	(1st year		1892-93	1 12 1 21	4 6 5 2	387 27 373 33	1,067 14 1,009 8	34 22 20 0	76 5 46 0				
Jalbani.	Last ,	•••	1897-98	1 21	5 2	765 39	2,101 12	55 22	2 4				
	Total (Average			1 18	14 10 4 14	1,527 19 509 6	1,393 1	18 21	41 8				<del></del>
	_						***************************************					·	
	1st year 6th ,		1892-93	2 34 2 34 2 34	9 7 9 2 9 7	198 2 183 28 434 15	538 5 501 13 1,191 8	13 25 15 5 2 30	30 12   33 8   5 11				
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	Average			2 34	9 5	272 2	743 14	10 20	23 5				

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R	A. g.	Rε. u.	A. g.	Tia, a.	<b>▲</b> , g.		Rs. 1	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rø. s.	A. g.	Rs. a.	4. g.
į	128 39 99 7	:::	:::	:::	:::	3 0	15 :	8 26 4 35						
	46 33	<del></del>			-		3	1 50						
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5	110 34 214 34		::: }											
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3	385 6 151 15 42 0					,	117 7	72 0 						
1,4	578 21					-	117 9	72 0						
4	192 34						39 3	24 0						
56 6	218 25 263 21		:::	:::	:::		26 8 19 0	15 5 10 16	::: }					
1,3	491 20				<u></u>	-	34 3	19 20						
2,5	324 9				<del></del> }-	-	79 11	45 1 15 0						
	224 20					_}-	9 2	5 9						
19 68	75 35 258 3						17 0 49 1	10 1 29 15					:::	
1,4	558 27						75 3	44 35						
45	186 9					-	35 1	14 35						
1,64 86	608 11 325 29		:::									:::		: [
1,04 3,57	1,318 39					-								-
1,18	439 26					-								-
2,74 2,18	1,019 10						<b>4</b> 18	2 30	-					
1,50	810 18 553 17		•	:::	***							_:::		
6, 42	2,383 5						4 13	2 30						··
2,14 6	794 15					-	1 10	0 37						<u>-</u> -
12 8	55 33 { 28 19			8 6	4 30	키스	सःयमव							
27	112 39			8 6	4 30	-								
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27 25	98 28 118 7	}					80 O	47 27						::
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1,08	434 17			51 13	9 33		80 0	47 27						
	141 32	<u>- ::-</u>		17 4	-		26 11	15 36						
86 95	324, 26 370, 25	:::					51 8	29 19				::: }		:
1,38 3,21	1,203 0			5 1	2 35	.	#1 6	···						· -
1,07	401 0			5 1 1 11	0 38		51 A 17 3	9 33				- :  -		
						-								
1,15 1,07 2,10	426 26 403 38 768 20						5 8 13 0	3 5 7 34		:::	:::	:::		
4,33	1,598 4						18 8	10 29						·
1,44	532 28						6 3	3 23						
57	214 21													
56 1,20	210 1 439 39						13 8	8 14						
2,34	864 21					-	13 8	8 14						
78	288 7					-	4 8	2 31						

				GARDRI	rs, &c.				KHARI	·			
of Vill	ago.		Year.			RICEUNI	DER PLOW.	OTHER	F1.0 W.	L	IFT,	BAF	RAN1.
				Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
rои <b>р</b> —	contd.			A. g.	Rs. a,	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a,	A, g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rs. a.
	(1st year		1897-88 1892-93			203 1	694 6	àii <b>a</b> a			,		
uni	i izusi		1897-98	 		191 30 316 2×	500) 8 S41 3	28 20	49 0			•••	
	Total		'		<u> </u>	773 19	2,045 1	23 20	49 0				
	(Average					257 83	63 11	7 33	16 5				
	flai year 6th Last "		1887-88 1892-93 1897-95	1 24 1 24 1 24	5 4 5 2 5 4	355 26 355 13	933 7 942 0	07 14 85 37	39 2 66 0	•••			****
o Shah	Total	•••	1307 55	4 32	15 15	1.411 15	$\begin{bmatrix} -1,877 & 11 \\ -3,7 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	5 24 53 35	13 2	·			
	Average			1 24	5 3	673.18	1,278 11	19 25	39 2		-		
	plet goar		1857 88			30 d	435 0			\ <del>:</del>			
	Call		1 -52 00 1897 5%	•••		Lièno lio 35	316 0 412 0		•••				•••
	Total					4.07 0	1,170 0						
	Average					3 3 16	E91 0						
	(b) year		1807.88	0 2 0 2	0 S 0 S	5.3.20 5, ti	161 2 158 0			'			
	ianst ,, 	•••	1 07-164	0 2	F	\$9.20	274 0					··· ···	
	Total			0 6 6 2		71.7 0   	107 T					·	
	(Liferage)		   15 / 83s	11 E	0	73 27	197 11						
	OTH Long 1		1.02.3			1 3 5	3 I 3 0 189 13			5 0 10 30	8 12 18 8		***
						63 35	198 13			15 30	27 4		
	€. CAserbagne					21 15	53 10	120		5 10	9 1		<u></u>
	(14) year		200 88 1637-83	0 22 0 33	1 13	2.31	047-13	17/2/137		93 13	181 9		
	last ;		1017-60	0.12	1 13	345 15 560 27	$1,025$ $\frac{.73}{2}$	3277		121 15 57 30	201 0 98 4		•••
•••	Total			1 26	5 2	1,0:01:30	2,540 7			272 17	453 13		
	(Average	• • •		0.22	1 11	561 12	948 13			90 32	151 4		
	fil year		18 37-98	0 13 0 57	1 2 3 0	2 0 07 148 0	68 i 12 897 0	d 15 15 1	9 14 33 0	277 32 241 25	45.9 3 464 0		
	James .,	•••	1887-93	0.57	3 0	210 8	521 15			164 25	274 11		
	Turs1 Average			0.22	7 2 3 G	080 0   	1 868 11	19 16	42 14	693 22	1,137 14		
			1987 8	17 .2.*		70.20	617 14 189 #	6 19	14 5	227 38	370 5		
	150		3557 8 1 6 95			4% % 120 24	191 a 849 15	26 25 29 10	55 0 45 <b>16</b>	90 28 130 10 35 20	156 14 228 8 55 12	:::	····
	}   Trial					243.29	631 ]	46 85	100 10	206 18	441 2		
	LAveraga					82 0	210 5	15 25	33 9	85 19	117 ]		
	(Ist your		1 5 7588 1: 12 93	1 14	4.5	185 35 (	403 3		•••	34 20	51 14		
٠				1 14 0 36	2 14	176 6 586 15	457 0 1,505 5			78 34 4 00	117 8 7 2		***
,	Total			3 34	11 11		2,364 7			118 4	176 8		
	-			( 8 -	3 14	307 5	788 2			39 15	58 14		
	fin rear		023 1.93	59 24 86 0	253 2 278 0	15: 0	728 12 411 0	:::	•••	299-10 363-20	$\frac{472}{563} \frac{11}{0}$		•••
	int,		1.46-0	93 26 272 4	313 3 	320 5	831 1		····	245 5	382 [1]		
	Average	•••		90.28	281 7	754 29 251 22	1,970 13 656 14			907 35	1,418 6		
	(1st year		1887-88	178 4	529 15		17,846 10	97 18	218 1	302 25 846 7	1,386 14		
	Last			$\frac{196}{172} \frac{32}{35}$	$635 - 4 \\ 562 - 1$	4,867 16 7,793 28	13,055 4 20,9 <b>47</b> 14	248 27 49 6	530 0 109 11	1,035 3 553 2	1,686 0 896 11		***
ároup,	Total			517 31		19,295 12	51,849 12	395 11	857 12	2,434 12	3,969 9	!	
	[Average			182 24	575 12	6,431 31	17,293 4	131 31	285 14	811 17	1,323 3		•••
Grow	р.									<b>**</b>			<del>-</del> }
	(1st year		1897-88			112 35	276 1			} 			
	i 6th		1892-93		***	93 30 298 30	276 1 1 227 8 783 8				:::		
•••	Total					500 5	1,237 1						
	Average					168 15	412 6						
	Clat year		1897-88			263 25 245 5	659 1						
mmad	Last ,		1892-93 1897-98			245 5 385 25	615 0 964 1		•••		:::		•••
	Total	1				894 15	2,238 2		F = 1				,
	(Average					298 5	746 1			···			***

AL.	Ton			<del></del>			RABI,						
		NY.	Bara	r.	Bos	AET.	SAIL	DED BY	LIFT AT	FT.	L1:	ow.	Fis
Assessme	Area.	Assess- ment.	Aren.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area,	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess-	Area.	Assess- ment.	rea.
Rs	A. g.	Rs. a.	А. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	1. g.
694 568 841	218 10		 								 		
2,094													
698	265 24												
1,0 8 1,021 1,903	397 24 }	 		s 0	 5 5	25 7 8 0	15 4 4 30						
3,93:	1,500 1			35 0	5 5	33 7	19 34	· <del></del>					
1,310	500 0			2 11	1 20	11.3	6125						
445 316 41:	115 10	:::					:::						
1,170	430 9												
391	143 16												
161 158 274	57 2	:::	 			···· •							
593													
197													
11 30 179	16 35 [			9 14	 6 25	 9 0	5 O			 			
221				9 14	5 25	y ii	5 · ]						
74 804				3 5	1 35	3 0	1 56	-					
1,139 1,596	495 18					i.3 0 171 11	38 6 97 33						
3,540	1,491 2					334 11	136 1			:-			
1,180						70 4	45.15						
1,094 1,124 1,464	578 30				337	<b>287</b> 8 854 14	171 7 202 (1		***				
3,683	1,766 37					642 4	373 31						
1,227						214 1	124 (0)						
316 449 451	236 35			 8 13	4d 5 0	65 0	37 5			· · ·			
1,746				8 13	5 0	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	37 8						
415	197 6			2 15	1 27	21 11	12 15						
458 609 1,505	277 39					30 O	18 25						
2,582	1,061 29					30 0	18 25						
860	3:3 36					10 0	6 8						
1,454 1,258 1,584	607 29			7 4	 2 9	6 12	9		***	8 19	 5 0	 41 1	 16 0
4,297	1,060 6			7 4	2 9	6 12	2 9		···	8 12	5 0	41 1	16 0
1,432	683 15			2 7	0 30	2 4	0.30			2 15	1 27	13 11	5 13
20,087 $16,726$ $20,291$	6,832-33			99 3	 55 3	106 5 819 11 628 10	61 9 494 35 358 85			 8 12	 5 0	 4ï 1	 16 0
60,105	23,653 28			99 3	55 3	1,552 10	904-39			8 12	5 0	41 1	16 0
20,035	7,884 23			33 1	18.14	517 9	301 26			2 15	1 26	13 11	5 13
276 <b>2</b> 27	112 35 93 30												
733	298 20		***										
415	505 5 168 15												
659	263 25												
614 964	245 5 355 25												
2,238	804 15												
740	298 5									•••			

ij.				1	_					KHARII	·.			
Appendix III.	Name of Vi	llage.		Year.	GARDE	ns, &c.	Rics on	DER PLOW.	Отпяв	¥LO₩.	Lu	rt,	Baloz	.NI.
Appel	_				Area.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess. ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,
	3rd Group-	contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	. A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rs. a
		1st year		. [ 1892-93]	•••		:::		:::		211 20 180 30	300 7 250 8		
85	Shekhano	Last ,,	•••	1897-98							173 25 665 35	801 3		
		Average					<del> </del>		·		188 25	267 1		
		(1st year	٠							•••	303 5 288 35	441 8 423 8	•	
6	Belo Gul Bahar	Cth ,, Last ,,		1892-93 1897-98						***	399 30	586 3,		
	Delo Gui Pania	Total	٠								991 30	1,451 3		
		(Average								***	330 24 117 5	483 12 174 3	:	
		Oth Last				•••	14 20	34 15		•••	95 20 86 15	141 0 129 9		
7	Ali Kehar						14 20	34 15			299 0	444 12		•
		LAverage	٠		h		4 33	11 10			99 27	148 4		
		(1st year	٠					:::			206 35 325 30	303 0 453 0		•••
88	Datura	Last ,,	•••	1897-98							228 10	337 10		
-		Total			·						760 35 253 25	1,093 10		
		(1st year		1897-88		····				<u></u>	34 20	261 8 43 5		
		6th		1892-93 1897-98						:::	14 5 25 35	18 0 32 3		
9	Kathor	Total						187			74 20	93 8		
		Average									24 33	31 3		
		flst year	٠	1887-83 1892-93			 8 25	20 0			123 3 174 15	154 4 216 0		
ю	Bagh Bahar	Last ,	•••	1897-98			31 8	71 15			95 15	110 1		<del></del>
		Total		\\			39 30	91 15			392 33	489 5		····
		(let very					13 10	30 10			130 37	163 2		
		6th ,,		1897-88 1892-93 1897-98	•••			E L			37 30 42 10	57 0 63 6		
2	Dero Purano	Total		I							91 30	138 0		•••
		Average					(Tellasina)				30 23	46 0		
-		(lst year   6th		1887-83 1-92-93	0 6 0 6	0 7 0 8	सायमे	व जयते		4	19 15 37 0	29 1 55 0	***	
13	Islam Garh	Last ,,	•••	1897-93	0 6	0 7					39 5	58 11		<u></u> -
		Total			0 IS	0 7					95 20	142 12		
		(Average	•••					<u></u>			- 31 83	47 10		
		1 6th		1887-88 1892-93				:::			57 35 121 25	86 13 181 0		
14	Shah Micaro	1466 ,,	•••	1 1							33 0	49 8		
		Total									70 33	317 5 105 13		<del></del>
ļ		·									70 55	100 10		
		Ist year 6th Last ",	•••	1887-89 1892-93				:::		}	7 15 7 15	11 I	:::	•••
5	Takio Siuhu Shah			1							39 0	80 9		
	4	Total Average									53 30	26 14		
		1st year		1887-88 1892-93				:::	:::	:::	61 0 112 0	91 8 168 8		•••
6	Wari ,	inater ,,	•	1897-98							314 0	256 8 516 8		
		Average									114 27	172 3		
-												40.10		
		1st year 6th " Last "		1887-88 1892-93 1897-98			28 21	60 1	:::	***	31 30 28 20 4 4	43 10 40 0 6 2		
7	Jhaleon	Total				:	25 21	69 1			64 14	89 12		
		Average					9 20	23 0			21 18	29 15		
		(lst year		1987-00										
		6th ,,		1887-88 1892-93 1897-98		··· 1				:::	3 30	6 0		•••
3	Morlo,	Total	ì			:					3 30	6 0		
1		Average	-								1 10	2 0		
J			j	1	1		ļ							

						RABI.		,				Тота	<b>. .</b> .
FL	ow,	Lr	FT.	LIET AIDED BY FLOW,		SA11.	ABI,	Во	si.	BAE.	ANJ.		
Arca.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,	Arca.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Aren.	Arrora- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,
L. g.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs. 11,	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	Δ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs.
		 43 25	 61 0					:::		••• ···		211 20 150 30 217 10	300 250 311
		43 25	6) 0									609 20	86:
		14 22	20 5									203 7	28
		 38 20	 56 1			:::		 	 	***		303 5 288 35 438 10	44 42 64
		38 20	56 1				***					1,030 10	1,50
		12 ::3	18 11	i		.,. 1						343 17	50
				:::		38 8	57 U	 ,		***		117 5 133 29	17 19
		36 20 36 20	54 12 54 12			101 7	94 7					451 7	63
		12 7	18 4			83 29	8 06					150 16	22
						3 11	 5 0		*-1			206 35 329 1	30 45
		34 30	48 0								<u>.</u>	263 0	38
···		34 00	16 0			$-\frac{3}{1}\frac{11}{4}$	1 11					798 36 266 13	38
				i			•••		,			34 #0	<u>-</u>
								***				14 5 25 35	3
												74 20	
				<u></u> _								123 3	3 15
		 6 35	 8 9			28 32	 to 8					163 0 162 7	23 24
		6 35	8 9			2s 32	13 3	<b>39</b>				468 10	63
		2 12	3 14			9 24	14 6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·	156 3	21
		 				:::		11/2				11 30 37 30 43 10	1 5 0
-:				·								91 30	13
												30 23	1
							सन्यमेव	ायते ::				19 21 37 - 6	2 5
												95 38	1:
											::: -	31 39	4
											-	57 35	8
		 19 20	29 4			73 13 27 F	110 0 40 10			***		194 38 75 24	29 11
		19 20	29 4			100 17	1 (0.14)					332 17	40
		6 20	9 15			23 19	50 3					110 32	16
		,						{				7 15	1
												7 15	5
												53 30	8
						····					<u>-</u>  -	17 37	<u></u>
			···			·	•••			***		61 0 112 0	9 16
												311 0	250 510
					1							111 27	17:
												31 30	4:
9 95	5 1		• •			77 85 72 34	113 S 109 F			•••	-14	106 15 108 1	15: 18:
2 25	5 4					150 20	222 13			111		246 9	38
0.35	1 12					50 10	74 -1			***		83 8	12
										•••		3 30	
<u></u>													
												3 30	<u></u>
					"		···	***		***		1 10	•

										KHARI	7.					
Serial No. as per Appendix 1ff.	Name of Vill	age.		Year.	Garde	rs, &c.	Rice un	BER FLOW.	Отикв	FLOW.	Lı	FT.	A. g. Rs			
Serial .					Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area,	Assess- ment,	Area.	Ascess- ment.	Arca.	Assess- ment.		
	3rd Group—coi	ntd,		}	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.		
		6th "	1	83 <b>7-8</b> 8 592-93 597-98		 	227 25 71 0 149 22	56G 5 177 8 373 14	2 5 	4 0 				•••		
100	Chotki	] Total					448 7	1,117 11	2 5	4 0						
		Average					149 16	373 9	0 28	1 5						
		Gth ,,	1	887-88 892-93 897-98			141 33 81 5 187 25	346 11 200 8 458 2						,		
101	Kadaran	Total	,				410 23	1,005 5					,,,			
		Average					134 34	335 2								
			] 1	887-88 802-93 807-98			53 15 13 1n 43 10	133 7 33 0 108 2								
02	Karphuli	{  Total			•		109 35	274 9								
		   Average					36 25	91 S				,				
		(let year 6th ,, Last ,,	1	\$87-68 892-93 897-98			218 26 110 9 226 0	522 6 265 8 546 1		•••	,		,			
103	Chor Gujo	Total					554 85	1,333 15			•••					
		Average					181 38	414 10								
	•	6th ,,	1	887-83 893-93 807-98	+		 14 3	 35 3								
.04	Shor	Total					14 3	35 3			743					
		Average					4 28	11 12								
	Total of 3rd Group	6th ,,	1	887-88 892-93 897-98	0 6 0 6 0 6	0 7 0 8 0 7	1,017 39 623 4 1,378 31	2,503 15 1,539 0 3,394 14	2 5 	4 0	1,185 13 1,427 15 1,337 29	1,696 6 2,020 8 1,947 9				
	LOSSI OF ORGANICAL	Total			0 18	<b>t</b> 6	3,019 34	7,437 13	2 5	4 ()	3,950 17	5,664 7				
		LAverago			0 6	0 7	1,006 25	2,479 4	0 28	1 6	1,316 32	1,888 2		•••		
			1	897-88 892-93 897-98	237 16 342 25 257 2	1,144 2	16,732 36 13,243 6 21,170 31	47,122 11 37,274 8 59,606 12	374 12 476 27 77 16	891 4 1,101 0 179 15	2,358 34 3,050 8 1,996 1	3,720 15 4,852 8 3,046 4	 20 35	26 2		
	Total<	Total			837 3	2,724 5	51,146 J3	144,003-15	928 15	2,172 3	7,405 3	11,619 11	20 35	26		
		Average			279 1	908 2	17,048 38	48,001 5	309 18	724 1	2,468 14	3,873 4	6 38	8 11		

						1.	RA 1						
ŁL.	Tora	NI.	BARA	ı.	Воя	mi.	SAIL	AIDED LOW,	Стет ву у	rt.	1,11	w.	FLO
Aşsesamer	Area.	Assess- ment.	Агеа.	Assess- ment,	Arca.	Assoss- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Ascess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	≜rea.
Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	<b>A.</b> g.
570 186 376	229 30 77 10 151 7	:::			 	9 0 2 7	 6 10 1 25						
1,13;	458 7					11 7	7 33						
377	152 29					3 13	2 25						
346 200 46	141 33 81 5 159 25					 3 0	 2 0						
1,008	412 23					3 0	2 0				17.1		
330	197 21				52a	. 1 6	0 27				,		
133 46 108	63 15 18 20 43 10					7 8	5 10						
28	115 5				W)	7 8	5 10						
9	38 15				¥	2 8	1 30						
527 26 56	218 26 110 9 288 0				17	 18_0							
1,35	566 35				(2)FA	18 0	13 0						
456	183 58					6 0	4 0						
					यते :::	स्यम्ब ब							
3.	14 3												
1	1 28												
4,20 3,862 5,910	2,205 23 2,254 32 3,106 15					302 0 310 15	204 7 207 14		***	257 10	 170 30	 5 4	2 25
13,98	7,566 30		.,.			612 15	411 21			257 10	179 30	5 1	2 25
4.66	2,522 10					204 5	137 7			85 14	59 37	1 12	0 35
53,19 47,25 65,63	20,074 8 18,772 21 24,614 3	 10 8	 7 0	105 11	 58 14	725 14 2,915 11 1,507 14	370 00 1,599 35 853 9			266 6	181 30	46 5	 18 25
166,12	63,430 32	10 8	7 0	105 11	58 14	5,149 7	2,823 34			266 6	184 30	46 5	18 25
55, 374	21,143 24	3 8	2 13	35 3	19 18	1,716 8	941 12			88 13	61 24	15 7	6 8

#### APPENDIX XIV-B.

Statement showing cultivated land in each originally surveyed but now unsurveyed village of taluka Shahbandar under each kind of irrigation for the first and sixth years of the current settlement with the assessment thereon.

at per			GARDI	ins, &c.		<del></del>	KHAR		· m· on		RA	ABI,		
Serial No. a Appendix I	Name of Village.	Year.		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	RICE UN	DER FLOW.	Owner	t FLOW.	L	ıfr.	SAI	LABI.	To	TAL.
Serie			Area,	Assess- ment.	Агса.	Assess- ineut,	Aron.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Asse- ment	Area.	Asress.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	1st Group.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. u.	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rs. a.	<b>Λ</b> . g.	Ks. a.
1	Alah Baksh (let year Shah. (6th ,,	1887-88, 1892-93,	0 21	20	538 33 292 12	1,594 7 753 8	16 20	42 0	.,.		60 28 220 6	128 1 517 0	599-21 529-22	1,722 8 1,314 8
3	Pir Muham- (1st year umd Shah, (6th ,,	1847-58, 1892-93,			228 19 236 20	644-14 662-0	20 30	51 O		.,.	7 5	14 4 39 0	235 24 276 15	659 2
8	Saindad (18' year Jamali, 86th .,	1887-88. 1892-93,	0 18	1 8	351 29 372 8	1,024-15 1,036-8	24 30	59 U	<i></i>		10 14 7 35	20 11 20 0	362 3 405 11	752 0 1,045 10
4	Ratol {1st year {6th ,,	1887-88, 1893-93,	1 34 21 16	6 8 65 0	510 o 446 31	1,501 2 1,316 0	12 35 45 39	32 0 111 0	1 35	3 12	162 37	333 14 55 0	689-21	1,167 0
15	Machhki {1st year {cth ,	1857-88. 1802-93,	4 19 14 19	15 10 50 0	494 16 392 21	1,465 4 1,146 8	5 31 23 6	14 7 55 6		.,.	28 0 2 35 3 10	5 12	542 6 507 21	1,547 0
16	Gungani (tet year	1007 00	1 24 1 24	5 8 5 12	181 29 264 13	529 8 777 8	<b>8</b> 15	19 6	4 10 11 5	8 8 23 0	1 20	6 0 3 0 22 0	483 16 197 18	1,258 0 565 14
17			0 11 0 11	0 15 I 0	90-23 155-0	255 10 454 0				.,.	12 5		289 7 90 34	827 4 256 9
18	Balu Jamaii . { 1st year	1887-88,1 1802-93,	0.10	1 0	649-39 641-14	1,929 18 1,83\$ 8	ks.		3 20	 12 4		 2	155 11 653 10	455 0 1,942 1
20	Manledino (1st ye r Shah, (6th .,	1897-98			305-26 293-56	873 10 832 8			14 5	28 0	0 36		642 20 865 26	1,891 <b>8</b> 873 10
21	Amir Baksh   flet year Jamali, (6th .,	18-7-34. 1892-03.	0 6 0 6	08	467 4 342 8	1,701 8 1,020 8	7 5	16 S			8 25 8 25	7 0	311 31 475 35	867 8 1,109 4
22	Singharki (1st year	1887-88. 1892-93.	0 11 0 11	0 15 1 0	426-32 299-71	1,"73 12 857 8	1 25 48 10	4 1 118 0			33 15 3 0 3 0	62 0 6 0	382 34 431 28	1,286 13
24			8 35 9 25	31 1 31 0	262-36 332-0	763 1 954 8	16		4 15	 9ີບ	8 0	6 0	251 2 271 31	1,012 8
27	Bhalti { lst year { Gth	1887-88. 1892-93.,			393 0 435 .0	1,170 0 1,200 8				(	7 30 22 30	15 0 47 9	353 36 415 30	1,013 8
20 [	Ubhakapo {ist year	i			65 8 . 50 30	184 7 143 0					50 15 	100 0	4-5 25 65 8	1,390 8
31	Chaubandi { 1st year	1			S1 23 143 35	214 12 431 8	1यन				30 (	(ii) ()	50 80 111 23	304 12
31	Pahlu Hindu. (1st year	1	***		20 25 17 10	61 14 51 9					17 5 	33 0	20 25	464 8 61 14
35	Umar Juwan, (1st year		121 122		8 21 25 16	26 1 75 8	1 35 1 35	4 8 5 0			1 10	2 3 47 0	17 10 11 26 51 28	51 0 32 12
36	Bag Wah { lst year				71 3 205 18	213 4 615 0					21 17	,	71 3 205 18	127 8 213 4
	Total of 1st v1st year (fromp 66th .,)	1887-88.	17 20 49 4	61 1 ;61 12	5,147 37 4,946 23	15,158-14 14,086-0	30 21 185 15	74 6 458 0	9 25 29 25	24 8	314 4	644-16	5,510 27	615 <b>0</b> 15,963 <b>7</b>
	2nd Group.					-, -, -	107 10	.ar.212 17	W M"	50 O	131 9	931 0	5,644-35	15,995 12
57	KasimSuuro. (1st year	1857-88. 1892-93.		,	170 16 193 35	446 2 502 6					,	,	170 16	416 3
58	Haja {1st year 6th				228 33 191 5	615 15 516 S	•,,.		 ,		2 30 4 10	4 1	193 85 221 28	502 0 620 12
59	Alahdina Clet yoar Wadda, t 6th	1887-68.			113 0 88 20	309 S 237 S	17 0 19 10	 -10 g -50 0	2 20 16 5	4 6 28 8	4 10 3 20 5	6 :	195 15 136 0 129 26	523 8 360 0
60	Shahbaadar (1st year		3 34 3 31	12 9 12 12							5 25 	10 (	3 31	356 <b>q</b>
6.5	Bhagdev (1st year	1997-39	0 14 0 14	I 4 1 0	496 17 140 17	1,358 5 ; 1,159 s	23 S	72 0 38 0	2 30	4 13	1.05	 	3 31 522 29	1,116 6
67	Jungo (1st year Jallani, 16th	1897-99.	1 II 1 II	4 3	216 14 261 34	593 (± 717 0	28 1 12 30	51 15 29 8	7 12 0 32	12 12 1 8	1 25	3, e	459 21 247 38 276 27 (	1,241 8 662 13
	Total of 2nd (1st year		5 19 5 19	18 0 17 13	1,225 5 1,175 37	3,523 (2 3,172 8	63 9 49 5	143 15 117 8	12 22	21 (5	6.10	10 15	276 27 1,312 25	752 0 3,518 9
	mam. (1st year	1897-88 1892-93.	22 39 54 23	79 1 179 8	6,373 2 6,122 30	18.482 10 17,558 8	93 30	218 5	16 57   22 <b>7</b>	80 0   	11 20 320 14	20 0 655 9	1,258 38 6,842 12	2,337 12 19,483 0
	(0.00 ),		11 2 2 1 1	410 0	ال کام کیداری	17,095 8	237 20	575 8	46 22	99 0 !	442 29	951 0	6,963 34	19,353 8

CHOTTRAM R.,

Ac ing Superinterdent,

Land Records and Agriculture in Sind,

#### APPENDIX XIV-C.

Statement showing Dubari cultivated land in each surveyed village of Taluka Shahbandar under each kind of irrigation for the first, middle and last year of the current settlement with the assessment thereon.

ا۔				G :					RA	ABI,					
Appendix III.	Name of V	illage.	Year.	CANADI	ins, &c.	FLO	) W.	Lı	ľT.	SAII	AB1.	В	981.	To	rat.
Appe				Area.	Assess- ment.	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment,	Arca.	Assess-	Area,	Assess ment
	1si Gra	շար.		A, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs, a,	A. g.	Rs.
		(lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1893-93			 88 25	24 6	***		51 20 28 35	16 8 9 0	···		51 20 28 35 88 25	16 9 24
	Chuhar Jamali	Total				88 25	24 6			80 15	25 8			169 0	49
		(1st year	1837-88			29 22	8 2			26 31 36 20	8 8			56 13 36 20	16 11
	Dutri	Last ,	1892-93 1807-98			89 30 93 21	24 2							88 30 93 21	22 24
		Total Average				60 30	15 6			36 20 12 7	3 15			72 37	57 19
		1st year	1887-88 1892-93							9 5 14 30	4 5 4 0			9 5 14 30	4
	Karna	Last ,,	1897-98		<u>'</u>	19 35	10 2			23 35	<del></del>			19 35 43 30	10
		(Average				6 25	3 6	10		7 38	2 12	1+4		14 23	8
		1st year 6th Last .,	1892-93			 27 10	 8 12			65 <b>3</b> 5 35 20	17 4 9 4	 	:::	65 35 35 20 27 10	17 9 8
	Lakhi	Total				27 10	8 12			101 15	26 8			128 25	35
		Average				9 3	2 15			33 32	8 13			42 35	11
		(lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1892.03			4				160 15 124 15	42 11 32 8			160 15 124 15 111 25	42 32 42
	Damria	Total ,								284 30	 75 3	111 25	42 8	396 15	117
		(Average					धमेव	गयते		94 37	25 1	37 8	14 3	132 5	30
	Yearle Monte	(1st year   6th   Last .,	1892-93 [		 	 40 15	 19 3			53 () 65 25	21 2 21 8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		53 0 65 25 40 15	21 21 19
	Kaebo Marho	Total				40 15	19 3			118 25	42 10			159 0	61
		(Average				13 18	6 6			39 22	14 4			53 0	20
	Landhi	(let year   6th ,,   Last ,,	1892-93			 73 5	 28 4			20 10 47 0 	8 4 11 12 	 	 	20 10 47 0 73 5	8 11 28
	main ,,,	Total				73 5	28 4	•••		67 10	20 0		***	140 15	48
		(Average				24 15	9 7			22 17	6 10			46 32	16
	Kur	lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1892-93			169 22	51 b		 	48 30 74 0 	20 4 20 0	•••		48 30 74 0 169 22	20 20 51
	Kur ,	Total				169 22	51 5			122 30	40 4			292 13	91
1		(Average				56 21	17 2			40 36	13 6			97 17	30
	Rai	lst year 6th , Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	 	 	12 35	3'14	***		5 0 11 5 	1 12 2 8 			5 0 11 5 12 35	1 2 3
	•••	Total				12 35	3 14			16 5	4 4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		29 0	8
		LAverage				4 12	1 4			5 15	1 7			9 27	2
	Deskal Towns	lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1892,93			 23 0	 7 5	•••		24 5 41 4	9 14 12 12		 	24 5 44 4 23 0	$^{9}_{12}_{7}$
	Bachal Jamali	Total				23 0	7 5			68 9	22 10			91 9	29
1		LAverage			0	7 26	2 7			22 30	7 9			30 16	10
		(1st year   6th   Last	1809.03			131 35	 34 13	 		80 0 94 20	47 5 22 12	***		80 0 94 20 131 35	47 22 34
	Achh Marho	Total	• • •			131 95	34 13	<del></del>		174 20	70 1			806 15	104
		(Average		•••		43 38	11 10			58 7	23 5			102 5	34

ě.					- /-				1	RABI.					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Serial No. 22 per Appendix III.	Name of Villa	age.	Year.	GARDE	NS, &C.	FL	o₩.	L	rpt.	SAT	LABI,	B	osi,	To	TAK.
Serial Appe				Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Ares.	Assess- ment,
	1st Group—	contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A, g,	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Å. g.	Rs. s.
		1st year 6th Last	1892-93			129 10	32 12			50 5 311 0	85 1 75 4			50 5 311 0 129 10	35 1 75 4 32 12
26	Daulatpur	Total				129 10	-			361 5	110 5			490 15	143 1
		(Average			<u> </u>	43 3	10 15	ļ		120 15	36 12	<del> </del> -		163 18	47 11
30	Di vi (u. ol v	Styear	1887-88 1893-93 1897-98	***		 18 4	 4 10			5 5 23 0 	1 8 7 4			5 5 28 0 18 4	1 8 7 4 4 10
æ	Pir Rajan Shah	Total				18 4	-[			33 5	8 12			51 9	13 6
		(Average				6 1	1 8	<u> </u>		11 2	2 15			17 8	4 7
		Ist year 6th ,, Last ,,	1897-88 1892-93 1897-98			90 5	22 13			80 0 89 35	48 5 22 8		-:-	80 0 89 35 90 5	48 5 22 8 22 13
36	Pir Suleman Shah	Total				90 5	22 13			169 35	70 13			200 0	93 10
ļ		(Average		<del></del> -		30 2	7 10			56 25	23 9			86 27	31 3
		st year   sth ,,   Last ,,	1897-58 189 <b>2-</b> 93 189 <b>7-</b> 98			99 0	 25 0			47 0 62 š	23 6 15 8 			47 0 62 5 99 0	23 6 15 8
33	Magsi	2				99 0	25 0		·	109 ä	38 14			208 5	63 14
		(Average				83 0	8 G	···		36 1.5	12 15		'''	69 15	21 5
-		1st year	1987-88 1893-93		•••	3 10				22 28 2 25	7 15 1 8	:::		22 28 2 25	7 15 1 8
37	Jamal Jatoi	Last ,,	1897-98			3 10	0 13	7		25 13	9 7			28 23	0 13
		Average				1 3	0 4	100	***	8 18	3 3			9 21	3 7
		1st year	1897-88 1892-93	:::		\			:::	116 19 21 10	45 13 8 0		•••	116 19 21 10	45 12 8 0
98	Fatch Khan Zange-	Last ,	1897-98			40 0	10 2			137 29	63 12			177 29	63 14
		Average		.,.		13 13	3 6	A. C.		45 37	3.7 15			59 10	21 5
		1st year	1897-98 1892-93			11 77	oùia i	नग <b>ी</b>		60 20 66 10	27 10 23 0	}		60 20 66 10	27 10 23 0
39	Bagana	Last ,,	1897-98			92 20 92 20	23 7	144			 50 10			92 20	23 7
		Average				30 33	7 13			126 30 42 10	16 14			73 3	74 I 24 11
		6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98		·	 18 85	 8 6	 3 0	 1 6	50 30 11 5	12 2 3 0	 	 	50 30 11 5 21 35 [	$\begin{array}{cccc} 12 & 2 & & \\ 3 & 0 & & \\ 9 & 12 & & \end{array}$
40	Ladeon	Total				18 35	8 6	3 0	1 6	61 35	15 2			83 30	24 14
		(Average				6 12	2 13	1 0	0 7	20 25	5 1			27 37	8 5
		6th	1887-88 1892-93				340 1			987 7 1,220 34	402 13 334 0			987 7 1,220 34	402 13 324 0
	Total of 1st Group	Last ,,	1897-98			1,181 7	340 1	3 0	1 6	2,208 1	726 13	111 25	42 8	1,295 32 3,503 33	383 15 1,110 12
-		Average				393 29	113 6	1 θ	0 7	736 0	242 4	37 8	14 3	1,167 37	370 4
	2nd Group.	- 1	1887-88			,		·		19 0	6 4			19 0	64
41	Rappar	6th .,	1892-93 1897-98		-::-	3 1	0 12	***					:::	3 1	0 12
		Total				3 1	0 12			6 14	6 4		•••	7 14	7 0
		(Average	1007.00			1 0									
1		6th ,,	188 <b>7</b> -88 1892-93 1897-98		:::	 54 38	15 7			56 15 32 10	14 5 8 0 	:::	:::	56 15 32 10 54 38	14 5 8 0 15 7
14	Mirewari	Total				51 38	15 7			88 25	22 5			143 23	37 12
	į	Average				18 13	5 2			29 21	7 7			47 34	12 9
ľ	(	6th ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98	:::		55 0	13 13			21 11 24 20	9 0 6 0			$\begin{array}{c cccc} 21 & 11 \\ 24 & 20 \\ 55 & 0 \end{array}$	$egin{smallmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 13 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$
<b>LI</b>	Morchhadai	Total	,			55 0	13 12			45 31	15 0			100 31	28 12
- 1	{	Avcrage				18 13	4 9			15 11	5 0			33 24	9 9.

									B	AB1.					
dis III	Name of Villag	re.	Year,	GARDE	N8, &C.	Fro	w.	Lı	FT.	SAIL	ABI,	Вс	p81.	Тот	AL.
Appendis III.	Manto or Times			Area.	Assess- ment.	Aren.	Ascess- ment.	Aren.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	2nd Group—co	ntd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. 8.
		lst year	1887-88 1892-93	111					:::	20 25 	5 9 	***	:::	20 25	5 g
<b>(</b> 6	Dolo Sholani	6th ,, Last ,,	1897-98							20 25	5 9			20 25	<u>5</u>
		Total Average	- <del></del>	<del></del>	···					6 35	1 14			6 35	1 14
		(lst vear	1837-88							17 85	5 6			17 35 30 25	5 8
7	Bet Muhar*	Cth , Last ,	1892-93 1897-98							30 25	8 8				
7		Total								. 48 20 16 7	13 14 4 10			48 20 16 7	13 1- 4 1-
		LAverage			ļ									15 5	4
		(lst year   6th ,,	1587-88 1592-98			15 25	 6 8	2 20		15 5 5 30	4 1 1 8	•••		5 30 18 5	, 6
8	Babio	Last ,, Total	1897-98		<del> </del>	15 25	6 8	2 20		20 35	5 9			39 0	12
		Average				5 8	2 3	0.33		6 30	1 14			18 0	4
		(lst year	1887 88 1808-93							$\frac{44}{25} \frac{0}{10}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$			41 0 25 10	$^{12}_{6}$
9	Mutui ,.,	Last ,, {	1897-98				<u></u>			69 10	18 12			69 10	18 1
		Total LAverage			,			111		23 3	6 4	<del></del>		23 3	6
							E	L.		(i5 21	18 10			65 21	18 1
		1st year 6th , Last ,	1857-88 1892-93 1897-93			28 10	5 15		8	27 10 	11 0			27 10 23 10	11 5 1
0	Palki	Total				23 10	5 15	1600		92 31	29 10			116 1	35
		Average				7 30	2 0	2		30 37	9 14		<del></del> -	38 27	
		1st year	1387-93 1802-93			¥		1:::	,	2 0	015			2 0 5 34	0 1
52	Musa	Last ,, {	1597-98			5 34	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{7}{7}$	A			0 15		<del></del> -	7 34	2
		Total [Average				1 38	0 н	17.1		0 27	0 5			2 25	0 1
		rlst year	1887-88			.11		(A)		2 20	0 11			2 20 	0 1
63	Baksh Ali Kalhoro	Last ,	1807-98				प्रमेव	नयसे		3 20	0 11			2 20	0 )
		Total [Average								0 33	0 4		i	0 33	0
		Clst year	1887-83		·					15 10 3 35	9 3 3 4		:::	15 10 3 35	9
1	lmam Baksh Zangejo	6th ,	1892-93 1897-98											19 5	12
į		Total		···	-					19 5	12 7			6 15	
		(Average (1st year	1887-88							2 20 5 30	1 15 3 8	·		2 20 5 30	1 3
31	Gujo	Sth ,,	1892-98 1897-98			6 12	1 10		1.1					6 12	1
		Total				$-\frac{612}{24}$	0 9			8 10	5 7 1 13		<del> </del>	14 22 4 34	$\frac{7}{2}$
		(Average (Ist year	1987-88		· · · · · ·		·				•••			13 5	3
2	Pir Jani Shah	6th ,, List ,,	1392.93			3 30	0 15		•••	13 5	3 8			3 30	0 1
-	Piragnionan	Total				3 80				13 5 4 15	3 8			16 35 5 25	<del></del>
		(Average (Ist year	1887-88		···	1 10	0 5			36 25	$-\frac{1}{7}\frac{3}{1}$			36 25	7
3	Jhor Chaunki	6th Last ,,	1892-93			41 26	10 9	:::		44 28	9 12			44 28 41 26	10
٥	Jhor Chaunki	Total				41, 26	10 9			81 13	16 13	<u></u>		122 39 41 0	27 9
		∟Average ∩lst year	1987-88			13 35	3 8			27 5 67 25	20 9		***	67 25	20
		6th , Last ,	1892-93			86 10	21 15			131 4	36 <b>4</b>		;;;	141 4 86 10	36 21 1
4	Ukarpur	Total				88 10				208 29	56 13			294 39	78
		Average	7207.00		\ <u></u>	28 30	<del>`</del>			69 23 23 8	18 15 5 10			98 13 23 8	
		ast year bth Last	1892 93			68 36	26 4	:::		19 11 	4 4			19 11 68 36	4 26
66	Nabi Baksh Jalbani.	Total		]	-	68 36	26 4			42 19	9 14			111 15	36
	1	Average				22 39	8 12			14 6	3 5			37 6	.12

H	Name of Vill								BA	BI.					
ndi x I	Name of Villa	ge.	Year.	GARDE	ins, &c.	Fьо	w,	L	FT.	SAII	LABI,	Вс	si.	Тоз	ſAL.
Appendix III.			i	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	2nd Group—con	ıtd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs, a.	Δ. g.	Rs. â.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A, g,	Rs. a
		1st year	1892-93				.,,			19 30 52 18	6 0 12 4			19 30 52 18	6 12
8	Mairufani	Last ,	1897-98			39 10	14 0			72 8	18 4			39 1 ₀	14
		Average				13 3	4 11			24 3	6 1			37 6	32 10 1
		(1st year 6th ., Last .,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98				4 4			12 15 14 15	3 9 3 8			12 15 14 15 9 0	3 3 4
9	Nawazio Jalbani	Total		1		9 0	4 4			26 30	7 1			35 32	11
		Average				3 0	1 7			8 37	2 5			11 37	3 3
		(lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1893-93 1897-98			 64 17	21 14			22 38 71 0	6 6 16 11			22 38 71 0 64 17	6 16 1 21 1
0	Pir Karimdino Shah.	Total				61 17	21 14			98 38	23 4			158 15	45
		(Аустаде		,		21 19	7 5			31 13	7 12			52 32	15
1	Chakri	lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98			 			 	68 0 14 25 	15 0 3 8 		::. :::	68 0 14 25	15 3 
	,	Total								82 25	18 8			82 25	18
		(Averago			-		130	···		27 22	6 3			27 23	6
1		1st year 6th , Last ,	1887-88 1892-93 1897-98			 0 20	0 12		§	7 30 14 15	$\begin{array}{c} 1.14 \\ 3.8 \end{array}$			7 30 14 15	1 3
2	Patari	Total			ļ	0 20	0 12			22 5	5 6		<u></u> -	0 20 22 25	6
ļ		(Average		<u> </u>		0 7	0 4	7,,		7 15	1 13			7 22	2
		lst year 6th ,, Last ,,	1897-89 1892-93 1897-98						 	1 20 2 25 	0 6 0 8	6 15	2 2	1 20 2 25 6 15	0 0 2
5	Pirani	Total								4 5	0 14	6 15	2 2	10 20	3
-		[Avorage								1 15	0 5	2 5	0 11	3 20	1
		lst year	1892-93			::: -	योव	- VI-3							,
4	Kothi	Last,	1897-98					6 20	1 10			- :::	· · · · ·	6 20	<u>i</u>
		Total			-		ļ	$\frac{6\ 20}{2\ 7}$	0 9		- <del>:-</del>	<u></u>		$\frac{620}{27}$	1
		(1st year 6th , Last ,,	1887-88			:::	:::			5 10	 ï s			5 10	··i
75	Inayatpur	Total	1807-98					74 25 74 25	19 11	5 10	1 8			74 25	
-		Average						24 35	6 9	1 30	0 8			79 35 26 25	7
		1st year	1987 88 1893-93							21 0 14 30	5 4 4 0			21 0 14 30	5 4
8	Khirdahi	Last ,, {	1897-98			30 0	13 6	···		···				30 0	13
		Total				10 0	-			35 30 11 37	$\frac{9}{3}\frac{4}{2}$		: <u></u>	65 30	22
				\	-	<del></del>	-				<del>_</del>				
		1st year 6th , Last ,	1892-93			126 14	32 1			4 10	ï 0			4 10 126 14	1 32
7	Desra	Total				126 14	32 1			4 10	1 0		\ <del></del>	130 24	33
		(Average	,			42 4	10 11			1 17	0 5			43 21	11
		(1st year	. 1892-93							97 14 47 10	21 10 11 8			97 14 47 10	21 11
78	Chachh	Last,	1897-98	6 0		2 20		-	0 15					9 20	11
		Total	<del>:-</del>	2 0		0 32	~ . <del></del>	-	0 15 0 5	144 24	33 2			154 4 51 15	31
	1			1			-\		<del>                                     </del>				\ <u></u>		<del></del>
		(lst year 6th Last	1887-88 1892-98	6		643 33	194 3	84 25	22 4	660 7 614 36	181 11 159 15			660 7 614 36	181
	Total of 2nd Group.	Total	1	6 0		643 33	-1		22 4	1,275 3	341 10	6 15	2 2 2	740 33 2,015 36	218 560
	1	Average		2 0	_	214 25	-		7 7	425 1	113 14	2 5	·\	671 39	186

190		GAROBNS, &c.    GAROBNS, &c.   PLOW.   LIFT.				ЛВI,									
alix II	Name of Villa	ge.	Year,	GARO	KN3, &C.	Fre	PF.	1.	IFT.	San	ABI.	В	081.	To	ral,
Cerial No. as per				A rea.	Assess- ment.	Area	Assess-	Area:	Assest- inent.	Area.	Assess- niew,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment,
	3rd Group			Λ. g.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	λ. g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rs. a.	Α. μ.	Ra. s.
		1st year	-1502.93			 1				8 0 2) 35	2 2 5 8			8 0 21 35	2 2 5 8
S)	Waral	Last	1807 03	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		3 0	2 1			29 35	7 11			3 0	9 11
i		i (Average				1 0	0 ti			9 33	2 9			10 28	3 4
#2		/let year   6th			,	5 10	3 8		 :	13 0 33 10	6 3 8 4			13 0 33 10 5 10	6 3 8 4 3 8
	Jalban).	Total				5 lo (	3 S			46 10   15 17	11 7 4 13			51 20	17 15 6 0
. !		lst year	1001.00												
ęh .	D	tith	1892 (6)	•			7.	6 0	5 5	15 0	3 8			15 0 6 0	3 8 5 5
en ;	Datura	Total						6 0	5 6	15 0	3 8			21 0	* 13
:		Avera gette				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 0	113	5 0	1 3			7 0	2 15
į		1-f year 6th , Last ,	1892-05		-: -:	 				 19 0	10 7			19 0	10 7
20	Bagh Babar	Total								19 0	10 7			19 0	10 7
		(Average			<u>.</u>		Jan	1			3 8			6 13	3 9
	*	let year 6th , Last ,	1887-88 1802-83 1807-98	•••					3	18 0 2 30	4 6 6 12		-11	18 0 2 30	4 6 6 12
34	Shah Micaro	Total .								20 30	11 2			20 30	11 2
İ		Average,								6 37	3 11			6 37	3 11
		tri year 6th	1832.93	•••		: 1		&Ł		~~ 7 10	2 0			7 10	2 0
\$00	Chotki	last ,     Total	1807-98			2 30	0.11			7 10	2 0			z 50 10 0	0 11 2 11
		LAverage				0.37	0 4			2 10	0 10			3 13	n 14
		1-t year	18a7.ss 189298		]	11 23	यभेव	जयते जयते		6 15	1 10			fi 15	1 10
201	Kadaran	las	1807-05							6 15	1 10			6 15	1 10
		Average								2 5	0 9		- ::: - ;	2 5	ρ 9
		1st year   6th								1.0	1 8			4 0	1. 8
102	Karphuli	Last Total	1897-65								1 8			 1 0	1 s
		(Average								1 18	0 8			1 13	
		/ 1st year	1.597-95						***	20 0	10 6			30 g	10 4
£03	Chor Guja	foth	1807-93 1807-98			20 10	5 2			8 0	2 12			8 0 20 10	2 13 5 2
		Total				20 to 8 50	5 2			12 27	13 0			58 10 19 17	6 1
		let vear	1857-58						·	75 15	21 9			75 15	24 9
	Total of 3rd Group	lach ,,	1893-93 1897-98			21 10	11 6	6 0		97 12 19 0	25 8 10 7			97 15 50 10	25 8 27 2
		Total				81 10	11 6	8 0	5 5	191 30 63 27	60 8			229 0 76 14	77 3 25 12
					<del> </del>				·		20 3		-	·	609 (
	Wate !	6th	1857-58 1807-93 1807-98	6 0		1 856 10	515 10	93 25	29 15	1,752 29 1,963 5 19 0	509 1 509 7 10 7	118 6	44 10	1,722 29 1,933 5 2,092 15	509 7 509 7 629 10
	Total	Total .		6 0		1,856 10					1,138-15	118 0	j.: 10	5,745-29	1,74
		LAverage		2 ()		613 30	181 11	31 8	9 10	1,234 38	376 5	39 11	11 11	1,916 10	F 1

CHOITRAM R.,

Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

#### APPENDIX XIV-D.

Statement showing dubari cultivated tand in each originally surveyed but now unsurveyed village of Taluka Shahbandar under each kind of irrigation for the first and sixth years of the current settlement with the assessment thereon.

per II.								R ₂	ABI.			
Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name	of Village.		Year.		SALL	ABI.			Тот	PA I _I .	
Seria App					Αre	98k.	(	ess- ent.	Are	a.		sess- ent.
	1st	Group.			Α.	g.	Rs.	<b>a</b> .	A.	α	Rs	
1,	Alah Baksh Shah	$\dots \begin{cases} 1 \text{st year} \\ 6 \text{th} \end{cases}$		1887-88. 1892-93	314 57	30 7	73 14	7 10	314 57	g. 30 7	73	8. 7: 10:
2	Pir Muhammad S	-	• • • •		44 20	35 20	11	14 8	44 20	35 20	11 6.	14
3		{ lst year	•••	188 <b>7</b> -88. 1892-93.	103 66	0 <b>10</b>	26 16	1 8	103 66	0: 10	26: 16:	]/ 8:
4	Ratol	lst year 6th ,,		1887-88, 1892-93,	95 105	20 35	25 26	4 12	95 105	20 35	25 26	<b>₩</b> 12:
15	Machhki,	{ lat year- { 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93.	44 28	30 35	11 10	12 12	44 28	30 35.	11 10	12, 12
16	Gungani	{ 1st year 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93,	19 6	<b>24</b> 30	4. 2	15 10	19 6	24 30	4 2	15. 10
£7	Baranki	{ 1st year 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93.	0	15	0	2	0	15	0	<b>2</b> ;
18	Balu Jamali	{ 1st year 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93.	198 125	20 29	48 38	$\frac{3}{14}$	198 125	20 29	48 38	3, 14
20	Mauledino Shah	{lst year 6th ,,	• • •	1887-88. 1892-93.	53 28	• 35 25	26 5	1 8,	53 <b>2</b> 8	35 25	26 5	1 8.
21	Amir Baksh Jame	ali . $\begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \end{cases}$	•••	1887-88. 1892-93.	114 87	$0 \\ 2$	29 23	11 8	114 87	0	29 23	11 8
22	Singharki	$\cdots \begin{cases} 1st \text{ year} \\ 6th \end{cases},$		1887-88. 1892-93,	88 49	0 <b>3</b> 5	30 12	$\frac{2}{12}$	88 <b>4</b> 9	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 35 \end{matrix}$	30 12	2 <u>:</u> 12 <u>:</u>
24	Kadirdino Shah	$\cdots \begin{cases} 1st & year \\ 6th & \dots \end{cases}$	•••	1887-88. 1892-93.		25 30	2 4	<b>4</b> , 0	10 20	25 30	2 4	<b>4</b> .
27	Bhalti	{ lst year 6th "	•••	1887-88. 1892-93.	29 89	30 10	18 21	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 12 \end{array}$	<b>2</b> 9 89	30 10	18 21	6. 12
29	Ubhakappo	{ 1st year 6th ,,	•••	1887-88. 1892-93.	0	20	0	4.	0	<b>2</b> 0	0	4
31	Chaubandi	{ lst year (6th, ",	•••	1887-88. 1892-93.	40 102	0 5.	15 25	12 0	40 102	0 5	15 25.	12; 0
34	Pahlu Hindu	{ 1st year 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93.	1	0	0	4.	1	0	0	· 4
35	Umar Juwan	{ 1st year 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93.	4	20	ľ		4	20	1	2
	Total of 1st Grou	$1p.$ { lst year 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93.	1,163 788		325 209	8 2	1,163 788		325 209	8

ן ב							RA	BI.			
co as padix 11	Name of Village.		Year.		SAIL	LBI.			Тот	<b>А</b> Х.,	-
Serial No as per Appendix III.				Are	а.	A ss me	ess- nt.	Are	В.	Asa	
	2nd Group.	£		Ž3Δ.	 g.	Rs.	<b>a</b> .	A.	g.	Rs.	8.
58	Haja { lst year 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93.	 5	Ö	2	0	 5	0	2	0
59	Alahdina Wada {1st year 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93.	12	25	3	0	12	25	3	0
65	Bhagdey { 1st year 6th ,,		1887-88. 1892-93.	68 24	5 5	20	15 12	68 24	5 5	20 6	15 12
<b>6</b> 7	Jungo Jalbani (1st year (6th		1887-88 1892-93.	31 89	31 13	8 21	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 14 \end{array}$	81 89	31 13	8 21	2 14
	Total of 2nd Group. (1st year 6th		1887-88. 1892-93.	99 131	$\frac{36}{3}$	29 33	1 10	99 131	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \\ 3 \end{array}$	29 33	10
	Total { lst vear 6th		1887-88. 18 <b>92-</b> 93.	1,263 <b>9</b> 19		354 242	9 12	1,263 919	<b>2</b> 0 36	35 <b>4</b> 2 <b>42</b>	9 12

### CHOITRAM R.,

Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

#### APPENDIX XV-A.

Statement showing gross Demand, Remissions and Revenue for collection in 106 villages of the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate for the years 1887-98 to 1897-98.

				REVENUE FOR (	Collection
Year.		Gross Demand.	Remissions.	Amount collected.	Arrears
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88		74,270	3,298	65,893	5,079
1888-89	•••	68,708		66,164	2,544
1889-90		72,796	1,042	70,161	1,593
1890-91	}	$78,\!165$	13,769	63,031	1,425
1891-92	•	88,120	11,410	75,613	1,097
1892-93	•••	68,787	11,639	55,948	1,200
1893-94	•••	80,721	27,619	52,703	399
1894-95	•••	73,207	28,320	44,146	741
895-96	•	$62,\!158$	5,176	56,756	226
896-97	•••	64,643	555	64,088	
897-98	•••	79,352	10,508	68,684	160
Total		8,10,927	1,13,276	6,83,187	14,464

#### APPENDIX XV-B.

Statement showing gross Demand, Remissions and Revenue for collection in 18 seacoast villages of the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate for the years 1887-88 to 1897-98.

$\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{car}_{\mathbf{c}}}$		Gross Demand.	Remissions.	REVENUE FOR Co	OLLECTION.
L COME.		Gross Demand,	Remissions,	Amount collected.	Arrears.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88		8,163	1,166	4,373	2,624
1888-89	•••	7,211	•••	7,211	•••
1889-90	• • • •	10,939	***	10,939	•••
1890-91		14,748	***	14,748	• • •
1891-92	• • •	18,863	•••	18,863	***
1892-93	•••	11,490	•••	11,490	***
L893-94	•••	15,966	***	15,966	***
1894-95		19,753	0 + 5	19,753	***
1895-96	•••	18,148	***	18,148	•••
1896-97	•••	17,172	***	17,172	•••
L897-98	•••	18,645	1,434	17,211	•••
$\mathbf{Total}$		1,61,098	2,600	1,55,874	2,624

#### CHOITRAM R.,

Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the results of the proposed Rates as compared with the existing Rates in each village of the Shahbandar Taluka, on the basis of the average cultivation of the past five years, i.e., from 1893-94 to 1897-98.

	Average Rate of	Assessment per Acro.	30	Rs. a. p.	2 10 6	2 14 8	2 11 10 2 15 10	2 9 II 2 13 II	2 10 11 2 14 1E
SASE ENT.		Вестевае.	661		:	:	: ;	::	::
INCREASE OF DECREASE FER CENT.		Глегелью.	g		:	67.6	9.11	09.6	26.6
		,086199()	27	Rs.	:	:	::	; ;	
		.osestoni	55	Rs.	1	109	150	123	38.1
γ.Γ. 		Arsessment.	25	- <u>-</u> -	1,149	1,258	1,646	1,393	4,066
TOTAL.		Area.	컜	4	£31 5	J	303 E	455 £	1,517 {
		Assessorat.	85	Rs.	:	:	10.00	대칭	88
	Bosz.	.otail.	81	Rs. a.		:	# 81 0	51 50 51 00 51 00	1 12 0 0
ï		Area.	딞	4	ټټ :	<u>`</u>	en	13 51	15 %
RAEI.		Asserment,	ล	B.	133	융	ω 44	20 mg	3333
	Samabi.	Rate.	er	Ps. a.	1 13	0	1 13 0	1 13	1 13
		Area,	13	Δ.	) 18 7		8	83	5 49
	PLOW.	Эценияванаў	17	В.			8	(- x)	£ 00
	Етку атрер ву реож	'spug	1.0	. BS. 2.				च છ हाला	~11 00 01 01
	¥ 1317	daren,	22	નાં		Ψ	رب :	es .	63
		yasesment.	1.1	řá vá	ro	ဗ	)ii	37	54.
	LIFE.	Tate.	13	18 8.	1 13	61	1 : :	10 01 0	1 12
кнакіғ.		Area,	11	- ·F	6	J	:	ر ت	15 Fd
кни	Ŀ.	Assessment.	=	Re.	1.4	ŝ	114	::	20 es
	Огила ресу.	Este.	10	Es. a.	다.	00 61	61 63 44 90	11	64 or
	0.15	Area.	6	¦	33	· ·	۳	- <del></del> :	88
	FLOW.	Assessingnt.	30	i ii	1,042	1,137	1,617	1,133	3.811
	Pice typer flow	Hake,	is.	Rs. a.	2 12	3 0	818 0 I3	ers ដូច	21 c
	Pics	Yres.	9	₹	379 \		588	) eta	1386 \$
		Эношезова	io	Bs,	:	:	to to	ω4 	25
GARDENE.		Ratte.	-	Rs. a.	:	:	60 to 44 30	ಕ್ಕಾರ ಕಾಣ	# 42
,		Area.	(m)	₹	<u></u>	-J	61	<u>-</u>	1 500
. ——		Name of Village.	67		Existing Assessment.	Assessment.	, ob Do.	Po. Do.	- <del>'</del> 
_		Name	İ		Palki	, T	Fir Karim- dino Shab	Desra	Total
1	ag pe , III ,	o <b>M [sivoā</b> chroqqA	m				04	23	

CHOITRAM R.,
Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX
Statement showing Cultivation in unsurveyed land in the Shahbandar Taluka on an

ndix											DETA	71T8
Serial No. on Appendix III.	Name of Deh.	Class of land.	Area.	Rute per Acre.	Assessment.	3 8	0 acre.		l O acre.	3 0 per a	o ere.	
Serial N III.						Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Asses ment	
1	2	\ 3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	(a) In Unsurveyed Villages.		A. g.	Es. a.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rs.	a.
19	Achh Marho	Unsurvey Dubari	120 20 32 21	2 14	348 11 8 3	0.16	1 5		<b></b>	107 4	321	5
25	Budkani	Unsurvey	52 33	2 15	153 10				1.,	52 88	153	10
26	Daulatpur	Unsurvey Dabari	183 9 37 30	3 0 0 4	548 4 9 7	26 5 	91 6			147 37	437	0
30	Pir Rajan Shah	Unsurvey Dabari	35 37 3 34	2 14 0 4	104 2 o 15					32 18 	97 	3
32	Pir Suleman Shah	Wacho Dubari	35 01 3 12	2 4	80 2 0 13	,	•	•••	,	8 16 	25 	3
		Unsurvey Dubari	294 22 9 36	2 14 0 4	818 4 2 8	0 <b>3</b> 8	3 4		·	276 22 	810 	12
<b>3</b> 3	Magsi	Unsurvey Duhari	222 35 8 14	5 0 0 q	663 12 2 0					222 28 	<i>6</i> 63	2
37	Jamal Jatoi	Unsurvey Dobari	$\begin{array}{cc} 205 & 25 \\ o & I \end{array}$	3.0	615 15	0 23 	1 14		 	205 2	614 	1
38	Fatch Khan Zan-	Kacho	<b>3</b> 7 31	2 3	80 0					6 15	19	2
	gejo.	Unsurvoy Dubari	394 13 11 10	2 15 0 4	1,162 0 3 15	0 14	1 3			373 12 	1,120	2
39	Bagana	Kacho Dubari	66 22 13 2	2 10	176 S	·		•••	]	43 15 	130 	2
41	Rappar	Kacho	13 25	2 6	82 2							
46	Dolo Sholani	Kacho	1 20	2 1	3 9					•••	***	Ì
47	Bet Muhar	Kreho Dubari	134-31 55-30	2 11 0 4	364 14 13 15	•••					•••	
48	Babio	Kacho Dubari	3 31 0 36	2 3	8 5							
<b>4</b> 9	Mutni		5 17 ·o 15	1 18 0 3	9 14 0 1							
50	Palki	Kacho Dubori	67 18 7 30	2 5 0 4	157 7 1 14				•••			
52	Musa	Kacho	2 6	1 12	3 13	,				***		
53	Bakshali Kalhoro.	Unsurvey Dubari	144-87 0 3	2 11	389 14			0 2	0. 4	•···	•••	
54	Imam Baksh Zan- gojo,		392 28 0 28	2 12 0 4	1,067 13		***	0 26	2 2			
102	Karphuli	Kacho Dubari	54 24 1 5	1 9	84 14 0 5		y				,	
	m	Kacho Dubari	423 26 82 0		1,003 8 20 7					58 6 	174	7
	Total	Unsurvey Dubari	2,017 15 104 17		5,902 5 20 5	28 16	99 0	0 28	2 6	1,417 31	4,217 	3
	(b) In originally surveyed but now unsurveyed willages.											
1	Alah Baksh Shah	Unsurvey Dubari	113 7 36 6	2 12	315 9 9 2	2 33	9 14	200		91 34 	274 	9
2	Pir Muhammad Shah.	Unantrey Dubari	121 7 28 38	2 13 0 4	335 15 7 3	1 12	4 8			111 34 	314 	15
3	Saindad Jamali	Unsurvoy Dubari	70 26 7 14	2 2 0 4	149 13 0 5	1 35	6 8			5 33 	17 	8

XVII. average of five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98 with the present Assessment thereon.

2 12 per ac	. (	2 8 per s	į	2 4 per s	1	2 0 per s	1	1 12 per a	1	1 8 per a	-	0	bari. 4 0 acre.
A rea.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- mont.	Area.	Assess-	Aroa.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess ment
13	. 11	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs, a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Λ. g.	Rs. a	A. g.	Rs, a.	λ. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs.
						13 0	26 1	<b>.</b>	•••		141	32 21	 S
	***								***				***
•••	•••					9 7	19 1-1				 	 37 30	 9
	***					<b>9.3</b> 9	0 15			•••		 3 34	 0
	•••					27 15	51 15						 0
•••						17 2	34 i					3 12	
	***				1					•••		9 36	2
	•••				16	0 12	0 10			•••		8 14	2
	•••											 0 I	•
	•••					31 16	62 14						
						20 27	40 11						
	•••				(	23 %	36 6						
 8 21	 23 6	111				10.30035		5 4	8 12	···		13 2	3
0 10	1 5					सन्यम्ब	जयत	1 31	2 4				
129 1	851 15							5 50	9 15			 55 30	 13
1 31	 4 11		***					2 0	3 10				
 0 15		1			***			 5 2	8 14		•••	0 36	,
	1 0						*	9 2	8 194			0 15	0
\$9 10 	108 1						28 8	49 6			7 20	";	
141							,	2 6	\$ 13				
144 35	389 30 							1				0 3	
<b>3</b> 91 37	1,005 8							0.5	0 3			0 28	
***		3 0	0 7 8						51 24	77 6			
179 17	403 6	3 0				81 29	164 3	49 21	\$6 10	51 24	77 0	I 5	
• • •			`°	· · · · ·						01		82 0	20
536 32	1,455 2	-	-	-	_	63 27	128 7	0 5	0 3			103 17	20
•••	,	-::				15 20	31 2					36 6	"
1 15 	3 3					6 26	13	5				28 38	
						62 38	8   125 18	3	,			1	
•••			•••			***						1 14	1

ppendix											DETAIL
No. on Appendix	Name of Deh.	Class of land	l. Area.	Rate per Acre.	Assessment.		8 0 acre.		4 0 acre.	1	0 0 acre.
Serial III.						Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- mont.	Area.	Assess- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(b) In originally surveyed but now unsurveyed cillages—contd,		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g,	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
4	Ratol	( 12 a 1 a a a a	100 22 6 17	2 9	258 14	4 2	14 2			51 25	154 14
15	Machhki	Unsurvey .	400.0	3 0 0 4	557 2 2 7	1 2	3 9			185 21	553 1
16	Gungani	Unanavar	0.04	3 6	1					•••	
17	Baranki	(Inameses	877.20	2 6	2 14	0 31	2 12		.,.	***	***
18	Balu Jamali	Unantvoy	710 1	2 13	88 8 313 2 10 4	3 7	0 1			16 18 91 22	46 5 271 0
20	Mauledino Shah	Unanrvey Dubari	152 6	2 3	333 1					28 30	 86 4
21	Amir Baksh Jam- ali		162 24	2 15	3 15 478 6	0 1	0 1	•••		 153 19	460 2
22	Singharki ,	Unsurvoy Dubari	88 16	2 15	262 1	1 2	3 8	***		 84 16	253 3
24	Kadirdino Shah	Unaurvoy Dubari	. 73 16	2 15 0 4	2 15 214 7 7 8	6 <b>37</b>	 3 4			 66 13	198 15
27	Bhalti	Uusurvey Dubari	75 31	2 12 0 4	208 6	111	, 		••• •••	 56 39	170 14
29	Ubhakappo	Unsurvey		3 0	7 6		٠.	•	.,.		
31	Chaubandi	Timesaur	100 0	- 0	6 13	•••		•••		2 11	6 13
		Dubari	1	2 14	206 4 11 0	0 20	1 12	••- •••	.,,	89 20 	268 7
. 34	Pahlu Hindu	Unsurvey	2 29	3 0	8 3	À				2 29	8 3
35	Umar Juwan	Unsurvey Dubari	1	2 8 0 4	10 13 o 3	 				1 20	4 7
36		Unsurvey Dubari		3 0 0 4	101 4 0 1	-,-		***		 33 29	104 4
57	Kasim Sumro	Unsurvey	. 32 2	2 10	84 14				***	•,	•,,•
58	Нија	Unsurvey	. 29 17	2 11	79 12	,	1	-	,	***	•••
59	Allahdina wadda	Unsurvey Dubari		2 8 0 4	63 4			0 9	0 12	***	
60	Shahbandar	Ussurvey	2 12	3 4	7 7		1	2 12	7 7	·	
65	Bhagdev	Unsarvey Dubari	1 1	2 9	40 11			1 11	7 7 4 1	•,.	***
67	Jnngo Jalbari	Unsurvey Dubari		2 10 0 4	143 2	,		0 27	2 0		.,.
	Total {	Unsurvey Dubari		*	4,560 9 67 14	17 23	60 14	4 19	14 4	1,077 13	3,190 12
	(c) In originally! unsurveyed vit- lages.										
23	Bhahalki	Unsurvey	4 0	2 8	10 0		Ì		}		
<b>4</b> 3	Darsi	Kacho	3 8	1 15	6 3	"	***			2 0	6 0
		Unsurvey Dubari		2 12 0 4	1,184 13 25 \$						
51	Atarki	Kacho Dubari	23 8 6 17	2 8	58 4 1 11			0 1	0 2		
55	Khanani	Unsurvey	1	2 13	1 9	,		***		`	
56	Larh Sanhro	Unsurvey	[	2 9	13 4	***		,	•••		•,•
79	Chechri	Unsurvey	3 1	1 13	5 6		•••				
80	Kallar	Unsurvey	] [	2 8	1 12						
83	sarsia	Unsurvey	39 26	1 8	59 13		***	•••			
84	Ali San mo	Unsurvey	10 15	1 8	15 10	***	""		****		
ļ			]		20 40		*** {	•••	•••		.,.

OF	COLUMNS	4	ANTO	ß

	2 0		8 0 acre.		4 0	1	0 0 acre.	İ	12 0 úcre.	1	8 0	0	ubari. 4 () r acre.
Area.	Assess- ment,	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- mens.	Arca.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.		Assess ment.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. g.	Rs. u.	A. g.	Rs. a,	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	<b>≜</b> , g,	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a
					,	44 35	89 14			• •		6 17	
						0 11	0 8	,					
	•••									•••		9 35	2 7
***	•••			•••		03	42 2		•••	•••		""	
						15 25	31 3			•••			•••
	•		•	•••	•••		"	***		•••	:::	40 24	10 4
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	···•	••• •••		,		9 4 	18 3	-•• 				2 7	 o 9
						2 38	5 G			•••		11 23	2 15
					4	6 6	12 4					29 31	 7 8
	• •••					18 32	37 8			•••			7 6
	***			***	6			***			•••	29 11	
	***	***	• • •			13 2	26 1					***	***
	•							***	}		•••	44 1	11 0
					- 6								***
0 34	2 9				Nis	1 38	3 13					0 34	 0 3
	•••					स्यमेव	जयते	{					•••
32 2	 D4 14				•••		•••	***				0 11	0 1
32 2 29 17	84 14 79 12	• • •			•••				""	***			
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'			•										•••
11 6	36 4 							3 24	6 6			1 27	 0 7
46 35	128 13							6 38	12 5	•			***
												5 16	J 4
141 28	383 1					342 15	684 1	15 24	27 9			271 25	67 14
								1				-	
···				•••		2 0	4 0	<b></b>				,	•••
6 25	1 12							2 23	4 7				•••
427 38	1,177 5			0 16	0 14	]		3 37	6 10			101 25	25 8
17 30	48 12							5 17	9 6				
		:::										6 17	1 11
0 22	1 9												
5 5	13 4	•••											
	•••		1 19					3 1	5 6		•••		•••
		0 28	1 12				•••						***
	.,.						***	.,,		39 26	59 13		

				}			·			<del></del>	DET
	Name of Deh.	Class of land.	Area.	Rate per Acre.	Assessment.		8 0 acre.	İ	4 0 acre.	3 per	0 0 acre.
лп.						Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Asses n.en
1	2	S	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(c) In originally unsurveyed villages—contd.		А. д.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A, g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs a.	A. g.	Rs.
91	Babuli	Unsurvey	17 28	1 8	26 10						
99	Thori	Unsurvey	15 24	2 8	38 11						
105	Lipato	Unsurvey	16 22	2 8	±1 11					•	
106	Lalpur	Unsurvey	19 2	2 9	48 5					•••	
		Kacho	26 16		64 7		·	0 1	0 2	.,,	<del></del> -
	Total <	Dubari	6 17		1 17	•••		•••		***	
		Unsurvey Dubari	564 24 101-25		$\begin{bmatrix} 1,447 & 8 \\ -25 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$					2 0 	6
	(d) In Sea Coast unsurveyed vi- tages held on leases.				***************************************						
197	Bublo	Kacho	88 38	2 12	92 3					•	
		Dubari	12 25	0 4	3 3				}	•••	
	1	Unaurvey	647-28 105-34	2 12 0 3	1,765 8			7 35	25 12	***	
109	Nindh	Kacho	36 11	2 10	91 4	)		,			,
		Unaurvey	2,002 5	2 9	5,079 4	33					
	j	Dubari {	*27-28 18-17	{ 0 4	4 10					. <u></u> .	
110	Padhwari	Unsurvey	135 15	2 8	339 10						· · · ·
-		Dubari	37 11	0 4	§ 5						
111	Takro	Unsurvey Dubari	430 11 106 22	2 11	1,161 9 23 o			0 6	0 7	.i. 1	
112	Joshiwari	Unsurvey	1,883 0	2 11	5,024 12	<b>A</b>					
		Dubari	2 19	0 4	0 10	7					•••
113	Eracho	Unsurvey	39 22	2 13	112 0	***					
114	Kalikot	Unsurvey	750 20	2 13	2.091 6						
	ſì	Kacho Dubari	70 1 1 12 25		186 7 3 3						
	Total	77	5,888 21		$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 15,573 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	1					•••
	\ \	Dubari	298 11		56 0			8 1	26 3		•••
	(e) In Sea Coast woxurveyed vil- lages held on Bigoti tewure.										,
108	Betri	Kacho	6 20	2 12	18 4						
		Unsurvey	588 12	3 4	1,904 8		,				
115	Kinjhir	Unsurvey	23 11	2 12	64 1		,				***
117	Sultappur	Unsurvey	4 9	2 12	11 8					•	<b></b>
118	Tango	Unsurvey	3 7	2 11	8 9						•••
121	Lakho Ghot	Unsurvey	30 27	2 12	81 4						•••
122	Warriaso	Unsurvey	1 6	2 11	3 2						
124	Ladhalipata	Unsurvey	15 19	1 8	28 8						
	Total	Kacho	6 26	•••	18 4						••• .
	Total	Unsurvey	666 14		2,099 3						
	ri	Kacho	526 32		1,272 10			0 1	0. 2	58 6	174
	Total of Tuluka.	Dubari	101 3		25 5						
		Unsurvey Dubori	10.765 35 776 25	····	29,388 5	45 39	159 14	13 8	42 13	2,497 4	7,418 18
	Total{	Kacho and Unsurvey Dubari	11,292 27 877 28		30,655 15 200 8	45 39	159 14	13 9	42 15	2,555 10	7,588 6

[•] On lease.

Notes.—(1) The Kacha lands shown in this form represent the bhal (or tidal) lands.

(2) The difference apparent in the rates of assessment shown in column 5 and in the columns showing details of columns 4 and 6 is on account of rebate for private canals and in some cases on account of Darsud.

	COLUMNS	1	A ATT	C
Ot:	COLUMNS	-4-	AND	h.

	2 12 per a			8 0 acre.		4 0 aore.	ļ	0 0 more.	}	2 0 acro.		8 0 нсге.	0	bari. 4 0 acre.
Arca.	1	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area,	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess ment,
13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A.	g.	Rs. a.	<b>A</b> . g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	<b>A</b> . g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a	A. g.	Rs.
		•••	.,,			,			,		17 28	26 10	,,,	
			15 15	38 6	!	.,.					0 9	0 5		***
		•••	16 22	41 11	•••				•		***			***
•••		•••	19 2	43 5					•••			•		'
18	15	50 8		.,,					8 0	13 13	,,-		6 17	
433	25	 1,192 2	51 27	130 2	0 16	0 14	 2 0	4 0	6 38	 12 0	67 38	102 6		
													101 25	25
32 :	20	90 11					;		0 34	18				
	.,5		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••						•	12 25	3
614	7	1,689 14			8 39	20 4 	•••		16 27	29 5	***		105 34	 19
30 :	29	84 8	•••				100	An.	5 22	9 12		,		
1,991	16	5,060 3				G.			10 29	19 1	•,•	,		
													46 5	4
128 3	33	328 1	• • • •	.,.	0 14	0 13			6 8	10 12			37 11	 8
415 3	32	 1,135 15			0 13	0 11	0 23	 1 2	13 17	23 6				
•••	-	•••		***		di		37.7			***	,.,	106 22	23
1,883	0	5,024 12	•••			165					•••	 	2 19	···
39 9	22	112 0				100	13000	WHE!						
750 2	20	2,091 6	•••				स्यमेव	नयने			•••			
63 5	28	175 3						·	6 16	11 4			12 25	 3
 5,823	10	15,442 3			9 26	 21 12		1 2	 47 1	 82 8				
			***								***		298 11	56
									·					
6 %	26	18 4						,,,						
587 3		1,903 14	110						● 15	0 10	•		'	
23	ļ	64 1		•••							•••			
4	1	11 8	***				•••		***	•••	•••		•••	•••
3	- 1	8 9	***						•••		***			
30 9 1	- [	84 4 3 2			,	,			•••					•••
	١	o z 	. <b>.:</b>			•••			 15 19	 23 8	***			
6 5	26	18 4							10 10					
650 2	- 1	2,075 6							15 34	23 13				•••
268	-	737 5	3 0	7 8		.,,	81 38	164 3	63 37	111 11	51 24	77 6		•
 7,585 8	80	20,547 14	 51 27	130 2	10 2	 22 10	408 25	 817 10	85 22	146 1	 67 38	102 6	101 3	25
7,853 3	36	21,285 3	 54 27	137 10	10 2	22 10	490 23	981 13	149 19	257 12	119 22	179 12	776 25	175
4,000 6	50	21,200 0	J~8 ~1	10( 10			450 20		130 10			110 15	877 28	200

## CHOITRAM R., Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

#### APPENDIX XVIII.

## List of Land-owners under the protection of the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind.

No.	Name of Land-owner.	Names of Dehs in which land is situated.	Area,	
			Α.	g,
1	Rabdino Shah wd. Alah Baksh Shah, Sayad.	Alah Baksh Shah	213	10
2	Sumar wd. Muhammad Kehar	Ubhakapo, Pir Rajan Shah, Bhalti and Daulatpur.	403	6
3	Roshan Ali Shah wd. Alahdino Shah, Sayad.		243	4
4	Khuda Baksh wd. Farid Khan, Jat	Takro, Joshiwari, Eracho, Lal- pur and Lakho Ghot.	1,219	0
5	Haji Mubarak wd. Bijar, Jat	Darsi, Bublo and Nindh	6,674	0
6	Gianchand wd. Chandumal, Hindu	Shekhano and Kothi	95	0
7	Rabdino wd. Ibrahim, Sumro	Landhi	213	10
8	Ghulam Nabi Shah wd. Murtaza Shah, Sayad.	Shah Miearo, Dero Purano, Datura and Bagh Bahar.	803 	20
		Total	9,864	10

#### APPENDIX XIX.

#### Price List.

		Ric (Chan			Pur	SES.		Oı	LSEED	s.		
Year.	Bajri.	Sathria	Red.	Mung.	Manh.	Muhar.	Matar.	Sariha.	Jam- bho.	Abur.	Barley.	Tir.
	Per maund.	r maund.	r maund.	Per maund.	r maund.	r maund.	r maund.	r maund.	r maund.	r maund.	r maund.	Per maund.
	Pe	Per	Per	Pe	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Pe	P _a
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs, a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1887-88 1888-89 1889-90 1890-91 1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	2 11 0 2 12 2 2 3 7 2 0 0 2 6 5 2 6 5 2 7 10 2 5 6 2 8 8 3 4 2 2 8 0	2 4 3 0 2 8 2 10 2 14 2 15 2 7 2 11 2 9 3 4 3 0	2 0 8 2 1 2 6 8 2 1 2 2 2 12 8	2 6 2 13 2 6 2 7 2 3 2 8 2 9 2 7 3 0 2 12	2 3 2 2 2 9 2 3 2 3 3 0 2 3 2 4 2 3 2 11 2 8	1 6 1 5 1 7 1 4 1 3 1 5 1 6 1 8 1 5 1 9	1 8 1 8 1 4 1 4 1 8 1 12 1 12 1 8 1 8 1 12 2 0	3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 2 12 2 12 3 0 3 4 3 8	2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 12 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 8	2 8 2 8 2 8 2 4 2 12 2 12 2 0 2 4 2 4	1 4 1 4 1 8 1 12 1 12 1 4 1 4 1 8 1 8	6 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 5 8 5 12 5 12 5 4 6 0 5 0

#### CHOITRAM R.,

Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XX.

Return of Births, Deaths and Vaccination in the Shahbandar Taluka during the past 10 years.

,	Year.		Births.	Deaths.	Vace	INATION,
	rear.		Dittis.	Deaths.	Primary.	Re-vaccination
1888	•••		1,888	636	816	160
889	•••	• • •	752	657	820	195
.890			723	603	880	227
891			$\boldsymbol{694}$	545	61.2	260
892	•••		438	1,028	672	201
.893	•••		412	359	646	52
894			531	343	686	161
895			493	371	1,062	813
896			702	608	1,156	1,478
897			680	493	1,169	387

CHOITRAM R.,
Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

#### APPENDIX XXI.

### Nominal Roll of large landholders in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

No.	Name of Khatedar.	Names of dehs in which land is held.	beginni	ld at the ng of the ement.	year of	in the last the Settle- 1897-98.		erence Area.	Remarks.
			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	In- crease.	Г)е- стеазе.	i. e., causes of increase and decrease.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. · g.	Λ. g.	
1	Mulanbai wife of Adumal, Hindu	Palki. Shor, Joshiwari, Chor Gujo, Mutni, Takro and Chotki.	_	1,414 11	843 33	2,127 6	142 2	A. g.	Has purchased land.
2	Miraudino Shah wd. Ibrahim Shah, Pirzado.	Mutni, Babio, Dolo Sholani, Musz, Fatch Khan Zangejo, Jamal Jattoi and Pir	991 39	1,504 7	737 6	1,770 13	••• ;	254 30	This land has been inherited, by the khatedar from his father, and the decrease is due on account of sale.
3	Suleman Khan wd. Chuta khan, Jat.	Chachh, Belo Gul Bahar, Ali Kehar, Shekhano and	,	1,514 7	1,491 27	1,808 12	***	756 22	Has sold some of his land.
4	Haji Muhabat Khan wd Bachal Khan, Sholani.	Desra. Kalikot, Morehhadai, Dolo- Sholani, Mirewari and Rappar.	793 36	987 9				793 36	"Hus forfeited his holding on account of non-payment of assessment.
5		Bablo, Nindh and Darsi	809 32	2,422 6	1,249 11	3,187 0	439 19		This khatedar holds land on Bigoti tenure, and the increase is due to his having cultivated more land in
6	wd. Jaial Shah.	Kadaran, Bagana, Joshiwari Bakshali Kalhoro, Chau- bandi and Pir Rajan Shah.	955 10	2,106 11	659 36	1,389 12		295 14	This khatedur has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is
7	Bibi Rahima wife of Nasir Shah,	Chotki, Fatch Khan Zangojo, Imam Baksh Zangojo, Bag- wah, Wari and Bagana.	551 28	845 11	351 35	635 0	·	199 33	due to fallow relinquishment. This kbatedur has inherited land from her husband's cousin, and the decrease is due to fallow relinquish-
8	Sumar wd. Mahmud. Kehar.	Bhalti, Daulatpur, Ukarpur Ubhakáppo, Pir Rajan Shah and Pir Karimdino Shah,	1,048 24	1,281 15	696 15	1,326 7	•••	352' 9	ment. This khatedar has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is due to the sale of land under the decree
9	Muhammad Ishak wd. Haman, Otho.	Bhalti, Pir Suleman Shali Singharki, Gul Muhammad Jalbani and Kadirdino Shah	519 10	772 2	378 7	739 6	****	146 3	Decrease owing to fallow relinquish ment and less cultivation in dehe
10	Abdul Hakim Shah wd. Piral Shah, Sayad.	Mauledino Shah and Allah Baksh Shah,	563 37	1,127 7	116 0	361 10		447 37	beld on Bigoti tenure.  This khatchar has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is due to the sale of a portion of his
11	Mauledino Shah wd. Ali Baksh Shah,	Mauledino Shah, Kadirdino Shah, Achh Marho, Palu Jamali and Patari.	774 9	1,799 14	587 15	1,640 6	•••	186 34	holding. This khatedar has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is due to fallow relinquishment and less cultivation in dehs held on
12	Hundaldas wd. Dewanmal.	Baranki, Amir Baksh Jamali, Gungani and Singharki.	514 11	771 2	102 6	297, 15	•••,	412 5	Decrease owing to less cultivation in 1897-98 in Jehs held on Bigoti
13	Diwan Ajitsing wd. Diwan Lokumal.	Kur	567 5	671 14	412 10	851 4		154 35	tenure.  Decrease owing to fallow relinquishment.
14	Diwan Partabrai wd. Diwan Lekhraj, Amil,	Landhi and Karna	823 36	1,249 13	536 7	1,360 8		287 29	Has partitioned his holding with his brother
15		Karna, Rai, Kacho Marho, Lakhi and Damria.	932 38	1,555 1	987 18	1,868 1	54 20		Has taken up new land.
16	Dital Khan wd. Sobho Khan, Chan- dio.	Karna, Bachal Jamali, Chakri, Damria, Ladeon, Lakhi, Inayatpur and Kacho Marho.	2,485 21	4,144 12	2,833 11	5,324 1	3 <b>47 3</b> 0		Do.
17	Karimdino Shah wd. Satardino Shah.	Lakhi and Darsi	649 35	1,170 10	252 20	688 8		397 15	Decrease owing to sale and fallow
18		Shah Miearo, Takio Sinhu Shah and Shekhano.	612 30	139 4	510 19	177 8	•••	102 11	relinquishment. This khatedar has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is
19	Ghulam Nabi wd. Murtaza Shah.	Purano and Shah Miearo.	655 5	107 15	1,305 5	325 13	650 0		due to fallow relinquishment. Has purchased and taken up new
20	Naraindas wd. Kewalram, Hindu.	Darsi, Babio, Nindh, Lalpur, Tango and Joshiwari.	216 31	594 12	1,127 31	2,650 1	911 0		land. Has i creased his holding by pur-
21	Jafar Ali Shah wd. Abdul Nabi Shah.	Palki, Musa and Joshiwari.	20 5	51 11	679 9	2,386 8	659 4		chase. Increase due to more cultivation in unsurveyed lands in 1897-98 than in 1857-88.
22	Mian Mithowd. Thar Muhammad, Jat.	Lipato, Musa, Chor Gujo, Padhwari, Takro, Joshi- wari, Warriaso and Kaikot.	226 5	611 11	528 39	1,105 11	302 34	•••	Has increased his holding by purchase.
23	Tikam wd. Karam- chand, Hindu.		119 17	325 1	552 8	934 14	432 31	<b></b>	Do.
24	Pir Baksh wd. Haji Saindino, Kureshi.		•••		760 5	445 6	760 5		Has acquired his holding by gift and purchase.

# CHOITRAM R., Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Coercive Processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue during the past eleven years in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

	(B)	NOTICE UNDER S. 152 (BOMBAY ACT V OF 1879).	S. 152 F 1879).	a A	STRAINT AN PROPERI	DISTRAINT AND SALE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY UNDER S. 154.	OVEABLE 154.	·		FORFE	HTURE A.	ND SALE	of occu	PANCY	FORFEITURE AND SALE OF OCCUPANCY UNDER S. 153.	153,		Ì
Year.		Amount of	Amount of		,	Arrears on	Amount		Arregra on account of	OCCUPANCY OF LAND DECLARED FORFETTED.	CY OF CLARED ITED.	OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOLD TO THE PUBLIC.	CY OF LD TO BLIG.	Amount realised	FORFEITED LAND RETURNED TO DRFAULTERS.	ED LAND OF THE LEES.	Occupancy of Land Remaining with Government.	of Land gewith
	No. of Cases.	Arrears for which Notices issued.	Notice Fees No. of recovered. Cases.	Cases.	traint was	which sale was resorted to.	Þ		ture was	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	by Sale.	Агев.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
		B. 9. p.	Re. B		Rs. s. p.	Bs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Кв. а. р.	A. B.	Bs. s.	A. se	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. 8.	Ra a.
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CHOITRAM R.,
Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

#### APPENDIX XXIII.

#### III. Shahbandar Taluka.

I.—KOKAWARI CANALS.

(a) Working of the Canals.

These canals are: Panjgazo 97, Panjgazo 97-1 and Kadario 97-2, Rajwah 97-8 and Chagazo 98.

At the time of the last settlement, the supply of these canals was not under control, but since then it has been much improved—partly from the improvements effected, and partly from the set of the river having become more favourable. All zamiudars dependent on these canals can get enough water for their wants, even should the Kotri gauge fail to 16 feet. During 1898, the supply in these canals was more than sufficient.

#### (b) Improvements effected.

In 1887, regulators were constructed over Panjgazo 97, Panjgazo 97/1, and Chagazo 98: probable cost, about Rs. 2,000 each.

(c) Expenditure on clearance.

The average expénditure is about Rs. 1,500.

(d) Proposals for improvements.

Nil.

#### (f) Dehs served.

1 Fateh Khan, 2 Jamal Jatoi, 3 Imam Baksh, 4 Bagwah, 5 Haja, 6 Baksh Ali, 7 Chothi, 8 Khanani, 9 Bagana, 10 Chothi.

Of these, the settlement of rates for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 10 require special attention.

#### II .- OTHER CANALS, SHAHBANDAR.

#### (a) Working of the Canals.

The above is the old classification of these canals. Their names are Jhorwah and Pirwah 91.

Since 1895, they have been struck off the Government list of canals. They were not in good condition at the time of the last settlement, but subsequently they were improved, and the supply was sufficient for requirements when they were handed over to the zamindars. The results this year have not been recorded, but it is believed they are satisfactory.

#### (b) Improvements effected.

In 1887, the canals were provided with regulators at their heads, and the Kokawari band was extended to the north in order to protect cultivation dependent on them from the floods of the River Indus.

(c) Expenditure on clearance.

Nil.

#### (d) Proposals for improvements.

Nil. The canals have not been maintained since 1895.

#### (f) Dehs served.

- 1. Ubhakapo.
- 2. Magsi.
- 3. Pahlu Hindu.

III.—SATTAH 80, KHANTO 82 AND GHAR 81.

#### (a) Working of the Canals.

This has been generally fairly good. The "Kohri" which feeds the first two canals is silted up, and consequently they do not bring water enough for the present cultivation, which is increasing every year. On this account, the supply has been somewhat deficient this year.

#### (b) Improvements effected.

The following works were constructed in 1895-96 to protect the lands of Jati and Shahbandar Talukas:—

1.	Regulator on	Khanto	82		***		Rs.	15,837
2.	Do.	Sattah	80		•••		23	21,328
3,	Do.	Ghar	81		- • •		,,	6,855
$\dot{A}_{\Sigma}$	Khanto Righ	t Embai	ikm	ent	•••		,,	22,263
5.	Bahadipur L	oop			•••	•••	,,	1,03,833
					Total	Rs.	•••	1,70,116

The supply is now regulated satisfactorily, and there is little chance of danger on account of breaches. These improvements have encouraged the cultivators, who bring more land under the plough every year.

#### (c) Expenditure on clearance.

On an average, from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 are annually spent on these canals, including their branches.

#### (d) Proposals for improvements.

It is proposed to-

- (1) Clear the "Kohri," which feeds the Sattah and Khanto, at a cost of about Rs. 9,000.
- (2) Widen the Sattah and its branch Rajwah and construct masonry heads over their Karias. The exact cost cannot be given at present, as the project is under preparation, but it will probably be about Rs. 70,000.
  - (e) Branches of the canals.

Sattah 80.

Khanto 82.

Ghar 81.

Rajwah 80/4.

Bhurwah 82/1.

Nil.

Mirwah 82/6.

(f) Dehs served.

#### SATTAH 80.

Lakhi, 8 Dhamria, 9 Ladiun, 10 Pirani, 11 Kothi, 12 Khir Duho, 13 Inayat-pur, 14 Desra, 15 Chach, 16 Ali Khan, 17 Belo Gulbahir, 18 Shekhano, 19 Datura, 20 Kathor, 21 Bagh Bahar, 22 Babuli, 23 Shah Miaro, 24 Takio, 25 Sinho Shah, 26 Daho, 27 Charkhi, 28 Kothi, 29 Mirpur, 30 Alteria, 31 Khudi, 32 Hetmah, 33 Thorki, 34 Dero Purano, 35 Islam, 36 Garh.

#### KHANTO 82.

1 Ratol, 2 Machhi, 3 Bachal Jamali, 4 Amir Baksh Jamali, 5 Sangharki, 6 Karimdino Shah, 7 Marufani, 8 Jungo Jalbani, 9 Bhagun, 10 Nabi Baksh Jalbani, 11 Ukerpur, 12 Umerjawan, 13 Alahdino Wado, 14 Jhor Chowki, 15 Gujo, 16 Shahbandar, 17 Gul Muhammad Jalbani, 18 Nawazio Jalbani.

#### GHAR 81.

1 Ratol, 2 Chuhar Jamali, 3 Kur, 4 Bachal Jamali, 5 Rai, 6 Charkhi, 7 Karimdino Shah, 8 Patari, 9 Nawazio Jalbani, 10 Warai, 11 Jhalion, 12 Wari Karsia.

(Signed) W. L. STRANGE, Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.

True copy,

PARUMAL, Head Clerk.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Collector's Office,

Karachi, 15th June 1899.

#### From

THE COLLECTOR OF KARACHI

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my remarks on the proposals * on the revision

* Herewith sent with maps.

of the Shahbandar Taluka settlement prepared
by the Superintendent, Land Records and
Agriculture. As Collector or Assistant Collector, I have not been in the
taluka or even in the division and talukas on this side similarly situated. My
remarks therefore will necessarily be short.

- 2. In the second zone between the Khanta canal and the river, the settlement has been withdrawn except in the dehs mentioned at the foot of page 20 of the report. The map which forms Appendix I to the report is misleading, as it makes all the dehs in that zone appear to be under settlement and included in the grouping.
- 3. Rao Bahadur Choitram's recommendation is to leave the present settlement untouched, excepting that the dehs which have been taken out of settlement recently will remain so, and that dehs Palki, Pir Karimdino Shah and Desra should be raised from the 2nd to the 1st group. The Assistant Collector remarks that the proposal to raise deh Palki has met with no opposition, but the Mukhtyarkar and the zamindars are both opposed to the raising of the other two. The increase in cultivation and assessment alone in these dehs would not be a sufficient ground for raising them. The raising is recommended in each case on account of the situation of the dehs, Deh Palki being on the river Mutni, Karimdino Shah between the Khanta and Ghar, and Desra being low-lying and gaining considerable benefit from the Satah Canal. I think the reasons on which Rao Bahadur Choitram's recommendations are based must be held to outweigh the objections urged.
- 4. The Executive Engineer mentioned 6 dehs to which special attention should be paid. Three of them are already in the highest class. He gave no indication of his views regarding them, and from the report no grounds appear for raising dehs Baksh Ali Kalhoro, Imam Baksh Zangejo and Chotki into higher groups.
- 5. My main criticism on Pao Bahadur Choitram's proposals is that he does not seem to me to have sufficiently considered the propriety of the rates in force. His argument against reduction of rates is that Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 were the rates in the pre-settlement period, when the taluka was unprotected. There are it appears to me good grounds for discussing this further.
- 6. The largest town contains a population of 678 persons and the people live in scattered hamlets, and the only other villages worth the name have respectively 510, 334 and 221 residents.

The climate is encryating, and the inhabitants are well known to have been enfeebled by it both mentally and physically. There are no markets. Land carriage is expensive, the country being mostly under water during the inundation; and carriage by boat to the nearest market, Keti Bandar, is 8 annas a kharar.

From the sales that have been effected, Rao Bahadur Choitram estimates that the best land only fetches Rs. 15 per acre; inferior land Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

As regards the crops, he writes: "The staple crop is a coarse kind of rice, which covers no less than 81.04 per cent." of the total cultivated area, and "bajri," of an inferior quality to that produced in Badin and Guni, neighbouring talukas in the Hyderabad District, 7.31 per cent.

In his paragraph 18, Rao Bahadur Choitram has attempted to show the zamindars' net profits from an average crop. They amount to about a third as much again as the average assessment. This is calculated, however, on a price of rice which is far above the rates of the current year. But these are exceptional. A fail in the price of rice, however, leaves the zamindar practically nothing. In years of disaster, to which the taluka is peculiarly liable, the Government assessment measures a small portion only of the loss sustained.

The zamindars, who are, with few exceptions, petty landholders, are nearly all involved in debt. The number of sales of land has gone steadily up from 14 in 1890 to 95 in 1897. The taluka has been nursed on takavi, and although the fact of there being no outstandings either of revenue or takavi is a healthy sign, it must be attributed to the exceptional ability of the Mukhtyarkar, Rao Saheb Wadhumal. It may also be noticed that, while the cultivable area has increased by about 3,000 acres, the occupied area has decreased since 1887 by about 5,000 acres; and the statement in paragraph 12 of the report shows how the taluka has suffered eight years in succession, with the exception of 1896-97.

7. It now remains to compare the rates which it is proposed to continue in force with those in talukas somewhat similarly situated. The staple crop is a coarse rice. The rice rate is ... Rs. 3 0 2 12 2 8 ... as compared with Ghorabari ..., 2 12 2 6 2 4 ... Badin ..., 3 0 2 12 2 8 2 4 Jati ..., 3 4 3 0 2 12 2 8

The rates for all other crops under flow and lift are equal to those in Tatta and Budin and above those in Ghorabari. The lift rate is higher than in Badin and higher than in Ghorabari, except in the first group, and 4 annas less than in Tatta and Guni, which have superior soil and better markets and roads, and are not exposed to the same risks.

All the conditions which govern assessments seem to be in favour of low rates. The taluka is exposed and the protection of much of it has recently been given up. The soil is poor and the crops raised inferior, the markets are distant and land carriage expensive, the climate insalubrious, and the people devoid of energy and means. There seems to me to be a strong case for reduction of assessment, and though my inexperience makes me diffident in recommending the extent of it, I would suggest 8 annas less in each group for rice and for all other crops under lift and flow and 4 annas less in each group for simple lift.

8. The last question is the period for which the rates should be guaranteed. The Assistant Collector suggests an open settlement on account of the improvements to be made in the Satah canal. An open settlement is objectionable on general grounds. The dehs affected by the Satah are a small part of the taluka only. And it is possible for Government to raise the rates in localities to which a much improved water-supply is brought at considerable expense. The guarantee of the settlement for the usual period of ten years, as proposed by the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, seems desirable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. SLADEN,

Acting Collector of Karachi.

#### No. 1792 of 1899.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Karacki, 21st June 1899.

 $\mathbf{From}$ 

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Indus Right Bank Division,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 3516 of 16th instant and No. 3547 of 17th idem, I have the honour to forward notes on the revision of the Shahbandar, Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal and Jati Talukas of the Karachi Collectorate by Mr. Strange, Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals. I regret that, owing to my being at present entirely unacquainted with the Karachi Collectorate, I am unable to add anything on my own account, but Mr. Strange appears to have gone into the matter as thoroughly as possible, considering the time at his disposal, and I hope his notes will meet the requirements of the case.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

C. N. CLIFTON, C. E.,
Superintending Engineer,
Indus Right Bank Division.

Karachi, 19th June 1899.

From

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Canals,

To

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Indus Right Bank Division.

Sir,

In returning your No. 1755 of 17th instant and accompaniments, I have the honour to give short notes on the irrigational features of the Sujawal, Mirpur Batoro and Shahbandar Talukas. I regret that, as these are required immediately, I have not had time to go into the questions involved more fully.

#### 2,-SUJAWAL TALUKA.

(a)

The notes made in 1397 by Mr. Dawson, Executive Engineer, are recorded as Appendix XXI (pp. 43-53) to the printed Settle neut Report. To bring these up to date, I make the following notes:—

#### (b) Mulchand to Gungri Band.

Twenty miles of this are in Mirpur Batoro and the remainder, 28½ miles, in this taluka, but the whole line is considered here. Four short loops (cost about Rs. 17,000) and the raising and strengthening of the band line (cost about Rs. 6,500) were carried out before the 1898 in undation. This year, two loops, each about a mile long, have been constructed at Kotalmo and between Balo and Machi at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,433. The river is threatening both places, and possibly an extension of the first named will be required next year. An expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 has been incurred this year on completing the raising and strengthening of 13 miles of band.

In accordance with instructions from the Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, an entirely new band line from the Mackenzie Band to the Bahadipur Loop is being surveyed. It will be about 34 miles in length as compared with 41 miles, the length of the existing band, and will be retired from 2 to 7 miles from the present course of the river. Its cost will be very considerable; but if this is faced and the band constructed, the taluka will be completely protected from the effects of erosion, and a large area of Forest land will be improved by having the river fully admitted to it.

#### (c) Canals.

- 1. Ghariwah  $\frac{5}{2}$ %.—The tail of this canal was widened in 1898-99. It is proposed to close two out of the four vents of the head regulator, to diminish the excessive discharge let into the canal, and thus aid in draining the Sujawal dhards, which are chiefly formed by it.
- 2.  $Rajvah \frac{5.2}{3.0}$ .—The canal at the trough aqueduct having been breached, the wings of the latter have been extended.
- 3. Shorwth  $\frac{52}{31}$ .—This last season, the embankment was raised at an expenditure of about Rs. 250. The estimated expenditure this year on raising the embankments of Ach Chanlan was Rs. 3,122 and of Chejo Rs. 2,950.
- 4.  $Hajia \frac{5}{3} \frac{2}{3}$ .—A considerable amount of ruising the embankment has been carried out this year at a cost of about Rs. 1,200.

- 5. Mahmudwah 73.—This canal is to be improved and a new branch taken from it in connection with the Sajawal Dhands Drainage Project.
- 6. Chahatho Small 77.—It is proposed next season to again clear the silted up part of the "dhoro" which feeds this canal and the Chahhatho Large and Busano, which now take off from it.

#### (d) Drainage Works.

- 1. The Sujawal Dhands Drainage Project has been sanctioned for Rs. 75,037, and Rs. 15,000 have been allotted for expenditure in 1899-1900. Its construction will effect a very considerable improvement.
- 2. The Faluk Chandan, which was constructed in 1897-98, not having worked very satisfactorily, a new drainage out is being excavated, which will drain the Faluk Dhand into the Muradpur Dhand, and will thus form the head of the series of the Sujawal Dhands Drainage Channels.
- 3. Jholket Dhand.—Inquiry is being made as to the feasibility of draining this into the Hajia.

(e)

The following figures bring Mr. Dawson's statement A (pp. 52 and 53) up to date:—

		1896-97.		1897-98.					
Canal.	Kharif.	Rabi,	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi,	Total.			
The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon	Acres.	$\Lambda$ ores.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Ghariwah 52/29	2,318	19	2,337	2,472	7	2,179			
Rajwah 52/30	1 1094		855	1,100	1	1,101			
Shorwah 52/31	7 907	4.	1,391	1,307	3	1,310			
Chejo	9 170	5	3,421	3,692	141	3,838			
Hojia 52/32	200	27	917	918	602	1,520			
Khalsa $52/32a$	000	33	1,029	1,369	18	1.387			
8yda 52/31	3 900	372	1,761.	1,652	1.7	1,669			
Malia 53/41	0.20		936	918	45	963			
Nasirwah 66	9.054	84	2,138	2,248	127	2,373			
Matla 69	7 24:0	14	1,376	1,585	32	1,61			
Mirwah Nawab 72	1	39	686	845	346	1,19			
Muhammadwah 73	. 939	11	950	1,077	188	1,26			
Chohatho Small 77	(	36	645	612	124	73			
Do. Large 76		78	407	472	193	66			
Busano 75	9.16	7	253	300	1	<b>3</b> 0			

#### 3 .-- MIRPUR BATORO TALUKA.

(a)

The notes made in 1897 by Mr. Dawson, Executive Engineer, are recorded as Appendix XXI (pp. 122—130) to the printed Settlement Report. To bring these up to date, I make the following notes:—

#### (b) Mulchand to Gungri Band.

This band has been dealt with in paragraph 2 under Sujawal Taluka, but, as previously explained by Mr. Dawson, it affords protection to this taluka also.

#### (c) Canals.

1. Ali Bahar 48.—It is proposed to improve and utilise this for the irrigation of the eastern part of the Laikpur Forest.

- 2. Laikpur.—Some widening of this canal has been effected this year, and a survey for remodelling it is in hand.
- 3. Shahwah  $\frac{5}{1}\frac{1}{2}$ .—A diversion of the head part of this canal 2,800 feet long was completed last year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,080.

#### (d) Drainage Channels.

Karimpur Dhand.—Inquiry is being made as to the feasibility of draining this into the Pinyari.

(e)

The following figures bring Mr. Dawson's statement A (pp. 129 and 136) up to date:—

			1896-97.	1	1897-98.					
Canal.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Mulchand		E S		43		,				
Batoro $53/1$	• • • • (	Revenu	e credit	ed to Fule	eli Distric	st and n	ot shown			
Chorwah 53/2		ın ".	D" Stat	ement.						
Jafra 53/3	ر [۰۰۰		a a la la		0.000	0# 1	0.100			
Gani Bahar 47	•••	1,741	124	1,865	2,022	87	2,109			
Ali Bahar 48	•	2,027	18	2,045	2,016	53	2,069			
Chogazo 49	• • • •	528	56	584	685	29	714			
Chohagazo 50	•	688	159	847	332	6	338			
Mirwah 51	• • •	1,292	226	1,518	221	93	314			
Baragazo 54	• • • •	794	65	859	850	121	971			
Shahwah 54/12	•••	1,370		1,370	1,436	27	1,463			
Rajwah 59	•••	593	206	799	748	259	1,007			
Laikpur				•••	$2,\!598$	232	2,830			
Pinyari 52 (including	Ach		1		!					
Chandan, Gung	ro,		1			1				
Chota Pinyari and	Karo		0.0	07.000	07 500	3 000	00 H##			
Gungro)	•••	21,326	343	21,669	21,538	1,229	22,76 <b>7</b>			
Sheikha 52/1	•••	1,314	13	1,327	1,417	59	1,476			
Mahmuda 52/2	•••	6,176	139	6,315	6,911	$\begin{vmatrix} 123 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$	7,034			
Sonahri 52/5	• • • •	1,747	8	1,755	1,816	39	1,855			
Ganj Bahar 52/6	•••	826		826	853		853			
Saida 52/7	•••	1,121	1	1,122	1,178	9	1,187			
Shahwah 52/8	•••	1,594	3	1,597	1,624	3	1,627			
Chandan 52/9	•••	1,041	63	1,104	1,296	4	1,300			
Boghar 52/10		826	17	843	875	1	876			
Hyderwah 52/11	•••	678	8	686	705	14	719			
Ghariwah 52/12		2,771	20	2,791	2,917	45	<b>2,96</b> 2			
Fatiah 52/13	• • •	1,754	14	1,768	1,755	15	1,770			
Bacha Chugla Bo	gar	· #0.4		MOA	OED		850			
52/15, 16, 17	•••	784	***	784	850	5				
Char $52/18$	•••	1,335	45	1,380	1,320	D	1,325			
Jafra <b>5</b> 2/ <b>19</b>	•••	325		325	336	•••	33€			

I may add as regards "III Satah 80 &c.," paragraph (d), that-

- (1) The revised estimate for the clearance of the "Kohri" amounts to Rs. 4,836, and the work has been carried out.
- (2) The probable cost of the Satah Project will be about Rs. 95,000. The project has been submitted and is under examination. It is estimated it will increase the present average cultivation of 10,279 acres to 19,496 acres, and will constitute a very extensive improvement.

#### (b) River Bands.

- 1. The Kadirdino Shah Band.—This was abandoned after the 1894 inundation. A considerable amount of spill water finds its way through two very large breaches and some smaller ones, and prevents a large area from being cultivated, with a consequent loss of revenue of about Rs. 25,000. It is therefore under contemplation to inquire into the desirability and feasibility of a retired band line which from its position will give the river ample flood water-way and will, at the same time, permit of cultivation being resumed on a large area.
- 2. Kokawari Band.—A small loop was made before the 1898 inundation and this was extended during this last season. The river is threatening it now and is near other parts of the band. It will be an improvement to construct a retired line here in continuation of the proposed new Kadirdino Shah Band.

#### (c) Canals.

No improvements have been undertaken this year, except the clearance of the Satah "Kohri." The only large improvement contemplated is that for widening the Satah.

#### (d) Drainage Works.

There is low-lying land between the Khanto, Ghar and Satah which could probably be drained with advantage. The country will be surveyed to ascertain what is feasible, when establishment is available.

#### 5.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Writing generally with reference to their water-supply and state of protection, I would impose the highest rates on Mirpur Batoro and the lowest on Shahbandar Taluka.

Coming as I do from the Decean, the low scale at which these rates are pitched has greatly impressed me. The soil compared with that of the Decean up-lands is extre nely fertile, and the river automatically supplies by its silt all the fertiliser required. It is true that the country is more subject to agricultural disaster, but it seems to me the treatment for this is by remissions and not by initial low assessments. I notice that Government in Government Resolution (Revenue Department) No. 4836 A—25th July 1898, paragraph 6, consider the present rates very moderate.

I see that the opinion is expressed that extension of revenue should be obtained rather by increasing the area than the scale of assessment. With all due deference, it appears to me that the net revenue would be better developed in so scantily populated a tract by discouraging the lax style of cultivation a large area tends to produce, and this can be done by a moderate increase of the rates. The more land that is cultivated, the greater must be the supply of water and the greater the expenditure required to maintain this, while, at the same time, the expense of general administration must be higher.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. L. STRANGE, Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.

Karachi, 20th June 1890.

From

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Canals,

To

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Indus Right Bank Division.

SIR,

In continuation of my No. 5199 of 19th instant, I have the honour to return your No. 1774 of that date and its accompaniments with the following notes on the Revenue settlement proposals of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, for the Sujawal and Jati Talukas. I must again explain that the short time afforded me for a reply prevents me going thoroughly into the different questions at issue.

#### 2.—SUJAWAL TALUKA.

- (a) Mr. Lawrence's 3rd Group (p. 3l).—As regards this, I would remark that the condition of dehs forming it will be very much improved when the Sujawal Dhands Drainage Project is carried out, and this does not appear to have been taken into account. The little drainage work already done has been more in the way of experiment than in that of a completed scheme, and has naturally not effected much.
- (b) Mr. Lawrence's 4th Group (p. 3).—Chabhatho, Small and Large, and Busano, the canals which serve these debs, are themselves in good order, and receive a fair but late supply. It should not be difficult to obtain an earlier one by clearing the "dhoro" from which they take off, and this will be borne in mind.
- (c) Gardens and Sugarcane.—I will discuss the rate for these under Jati Taluka.
- (d) Breaches.—The breach of the Munarki Loop is alluded to. This was an extremely large one and occurred under exceptional circumstances, the quite new band having been subjected to a high flood and having been too rapidly wetted. I trust that so extensive a calamity will not occur again, and it can hardly be taken into account as a likely possibility.
- (e) Term of Settlement.—The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, in his paragraph 40 (p. 13), proposes that the settlement should remain without guarantee, and this seems advisable in view of the irrigational improvements in contemplation.

#### 3.-JATI TALUKA.

- (a) The notes I made on the points asked for by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, appear as Appendix XXIII to his Settlement Report.
- (b) Incidence of Jati and Sujawal Rates.—Jati is assessed at a slightly higher rate than Sujawal, but it is proposed now to raise the rates of the latter to those of the former. The water-supply of Jati is better and more prolonged, and it is more protected from floods than is Sujawal. The drainage of the Sujawal dhands should improve the Jati water-supply. The recent very heavy expenditure on the Munarki and Bahadipur loops should result in greater protection to this taluka.

(c) Garden Rates.—The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, proposes no change in the existing rates, except where there is a rabi supply, in which case he considers the rates should exceed the rice rates in the dehs concerned by one rupee. I presume these lands are chiefly situated along the banks of the Gungro or tail section of the Pinyari. During my recent tour, I saw the crops here in a most flourishing condition at the beginning of May, when the water-supply in the canal due to the last inundation was just failing. They have therefore a practically perennial supply. In the Decean, the lift water rate alone, exclusive of land rate, would be about Rs. 3 an acre for vegetables and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 for sugarcane. I understand that the value of sugarcane here, as in the Decean, is about Rs. 200 an acre, so that the incidence of the proposed rate is extremely light.

In order to extend this class of irrigation, the Gungri Tail Escape sluices are kept closed throughout the fair weather so as to store supply. This is causing a deposit of silt in the canal, which will doubtless eventually give trouble. It hardly seems worth incurring the expenditure entailed by this for the very small increase of revenue produced by this class of crops, and I would recommend a substantial increase of the sugarcane rate at least.

- (d) Hak Malkano Rates.—These are dealt with in the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture's paragraph 50 (p. 23): he proposes 8 annas as a maximum and 2 annas as a minimum. In the Laikpur Forest, I believe as much as Rs. 10 was obtained. The question is an important one from an irrigational point of view, for, as a rule, when the area under cultivation is largely acreased, Government are put to capital expenditure in improving the existing mater-supply. Also, when a new project is started, the receipts from this aburce may be taken as a set-off against the cost of the scheme, and its financial prospects will be thereby improved (e. g., the Sujawal Dhands Drainage Project). Such low rates will apparently lead to speculation in land, as noted in the trinted report, and will tend to foster a lax system of cultivation.
- (e) Term of Settlement.—The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculties, in his paragraph 56 (pp. 25 and 26) suggests that the settlement should be either without guarantee or guaranteed for 20 years, with a right reserved impose an additional cess for irrigational improvements. Such reservation is I think, essential.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

W. L. STRANGE, Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.

#### Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Sind.

Revision of the irrigational settlement in the Sujával, Mirpur Batoro, Jati and Sháhbandar Tálukás of the Karáchi Collectorate.

No. 7703.

REVENUE DEFARTMENT.

#### Bombay Castle, 30th October 1899.

Read again Government Resolution No. 4836-A., dated 25th July 1898. Read again Government Resolution No. 5037, dated 21st July 1899.

RESOLUTION.—These papers deal with the revision of the irrigational settlement in the four talukas comprising the Shahbandar sub-division of the Karachi Collectorate, viz., Mirpur Batoro, Sujaval, Jati and Shahbandar. In the case of the first two, proposals were submitted to Government in July 1898, but owing to the differences of opinion between the Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Commissioner a further examination of the condition of the talukas was directed. In the case of the latter two, the proposals are before Government for the first time.

2. The original settlements of the talukas were introduced in the years shown in the margin. During the periods of their currency, much has been done by Government to improve the water supply of the canals, and to afford protection against the irruption of river floods. In spite of these efforts, heavy floods have frequently laid waste extensive, if well-defined, tracts of the country, but where

frequently laid waste extensive, if well-defined, tracts of the country, but where sufficient security has been assured there has been decided progress in material prosperity, with the gratifying results of a considerable extension of cultivation and a corresponding increase of Government revenues:—

Tálnk	a.		Cultivated area.	Assessment.	Cultivated area.	Assessment.		
			1883	<b>.8</b> 4.	1896-97.			
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
Sujával	•••	•••	25,606	82,022	33,614	1,03,811		
Mirpur Batoro	***	•••	28,757	<b>1,</b> 01,269	38,880	1,26,218		
			1887	-88.	1897-98.			
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
Jati	•••		28,401	78,246	38,819	1,08,069		
Sháhbandar	•••	•••	<b>25,1</b> 59	74,270	27,901	79,352		
	Total	•••	1,07,923	3,35,807	1,39,214	4,17,450		

Certain tracts have undoubtedly been more favoured than others, but the division is so similar in all essential conditions that Government consider it undesirable at the present stage of its development to effect any radical changes in the lines on which that development has hitherto made such satisfactory progress.

3. The Acting Commissioner has on grounds of general policy recommended that Government should look for increase of land revenue rather to the increase of cultivation than to an enhancement of the rates now in force, and

His Excellency in Council is prepared to act on this principle in the existing circumstances of this division. But there is another general principle to which effect should be given in this settlement, and that is that within any specified group existing rates should not be lowered except upon convincing proof that they are excessive and oppressive. To lower rates within a group may make an objectionable precedent and can only be allowed on clear proof of the necessity of such a measure, such as, contraction of cultivation and actual instances in which enquiry has proved the rates to be too high. Mere changes in grouping, whereby occasionally rates in a particular village will be lowered all round, stand on a somewhat different footing. They are and have to be allowed at almost every revision of settlement. Their necessity is determined by personal observation of officers intimately acquainted with the locality concerned, and the relative advantages, agricultural, physical and commercial, of the villages situated in the various groups. The evidence of their necessity can be made generally clear and conclusive.

4. Acting on the above principles the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

In all four tálukás the proposals of the Acting Commissioner as regards grouping are approved. As regards the rates on rice-cultivation, the proposals of the Commissioner are approved for the tálukás of Sujával and Mirpur Batoro. But the proposals to reduce the rice rates in Jati and Sháhbandar Tálukás cannot be accepted. As regards cultivation other than rice, it appears that the local officers advocate the encouragement of such cultivation by the imposition of rates even lower than those now current. But the attainment of this object is not sufficient, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, to justify the lowering of rates proposed and these rates must therefore be maintained at their present level. In the case of the new group III created in the Sujával Táluka, the rates should be, as shown in paragraph 5 below, intermediate between those current in groups II and IV.

The rates on gardens and well-cultivation should be assessed according to the orders issued in Government Resolution No. 5439, dated 5th August 1899. In the Jati and Shahbandar Tálukás the rates assessed on Baráni cultivation, and in the Mirpur Batoro, Sujával and Jati Tálukás the rates assessed on Riverain cultivation should be continued. No change is required in the systems in force for the collection of grazing fees or the assessment of Bhal lands, which as hitherto will be controlled by the Commissioner.

5.	The	grouping	$\mathbf{and}$	rates	$\mathbf{now}$	sanctioned	are	as	under	:
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Groups	•••	I	II	ı	111	111	17	ı	11	III IV	1	11	III
No. of Dehs	•••	55	8	34	11	10	4	17	44	47 27	23	55	28
			<u>, ,</u>	·	<u>'</u>	·	·	Rates					
Khar if.		Rs. a.	Bs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rice flow		3 4	3 0	3 2	2 14	2 12	2 10	3 4	3 0	2 12 2 8	8 0	2 12	2 8
Other flow and aided by flow.	lift	2 12	2 8	2 10	2 6	2 4	2 2	2 12	2 8	2 4 2 0	2 8	2 4	2 0
Lift	•••	2 8	2 4	2 6	3 2	2 0	1 14	2 4	2 0	1 12 1 8	2 0	1 12	1 8
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Bosi aided by lift	•••	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 6	2 4	2 12	2 8	2 4 2 0	2 8	2 4	2 0
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6. The settlement should be introduced from the year 1900-1901. Seeing that this tract is in a transitional state with the considerable improvements that have been effected and are contemplated in protection from flood and regulation of water-supply, His Excellency in Council considers that there is no reason to alter the term of guarantee from the customary period of ten years, or to renounce the right of levying additional rates, should such be justified by the improvements hereafter effected.

> H. S. LAWRENCE, Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind (with 6 maps, with a request that the requisite number of copies of the same may be supplied to Government),

The Collector of Karáchi,

The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, reports.

The Secretary of State for India (by letter).

No. of 1899.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

